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VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1875.

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TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

Eamus in jus. PLAUT. Pomilius, Act v. Dogberry. Are you good men, and true? Much Ado about Nothing.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN. "TALES OF THE MUNSTER PESTIVALS," ETC

THE SECOND JURYMAN'S TALE.

THE STORY-TELLER AT FAULT.

"Cudgel thy brains no more about it, for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating." HAMLET, Act v., Sc. 1.

At the time when the Tuatha Danaus held the sovereignty of Ireland, there reigned in Leinster, a king, who was remarkably fond of hearing stories. Like all the princes and chieftains of the island at this early date, he had a favorite Story-teller, according to the custom of those times, who held a large estate from his Majesty, on condition of his telling him a new story every night of his life, before he went to sleep, and sometimes with the laudable purpose of lulling him into that blissful condition. So inexhaustible was the genius of the king of Leinster's Story-teller, that he had already reached a good old age, without failing even for a single night to have a new story for the king; and such was the skill and tact which he displayed in their construction, that whatever cares of state or other annoyances might prey upon the monarch's mind, one of his Story-teller's narratives was sure to make him fall asleep.

In the course of his career, the Story-teller had married a wealthy and high-born lady, daughter of a neighboring lord of that country, with whom he lived in peace and prosperity during many years. There is nothing however in this werld which is not subject to decay or change, and even the human mind, which from its spiritual nature, might well be supposed incorruptible, is doomed to share the infirmities of the frame, with which it is so mysteriously united. The progress of old age began to produce a sensible influence on the imagination of the Story-teller. His fancy grew less brisk and active, and the king observed that he began to diversify his incidents with a greater number of moral and philosophical reflections than he conceived to be necessary to the progreas of the narrative. However, he made no complaints, as the Story-teller's reflections evinced a great deal of judgment, and the grand object in view, that of setting the king to sleep, was as perfectly accomplished by his philosophy, as by his wit or invention.

Matters thus proceeded, the Story-teller growing older and older and more philosophical, and less and less fanciful, but he was yet true to his engagement, and never failed to have a new story at night-fall for the king's amusement. Every day however brought increasing indications of an intellectual crisis, which

would not be very distant.

One morning the Story teller arose early, and, as his custom was, strolled out into his garden, and through the adjacent fields, in order to turn over in his mind some incidents which he might weave into a story for the king at night. But this morning he found himself quite at have something to tell the king about it in the you, it shall not to be contradict you at any fault; after pacing his whole demesne, he re-evening." turned to his house, without being able to

ceeding as far as "there was once a king who had three sons," or "there lived in the reign of Ollay Folla;" or "one day the king of all Ireland," but further than that, he found it impossible to proceed. At length a servant came to announce to him that breakfast was ready and his mistress waiting for him in the house. He went in and found his wife seated at the table, and looking much perplexed at his delay. She was not long observing the air

of chagrin, that over-spread his countenance. "Why do you not come to broakfast, my dear?" said his wife.

"I have no mind to cat anything," replied the Story-teller. "As long as I have been in the service of the king of Leinster I never yet story to tell him in the evening, but this morning my mind is quite shut up and I don't
'It is the second time, and as he won before, know what to do. I might as well lie down you might win now. Besides I don't mind and die at once. I'll be disgraced for ever walking."

"Do play with him husband," said the lady.
"It is the second time, and as he won before, and a third time, and at the end of each, the could imagine worse music than what you are lady acted with the same heartlessness. until just after playing." sat down to breakfast without having a new this evening, when the king calls for his Storyteller."

"That's strange," said the wife, "cnn't you think of anything new at all?"

"Nothing whatever; the door of my mind is locked against it."

"Nonsense," said his wife, "can't you invent something about a giant or a dwarf, or a Bean Mhor (huge woman) or a baoch (champion) from foreign parts?"

"Oh, it is easy enough to find heroes," replied the Story-teller, "but what am I to do with them when I have them?"

" And can't you invent anything at all?" "I cannot; our estate is gone from us for ever; besides the open show that will be made of me to night at the palace."

When the Story-teller's wife heard this dreadful news, she broke into a fit of crying and weeping, as if all her friends and relations were dead. At length her husband prevailed on her to be composed.

"Well," said she, "let us sit down to breakfast at any rate; the day is long yet, and may be you'd think of something or another in the course of it."

The Story-teller shook his head, as if to intimate his distrust of its contents, but sat down to breakfast as his wife desired. When all was removed, and they had sat for a while in

"Well," she asked, "do you think of anything yet?"

"Not a pinsworth," said the Story-teller "I might as well lie down and die at once."

"Well, my dear," said the lady, "I'll tell you what you'll do. Order your herses and chariot, and let us take a good long drive, and may be something might come into your head."

The Story-teller complied, and the chariot was prepared. Two of his finest horses were harnessed in the carriage, and three favourite hounds followed them. After driving a long distance, they took the road homeward once more, and towards evening, when they came within sight of their own demesne, the lady again asked her husband if he had yet thought of anything to tell the king?

"There is no use in my attempting it," he replied, "I can think of nothing. I'm as far from having anything new, as I was when we left home.

saw something dark at the end of a field at a

little distance from the road. "My dear," said the wife, "do you see something black at the end of that field?"—

"I do," replied her husband. "Let us drive towards it," said the wife,

"and perhaps it might be the means of putting something into your head which it would answer to tell the king." "I'll do as you desire," replied the Story-

teller, "though I am sure it is no use for me."

They turned the horses' heads and drove in the direction pointed out by the lady. When they drew nigh, they saw a miserable looking old man lying on the ground with a wooden

leg placed beside him.
"Who are you, my good man?" asked the Story-teller,

"Oh, then, 'tis little matter who I am .-I'm a poor, old, lame, decrepid miserable creature, sitting down here to rest awhile."

"And what are you doing with that box and

bococh (beggar man.)

you to play for?"

evening."

He descended, and a smooth stone was placed turned to his house, without being able to He descended, and a smooth stone was placed to he made choice of a hare, and the old think of anything new or strange. In vain he between them as a gaming table. They had me an ammediately threw the cord around him "sent his fancy abroad, it returned as empty as set cast many throws, when the Story soller and struck him with, the wand, when the left him. He found no difficulty in pre- loss all the money he had about him.

"Much good may it do you, friend," said hap in so foolish an undertaking."

"Don't be talking, man; you have all my "Haven't you a chariot and horses and

"Will you play again?" asked the old man.

hounds?" "Well, what of them?"

"I'll stake all the money I have against them.

"Nonsense, man!" exclaimed the Storyto go home on foot?"

"May be you'd win," said the bococh.
"May be I wouldn't," said the Story-teller.

"I never refused you a request in my life, that it was possible to comply with," said the Story-teller, "and I won't do so now."

He sat down accordingly, and in one throw lost horses, hounds, and chariot.

"Will you play again?" asked the bococh. "Are you making game of me, man?" said the Story-teller, "what else have I to stake?"

"I'll stake the whole money and all against your lady," said the old man. Now, gentlemen of the Jury, although these

were pagan times, the Story-teller could not help thinking the bococh had a great deal of impudence to make him such a proposition.— However, he only looked at him with an expression of great surprise, and was turning away in silence, when his wife spoke to him again ;

"Do, my dear," said she, "accept his offer. This is the third time, and how do you know what luck you may have? Besides, if you lose your estate to night, as you are afraid, sure I'd be only a bother to you all our life."

"Is that the way you talk!" said the Story-teller, "you that I never refused a request to, since first I saw you,"

"Well," said she, "if you never refused me a request before, don't refuse me this one now, and may be it would be better for us both .-You'll surely win the third time."

They played again, and the Story-teller lost. No sooner had he done so, than to his great astonishment and indignation, he beheld his lady walk over and sit down near the ugly old bococh.

"Is that the way you're leaving me?" said the Storyteller.

"Sure I was won my dear," said the lady, 'you would not cheat the old man, would you?"

"Have you any more to stake?" asked the old man.

"You know very well I have not," replied the Storyteller.

"I'll stake the whole now, your lady and all,

against yourself," said the old man.
"Nonsense, man!" suid the Storyteller,
"what in the world business would you have of an old fellow like me?"

"That's my o'no affair, said the bococh, " I know mys at what use I could make of you; it is chough for you if I am willing to con-At this moment it happened that the lady sider you a sufficient stake against all I

have. "Do, my dear," said the lady; "surely you do not mean to leave me here after you." The Story-teller complied once more and

"Well," said he with a desolate look, "here I am for you now, and what do you want with me? You have the whole of us now, horses and carriage and mistress and master, and what business have you of us?"

"I'll soon let you know what business I have of you at any rate," said the old man, taking out of his pocket a long cord and a wand. "Now," he continued, "as I have possession of your property, I do not choose to be annoyed by you any longer, so I propose transforming you into some kind of an animal, and I give you a free choice to be a hare, or a deer, or a fox, whichever of the three best hits your fancy.'

The Story-teller in di smay looked over towards his wife,

dice I see in your hand?"

"My dear," said s'4e, "do not choose to be
"I am waiting here to see whether any one
would play a game with me," replied the old
in the branches, ar d you will be starved with "Play with you!" exclaimed the Storyteller. "Why what has a poor old man like every one will love you, and you will be prais-

"I have one hundred pieces of gold here in ed by high and low."

this leathern purse," replied the old man.

"Do you go down and play with him," said for me?" said the Story-teller. "Well, as I the Story-teller's wife, "and perhaps you might suppose it is the last word I have to say to

the Story-teller. "I could not expect better divert himself when the lady called the bounds shut." and set them after him. The hare ran, the dogs followed. The field in which they happened to be was enclosed by a high wall, so may judge whether all that I have heard in that the course continued a long time in the your praise be merited or otherwise." sight of the old man and the lady, to the great diversion of both. At length the hare, panting and weary, ran to the feet of the latter for borate pieces of music, both on wind and protection. But then was witnessed a singu-stringed instruments, and when they had conlar instance of the caprice and mutability of cluded, all looked to the new comer to learn the sex, for the Story-teller's wife, forgetful of his opinion of their performance. teller, "do you think for all the gold in Ire- all his kindness experienced during a long land, I'd run the risk of seeing my lady obliged course of years, unfeelingly kicked him back again towards the dogs, from whence arose the proverb long current in after times, caith se a and of the hideous noise and uproar comglab no con, (she threw him into the hound's pounded of rage and lamentation which prevails at length the old man struck the hounds, and took the hare into his lap, where he held him O'Donnell. for some time, until he sufficiently recovered his strength. He then placed him on the ground, and patting the cord around him struck him with the wand, on which he im- ing else." mediately re-assume d his own form.

"Well," said the o.ld man, "will you tell me how you liked the spor . ?"

"It might be sport to others," replied the Story-teller, looking at his wife, "but I declare I don't find it so entiring, but I could put up with the loss of it. You're a droll man whoever you are. Would it be asking an im-pertinent question to know from you who you are at all, or where you came from, or what is your trade, that you should take a pleasure in plagueing a poor old man of my ki, ad in that

"Ob," said the stranger, "I'm a very odd . \ind of man-a sort of a walking, good-for-nothin V little fellow-one day in poverty-another day in plenty—and so on -but if you wish to know anything more about me or my habits, come with me in some of my rambles, and perhaps, I might show you more than you world be apt to make out if you were to go

"I'm not my own master to go or stay," replied the Story-teller, with a resigned look.

When the strarger heard this, he put one side, and drew out of it before their eyes a well- tunic and other garments to match. looking middle-aged man, to whom he spoke,

"I command you by all you heard and saw since I put you into my wallet, to take charge of this lady, together with the carringe and horses and all, and have them ready for me at a call whenever I shall require them."

He had scarcely said those words when all vanished from the Story teller's sight and he found himself on a sudden, transported he knew not how, to a place which he recognized as the Fox's Ford, well known as the residence of Red Hugh O'Donnell. On looking around he saw the old man standing near him in a dress still more grotesque than before. His figure was now creet, though tall and lank, his hair grey, and his cars sticking up through his old hat. The greater part of his sword was exposed behind his hip; he were a pair of tattered brogues, which, at every prodigious stride he made over the marshy ground, sent the water in jets up to his knoes: and in his hand he carried three green boughs. It happened on this very day that O'Donnell and his followers and kinsmen were partaking of a splendid banquet in his house. They were very merry, feasting and drinking together, and as the Story-teller and his companion drew near, they heard one of the guests exclaim in a loud and commanding tone:

"Who will say he ever heard finer music than that? Is it possible that twenty-two musicians could be found from this to the shores of Greece, better skilled in their art than the twenty-two who are here to-day I mean Darby McGillagan Cormad O'Cregan, Timothy O'Cunningham, and many more whom I do not mention now by name?"

"We do not suppose," said several of his hearers, " that any such thing is possible."

At this moment the Caol Riava (thin grey man) and the Story-teller entered the house: "Save all here!" said the Caol Riava.

"And you likewise, replied O'Donnell "where do you come from now?"

"I slept last night," replied stranger, " in the palace of the king of Scotland." "Call the door-keeper before me," said O'Donnell.

He was summoned accordingly. "Was it you let in this man?" asked O'Don-

"I give you free leave to whip the head from my two shoulders," replied the door-keeper, "if ever I laid eyes upon him before thit pre-

benefactor, to his great actonishment, he could discover no track his pass, said the Caol Riave, if for cover no track, him or the Story teller.

It would come just as easy to me to go cut

poor hare taken a skip or two, in order to as to come in, whether the door was open or Then turning to the musicians: "Play something for us," said he, "that I

> They began to play, first successively, and then in full concert, all kinds of airs and ela-

> "I assure you," said the Caol Riava, " that since I first heard of Belzebub and Moloch and Satan and the rest of their infernal compeers,

"Play something for us yourself, then," said

"May be I will, and may be I wont," replied the Caol Riava, "for you may be certain I will do exactly what I like myself and noth.

"I don't doubt you," said O'Donnell.

The Caol Riava then took a harp and bogan to play in such a manner that the dead might have come out of their graves to hear him without occasioning any astonishment to these who knew the cause they had for so doing. As to the company who were present, sometimes he would make them weep, sometimes he could full them asleep with the power of his enchanting strains.

"You are a sweet man, whoever you are," said O'Donnell.

"Some days sweet and some days bitter," replied the Cuol Riava.

"Go higher and sit in company with O'Donnell, and eat along with him," said one of the attendunts.

"I will do no such thing," replied the Caol Ri va, " for a pleasing accomplishment in an ugly fellow like me, is like honey in the body of a man who is going to be hanged; so I will go no higher up then where I am; but let me see his goodness here, if he has a mind to show it at all."

He kept his place, and O'Donnell sent him by the hands of an attendant a suit of attire, hand into the wallet which he carried at his consisting of a cloak of many colors, a fine

"Here," said the attendant, "is a full suit

that O'Donnell sends you." "I will not accept it," replied the Cuoi Riava, "for a good man shall never have to say that he lost so much by me."

"He is either an enemy or something more than mortal," said O'Donnell, when he heard that the stranger had refused his gifts. "Let twenty horsemen in full armour keep guard outside the house, and as many foot soldiers be stationed inside to watch his movements."

"What are you going to do with me?" asked the Long Grey Man, when he saw the soldiers gathering round him. "We mean to have a sharp eye on you, that

you may not give us the slip 'till dinner is over," said O'Donnell. "You are very hospitable," replied the Caol.

Riava, "but I give you my word, if you were

as good again it is not with you I'll dine today. "Where else will you dine?" asked O'Don-

nell. "Far enough from you, you may be satisfied." replied the Caol Riava.

"I pledge you my word," said one of the galloglusses on guard, "if I find you attempting to stir against O'Donnell's wish, I'll make pound pieces of you with my battle axe."

The Caol Riava made no reply, but took an instrument and began to play as before, in such a manner that all within hearing were enchanted with his music. He then laid aside the harp and stood up in his place.

"Now," he said, "look to yourselves, you who are minding me, for I am off!"

The instant he uttered these words, the soldier who had menaced him, raised his battle axe, but instead of wounding the stranger as he intended, he struck a heavy blow on the harness of the man who stood next him. The latter returned the stroke with the best of his will, and in a few moments the whole score of toot guards were hewing at each other's heads and shoulders with their battle axes, until the floor was strewed with their disabled bodies,-In the midst of this confusion the Caol Riava

came to the door-keeper and said to him : "Go to O'Donnell and tell him that for a reward of twenty cows and a large farm rent free, you will undertake to bring his people to life again. When he accepts your proposal (as I know he will be glad to do), take this herb and rub a little of it to the roof of each man's mouth, and he will be presently

ceeded perfectly, but when he returned to th

had been said up with a broken leg more than with its fire in its veins (cheers). Living and accelenteen weeks without receiving the least relief, tive in the blood and brain of every Irishman, there although he had sixteen of the ablest surgeons in Lein ter in coosultation upon it. Happening to efforts in those things where genius is needed, in lift up his eye as he sat before his door he saw the music, poetry, eloquence; but capable also of the Caol Riavagand the Stary-teller approaching, the direct effects when turned in dangerous directions; form the vine only one large garment around him, and an Irish book linchis hand, out of which he read

aloud in one monotonous humming tone.

aloud in one monotonous humming tone.

a Suve voit, Mair Eucha, said the Gaol Riava.

"And you likewise!! replied Mac Booha, "may I sak you what is Your profession?".

ack you what is Your profession?".

ack you what is Your profession?".

ack you what is Your profession?". may call the mikings of a physician from Ulster."

And what is your name?" " Call me l'athal o Gein, and I will answer to it." replied the stranger. "I understand you are of a very churlish and inhospitable disposition, and if you changed your conduct, I would be apt to cure Irishmen, is that, for Irishmen as a rule, there is no your les f r you "

" I seknowledge my failing," said Mac Eocha, " I am as niegardly as any miser until I take my third sup, but from that out (am easy as to what others may do But I promise you if you cure me I will not be guilty of that fault again."

While he was speaking, the sixteen Doctors who were in attendance on him came up, to inquire how he was gerting on, upon which he told them of the offer made by the Caol Riava.

The D ctors looked at the stranger, and at the Story-teller, and then laughed immoderately.

alittle. 'Rise up now," said the Caol Riava, "but wait let me see which can you or your sixteen physiolana run fastest "

Up started Mac Eocha, and away went the sixteen doctors after their patient, but he left them far behind, and came back in great spirits to his house, while they remained panting and puffing at a dis-

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

REV. FATHER MURPHY ON TEM-PERANCE.

The following able address on Temperance was delivered by the Rev. Father James Murphy of Wicklow, Ireland, at the St. Bridget's Society's Concert on Monday night week, which, owing to want of space we were unable to give with our notice of the Concert last week. The Rev. Gentleman having been introduced by the President Mr. T. J. Donovan, spoke as follows :-

Ladies and Gentlemen,-It has long been the fate of the Irish race to be closely watched and keenly criticiz d. Various causes have conspired to make us the "observed of all observers," and give the minds of the observers a bias not altogether Mendly to our fame. And so it has come to pass that while our national excellences are but little known, our national faults are in a sense notorious. We are honored, too, with the imputation of vices to which in our humility we lay no claim. Everyone has heard that we are disloyal, quarreisome, bigoted, untidy and very vulgar people. But the great thing proclaimed about us is that we are a mation of drunkards, and that, as an eloquent Englis man once remarked, the God we worship is the firry Bacchus of Irish Whiskey. The God of the sloan n Eugli hman was, I suppose, the able-bodied Beity, Bitish Beer. (Applause). Now, I do not think that all these charges made against us are unquestionably true. Our disloyalty is badly proven by the history of British battlefields; and when, in the wild forgetfulness of despair, we have risen to rebellion, there has been always some little cirsumstance in our case that will go far to extenuate our crime.

They say that your hand is fearful, that darkness is in your eye,

But I'll not let them dare to talk so black and bitter a lie: Ohi no macushla storin, bright, bright and warm are

VOII. With hearts as bold as the men of old, to yourselves

and your country true!

And when there is gloom upon you, bid them think who has brought it there-

Sure a frown or a look of batred was not made for your face so fair;

You've a hand for the grasp of friendship another to make them quake,

And they're welcome to which soever it pleases them most to take.

But come for a while amongst us, and give us a friendly hand.

And you'll see that our land of Ireland's a loving and gladsome land ;

From North, to South, and from East, to West, bright welcomes and smiles will spring,

For in our land of Ireland the stranger is like a

King (Loud cheets.) We are not disloyal. Our quarrelsomeness really means our dislike to be hunted and ridden down; our big otry really means that we cannot surrender truth for a human consideration; we are untidy because we are poor; and wo are vulgal because, even when we are wealthy, we have got to unlearn the hard habits acquired in poverty. As for the charge against us on the score of intemperance, it is, at least, much overweighted. Our neighbors are, at all events, as bad as ourselves. Perhaps they happen to have harder heads, as is the case with Scotchmen (laughter); perhaps they happen to have colder and cruder tastes, as is the case with the nalives of England. But that we drink more, or are, more than they, possessed by a lust for intoxicating liquors, is what, I think, would be difficult to prove. (Applauss) I am not myself read up in the statisties of the case; but one who is has told me that for every gallon of whiskey which Ireland consumes, the inhabitants of Scotland, speaking roundly, consume two. (Laughter and applause.) And the Scotch are a steady and thrifty and honored people. (Applause.) Still, even though it is certain that the charges often made against us of being an intemperate race are far too wide and far too heedless, it is no less true (let us admit it) that for these charges there is some show of foundation. And the show of foundation appears to me to consist in this, that we are the worst people in the world for self conecalment. Of all men it is proverbial that when the whiskey is in the wit is out (laughter); but of Irishmen it is further more proverbial that, not only does strong drink deprive them of the power to use their faculties, but it leaves them utterly unable to assume even the very foolish but sometimes very convenient gravity of intoxication. A tipsy Irishman cannot sham sobriety. In a people of so fine an organization and so ardent a temperament, very little whiskey produces very great effects; and of these the most striking is an inability to keep quiet and a necessity to be noisy. It is on this principle that I explain a fact which pains me sorely, and at which I glance only in passing, the fact that trish names figure so frequently in the recorded drunken-ness cases in Montreal. It is very lamontable that we, the posterity of Saints and the people of a sainted land, should give to the bitter tongue of the unsparing world a ground even for misconception; but believe that judges who judge us fairly will acknowledge that our apparent intemperance is due, met so much to the quantity of drink as to that natural heatedness of head and heart which makes it so dangerous for us to drink at all. (Applause.)-And here, ladies and gentlemen, you have suggested a fundamental reason why our countrymen should be pure and simple total abstainers. The poet who has best interpreted Shelly's genuinely poetic soul, seprecents himself as saying to his old, unfeeling,

blood Go heat your cold blood with your wine. man made with my fire in my voice is to

mamort blac tocha, of Loinster, a doctor in poetry, The Irish race requires no stimulants. It was made is a terrible power of passion, equal to the highest and when the unholy earthly fire abiding in strong drink becomes mingled with the sacred flame of energy which God has given us it is as if on God's altar we had put hell's flames, the Lord no longer regards His being's gift, it becomes commingled with that other horrid dre, crimson am ky; and of the accursed union there results the best earthly likeness of that fearful flame, which ascends in hel with the whiskey-soaked souls of the drunkards to feed it for evermore! But another reason, one too which will come home to you more directly, why total and entire abstinence should be the law for medium between the extreme of temperance and the opposite extreme. We of all men cannot be tipplers. For intense passionate natures, there is no mediocrity; and passionate and intense is the Irish nature in the highest degree. Whether it be a weakness in our characters or a national intime. tion from the Maker of our nature that we are to lift ourselves above the common level of pradent moderation, it is, at all events, a fact that in the matter of whiskey-drinking prudently, moderate, we, as a rule, can never be. I have myself met with young Irishmen, who, in the best of good faith, proposed to go so far and no further; but in 99 cases out of 100 I have found them pass beyond the appointed bounds. No man commences with the determination to be a drunkard; but as he comes nearer and nearer to her unholy face he finds a fatal fascination in the soiled goddess of debauch; she drugs him-will and intellect-with her dreadful poison; if he be an Irishman she enkindles in him, for the worst of purposes, those fierce fires destined for the best of ends, till finally he finds himself, at the same time mad of heart and paralysed of soul, with the passion of a giant and the will of a babe. Let no young Irishman who can now take his accustomed glass imagine for a moment that his resolution to be moderate makes him secure. He is, I would say, entering on the direct road to certain ruin. He does not feel it; and the passage to destruction is by easy and unconscious stages. But who knows the man within the man! How awfully is each of us hidden, not only from all others, but from himself! Why, Nero was once a model Emperor; had he died after two years of empire he would be known in history as grander than Titus; and yet, all the while that he gave such splendid promise to himself and to his people, there was growing up within him silently and terribly, that other Nero, the monster of monsters, that the world knows! So quiet and so insensible is that growingup of the brute within a man! Nations, races, have been degraded as we know; the horrid Hottentot is but the degenerate descendant of Adam and Noah; the change is fearful; but, in the generations that brought it about, what generation seized it, noticed it, knew that itself was lower than the generation that preceded, and was going to leave behind it a generation lower still; what generation had ever any other idea than that itself, though falling to pieces from corruption, was the crown and flower of all that had gone before (loud applause). And, as with races, so with individual men. Down they go, along the easy slope of graduated intemperance, till at last they find themselves in that horrid slough of confirmed drunkenness whence disentangling is, for all practical purposes, quite impossible. Your bright eyed boy, poor father; how proud you are of him, and what aglowing future does your love create for him; ball in his youth he will be a tippler, in his manhood he will be a tippler still, and then, -the old, old story-he staggers about the earth a little, stumbles, falls, and sleeps, poor fellow, the heavy sleep of a drunkard's dishonored and degraded grave-(loud applause). And here, Ladies and Gentlemen, I might, were I so minded, paint for you fearful pictures-the originals are very common-of the evils to which intemperance leads; broken-hearted wives, girls gone to ruin, boys gone to perpetuate the drunken dynasty, shame, disgrace, robbery, murder, the hangman's noose, are what one reads of in a drunkard's history. Have you not seen the wretched woman who gathers her rags about her and averts her famished discolored face as you her hy and have you not k woman whom a husband, now a drunkard, once vowed to God to cherish and to love? Have you not seen shivering children, whose young eyes spoke some nameless fear, whose young bodies spoke some nameless famine, slink up begging as you crossed the way, and were you not aware that these are children whom a drunken father in drunken lust brought upon the world to be successors to his own shame, and not less the dread than they are the disgrace of all society? Have you not seen men, ragged of dress, idiot of face, bent of head, aimless of eye, who yet began life with high hope and lofty promise, in whose present degraded persons you trace selves of noblest possibilities, who got their opportunities of walking usefully and honorably in their paths of life, who sold their chances for some miserable messes of beer or whiskey, who now find themselves with whiting hairs and hopeless hearts, and bad habits and broken constitutions, and stained characters-have you not seen such men loitering about street corners, their helpless hands thrust into empty pockets, and their foul eyes fearful to look straight at the passersby? or, have you not seen them lounging about some bar-room as a starved dog loafs about some slaughter-house in hopes of picking up some abandoued garbage-and such men, have you not at once known them for wretched creatures whom the beastly bloated god of drunkenness had bound fast to his chariot wheels? And have you not seen a sight still sadder-to me the climax of the horrible in humanity—the sight of a young girl with a lost innocence and a lost beauty, a soddened face where only dogs would find delightedness, and a callous heart where no man could discover a shred of love. a daughter of Eve and a daughter of the Virgin Mary rotting away on the city streets, eaten up, even as she flaunts her stolen garments in the faces of fools, caten up by the dogs of disease and debauchery and despair-have you not seen such a horrid sight, and have you not known that at the bottom of all this unspeakable misery, somewhere or another, the devil of drunkenness would be found! A drunken father, a drunken mother, a drunken lover - some drunken shame that could not be borne, then a drunken rush into that drunken demiworld of naked drunken sin-that is, in most cases, the condensed history of that awful public evil, even the name of which I will not mention here. But, ladies and gentlemen, it is not by these considerations principally that I would urge you this night to be both strenuous practisers and strenuous preachers of Total Abstinence. Neither will I at all exhort you thereto by motives special to my own religion. To-night I speak, not, in my capacity of Priest, but in my capacity of Irishman, and, speak. ing so, I introduce to-night nothing but what all Irishmon may like to hear (applause). But there is motive of a larger character than any I have. touched on yet, and it I would propose to all my countrymen, no matter what their political or religious creed. We are here in this new land-Irish

making her splendour more apparent (cheers).-Never does a Froude arise, but there arises, too, a Burke to meet him; never does some little envious Whaltey call Ireland disloyal but some great Disraeli has the manliness to say that, if she be disloyed she is not very much to blame, (applause); or some great Gladstone confesses that it is only now, after 700 year, that an attempt is being made to do her justice (cheers) Our old mother, ladies and gentlemen, has, despite her traducers, a glorious name. Now we, her sons, are here in the midst of what the French and Scotch and English observe in us, if it he of evil that they have a tendency to charge as a general characteristic of the entire Irish nation. But, as I remarked in starting, the whisper has gone abroad that the Irish race is intemperate Therefore is it that I, an Irishman speaking to Irishmen, say,-for the sake of the old land, for the sake of her unturnished honor, for the sake of her glorious history; for the sake of her splendid sons, our dear dead brothers, whose fame, won through sweat and blood is our inheritance, for the sake of the sacred dust that rests in holy Ireland, show to the nations round you, by your self-propriety, self-coutrol, and your splendid contempt for little sensualities, that this charge of intemperance brought against us is a foul lie, and that no dishonour has come from Canada upon our country's character or our fathers graves? But, in the second place, Canada is your new country, and to her also you owe a sacred duty. This nation of which you are members here is as yet only in her youth; her character is as yet unformed; and what that character will eventually be there is as yet no wise foretelling. The fusion of diverse nationality, which, in the United States takes place so rapidly, takes place slowly here; but take place it must if Canada is to be at all a nation; and only then will the world see what it has not hitherto seen: the true typical Canadian. What will that future issue of the human family be like? I cannot say. But I can say that the national character is now being formed; that the Canadian nation is being now, so to speak compounded; and that the quality of the compound will depend upon the quality of the ingredients. You owe it to your new country the Irish element in the Canadian nation to be, not only what it is admitted to be, true and generous and kindly, but that it be moreover. what it is sometimes denied to be, steady and temperate and resolute and self-controlled, Your children, your posterity through all the generations, are to be inheritors of this land. As in times past Greece had her history and Rome her history, so in time future Canada too will have her history as one of the greatest powers of the universe. What will that history be? What kind of show will be made by your new country in the larger generations yet to come? That I will say depend, altogether on the index of the div rse nationalities that are now forming the future Canadian people. And I ask you in the name of your country, to heed not how other nationalities may conduct themselves, to leave them if they choose it, to low aims and little operations, but to heed this only that no historian of the future shall have, in accounting for a Canadian weakness to ascribe it to that Irish element which was one of the original constituents of the Canadian race (applause). We are now, with others, engaged in building up a new and let us hope a noble nation. Let our part of the work at all events be done well. Let it be firm and stable and strong and stately, so that when the Canadian nation get to be, has been, has had its day, has gone to min, the Irish work in it may still remain, may be still defiant of time and change; and, like the pillartowers of my own old land may speak proudly of

the mighty builders who have passed away (cheers).

And now in concluding, ladies and gentlemen, I express my entire confidence in the future temperance of my countrymen in Montreal (applause) -Whoever else may have doubts about them, I have none. Irish Men! Ah ye are not the men to be disgraceful to the old land which has given you glory or dishonest to the new which has given you hearty welcomes and happy homes. Irish Women! riotic ye are, ye maids of Ireland (cheers). And therefore do I, whose heart has not of pilchards in the bays of the southern coast and yet rid itself of its early love, turn to my poor old mother Ireland, and I whisper to her along the entrance to Cork Harbour. From July up to a very waters to be happy in her home to-night, for that recent date they have frequented the localities rethese children of hers, and sisters of mine, whom I have met so far from her protecting arms, will bring no shame on her stainless glory, and bring no dishonor on her poor grey hairs. (Loud and prolonged cheering, amid which the reverend lecturer retired). The cheering was again renewed on Father Murphy and the country people do not care for them. With leaving the stage.

IRELAND IN 1874. As Seen by the "Times" Correspondent

Dublin, Jan. 1.

Before parting with the year which closed yesterday it may be of interest to look back upon the events and circumstances which have marked its course, and to see what traces of good, if any, it leaves on this country. Regarding it first in its political aspect, it is satisfactory to find Ir land now in a state of absolute repose. There is not the slightest symptom of disturbance from one end of the island to the other-peace order, harmony and good feeling among different sects and parties

everywhere prevail. The country is generally free from serious crime though some few remarkable exceptions to the rule have recently been reported. They are purely personal, and cannot be traced to any organized law lessness, in this respect differing from the crimes which in other years created so much a arm. Party feuds have almost ceased. There is scarcely ever an instance, of sectarian animosity showing itself in acts of violence such as formerly were frequent in the north. A stronger proof of the improved spirit of the people could hardly be expected than the state of Derry on the occasion of the last anniversary on the 18th of December compared with its state a few years ago, when it was divided into two hostile camps, and scenes of bloodshed were succeeded by an armed occupation. From the south we have no longer any startling accounts of Fenian raids and outrages. The Roman Catholic clergy have exerted themselves with all laudable zeal to put an end to the faction fights for which some districts, of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary were notorious, and there is reason to hope that a better feeling has been established. The old spirit, however, still lingers in some places and on Saturday last a woman was, so savagely beaten in Limerick while endeavouring to protect her husband from an attack of some members of an opposite faction that her life is despaired of.

With respect to the social condition of the country, there are some encouraging signs, though the year has been undoubtedly one of greater in action and depression than was 1873. It is not to by extraction, but Canadian by actual engagement.
But to Ireland and to Canada we have our duties.—
To both we owe it to exterminate intemperance of still you the grounds of this obligation, and their in America, the strikes of workmen; and their better and wiser voices round me speak their opportunity and seized it. A decline in the selling, In the farst place, then, we owe it to opportunity and seized it. A decline in the selling of th

somehow, she outlives calumoy as she outlived ex. has obliged the dealers to submit to lower prices. LORD WAVENEY ON TENANT-RIGHT termination, and, som how, it always comes to pars. The ffect is transmitted from one class to another. that the flerce fires meant to burn her, only and in and the small shopkeeper in the country town, the wholesale trader in the city, and even the profeesional classes feel the strain. Belfagt suffered headed Tenant Right, a correspondent Reference
severely from the reaction in the linen frade, and ple while contributing some valuable remarks on
the senseless strike of the operators increased the the general subject expresses himself on Irish
injurious effect upon the humber ranks of the fenant right with an inaccuracy natural to those
population, thought helped to some extent force
who have no personal experience of the state of sotieve the manufacturers are relegifing feature in
this strike was the exemplary conduct of the poor
this strike was the exemplary conduct of the poor wholesale trader in the city, and even the prothis strike was the exemplary conduct of the poor wherein it is maintained. I have never seen this workers who were thresh out of employment. United detailed, and therefore, with your permission. Though they maintained a hopeless contest for and under the distanced position of being obliged over two months refusing to submit to an inevitable to speak of the obligations. I have inherited I will children of other families. These latter are not un- reduction of wages, they committed no outrago, generous; but, from many causes, they are inclined but abserved a tranquil and patient endurance; to be with Irishmen solittle more than critical; and thirely, if ever witnessed under such circumstances and shared their last shilling with each other in a spirit of self-denying generosity which made them objects of respect as well as sympathy. There are now some indications of a return to more prosperous times, and accounts of fresh orders from abroad and something like a revival of the old activity in the mills, but it will be a long time before they are in a settled and satisfactory condition.

As regards the general trade of the country, the circumstances are very varied. If one were to judge from the number of banks which have sprung up, the extent of business which they do, and the price of their shares in the market, it might be inferred that traders were everywhere flourishing, but it may be doubted whether with all this appearance of prosperity there is much solidity, and whether the business is really as profitable as it is undoubtedly extonsive and actively pushed in every direction. There are symptoms of a more auxious feeling in the mercant le classes, and the greater length of the lists of bankruptcies and insolvencies compared with those published twelve months ago is suggestive. On the other hand, there is nothing like a cry of distress in the country such as even of late years has been frequently raised, and the farmers generally were satisfied with their crops, the harvest weather having been unusually good, so that the promise of a good yield, which has often been marred by wet scusons, was more fully realized. There has been no strain upon the poor laws, and though there has been an increase in the numbers receiving relief, it is so slight as to be scarcely appreciable and to have no significance. The return of the Local Government Board made up to the 29th of September and now issued, shows that the total number of persons relieved in the workhouses last year was 252,000 an increase of 2,767 over the numbers in the year 1873; the number of those who received out door relief was 74,000, an increase of 4,493 over the previous year; the number in blind and deaf and dumb asylums 418, an increase of 16, making a total of 326,618; and a total increase of 7,376 over the numbers relieved last year. The total expenditure for the relief was £1,003,513, and the amount of poorrate locged £941,502, the difference being more than covered by the Parliamentary grant of £78,000 in aid of medical educational expenditure, and about £9,000 received by the unions from other sources. The cost of relief under the medical charities, also included in the above sum, is £140,916, and the number relieved is estimated at 700,000. The Poor Law does not afford a perfect criterion of the condition of the country, but it is the only direct and authentic test of actual destitution, and it is to be depended on so far as it goes. There is always a mass of struggling poverty floating on the borders of pauperism, but it is not peculiar to Ireland, nor is there r ason to believe that it is greater, if it is not even less than in former years.

One source of national wealth, the salmon and trout fisheries may be noticed in terms of satisfaction Although in some districts, owing to the unusual prevalence of drought last summer, there was not sufficient water in the rivers and estuaries to bring the fish in as great quantities as had been expected within reach of the engines which were prepared for most important in the South. The capture this year far exceeded that of any former year within the momory of the oldest fisherman. As to the deep-sea fisheries but little can be said. The usual mackerel along the sea shore, commencing at Dingle to the ferred to in vast quantities; but, although some few have been captured, the local fishermen have been very apathetic about taking them, alleging as an excuse that from their oily nature they rot the nets, and, moreover, that the demand for them is small, respect to the nets the objection is founded on prejudice, as it has been proved that in Cornwall, head quarters of the pilchard fisheries, the nets last for several years-in fact, are older than some patriarchial fishermen,-but then they are carefully washed after being used, a precaution which tends to preserve them, but to which some of the Irish peasants are irreconcilably opposed. Of late years the pilchards have shown a decided preference for the lrish coasts, perhaps instinctively led to them as a safe retreat, and the consequence of their migration is that the industrious and thrifty people of Cornwall find themselves unable to supply the Italian market as plentifully as they used to do-the consumption averaging 30,000 hogsheads annually. On the other hand, our coasts have been teeming with the fish, and it may be thought extraordinary that no systematic efforts are made to catch them and cure them for the home as well as the foreign markets. When rightly treated they may be made quite a delicacy, and what profit is to be realized from the fishery can be judged from the report of recent captures of a small shoal on the Cornish coast, which was valued at £3,000. The Reproductive Loan Fund Act, under which loans may be made for fishing purposes, will soon come into operation, and it is to be hoped that a portion of this money may be applied in developing this fishery, which no doubt may be made remunerative and eventually become of considerable commercial importance.

Turning from the provinces to Dublin, a careful observer will see the general condition of the country pretty accurately reflected. There are no great works or signs of remarkable progress to be noticed. With the exception a new bridge, on the site of Essex-bridge, which was recently opened, there has been no public work of any pretensions. There are however, some in progress which may be entered to the credit of another year. In a short time all the railways having their termini in this city will be connected, and a complete and easy chain of communication established with the North Wall. The works for the improvement of the port continue to of Evesham, which involved barons and retainers in be carried on with unabated vigour; and the boats general defeat. Then may be noted the first springof the City of Dublin and other steam packet com- ingrup of a class of tenants whose relations for the panies to Liverpool, Holyhead, and other places will soon be enabled to start at all hours of the tide. There has been a falling off in the shipments of cattle this year, compared with those of 1873 to the exbe wondered at that Ireland should feel the effects | tent of 45,000 head, and a decrease of 35,000 lin the akin to that which illustrated the first decisions

The following letter has appeared in the Times :-

"Sir In the Times of the 30th ult in the column endeavor to make olear the merits of the legislation which in opposition to Mr. R. Temple, I designate, of my own knowledge and experience, just in prin. ciple and beneficient in result. Moreover, it was in truth, no otherwise a sacrifice of economy to politics' than was Roman Catholic emancipation a sacrifice of religion to politics. Each measure was an embodiment of just ideas. And now, sir, to proceed to exposition and proef. In the course of the colonization of North-Eastern Ireland from Scotland my family returned at the beginning of the 17th century as settlers, by purchase, in the county of Antrim. These immigrations were composed of the neighbors and tenants in many cases of the leader. Yet the enterprise was partly colonization, partly military settlement. The market charter granted to my ancestor in 1625 states as a condition that a grantee 'should reduce the natives to civility'-'in civilitatem redigere.' To the westward and nor hward of the young settlement lay Tyrone and O'Neill, and the native !rish Septs, on a frontier exposed to con-tinual incursions. The tenants who accompanied the immigration did feudal service, and received allocations of sound ground amid the mosses and bogs. Hence a military tenure of man service, which has continued expressed in leases for 120 or even 240 years, some of which are not yet exbaustod. Besides this purely military tenure, a civil tenure of no less evident equity sprang up. The Westland Whigs-men on whose tombstones the restoring chisel of Old Mortality was exercised, as I have myself seeu-furnished their contingent of emigrants who fled from the Prelatic prosecutions in Galloway across the Channel to their blood relations and friends settled in Antrim

"But neither in the case of military settlement nor of civil colonisation did a tenant acquire more than the bare soil. No buildings were erected for him by the lord, no timber or stone supplied as part of the contract. He was left to wage war against the hard nature of our northern climate as bust he might and nobly the contest was brought to a triumphant issue.

"As time went on, and changes of tenancy came about, with the assent of the lord always, natural equity enjoined and custom affirmed that the tenant's personal outlay should be held to be his property, and be represented by a value apart from that incident to the land. This principle is adopted practically in the land code of Ireland in the 'tenement valuation, wherein two separate columns record the value of the buildings as distinguished from Iand.

"This is the origin in its simplest form of tenantright as accepted in my family for 300 years, and with lasting benefit to landlord and tenant. The force of equity will be evident from the reflection that this tenant-right represents the essential element in the continued security which the tenant's military service gave to the lord for the enjoyment of the land which his labors had recovered from waste and bog.

"In fact, this description of tenant-right corresponds to the knights' fees of the companions of the Conquerors. In its simplest form, it obtained principally in Autrim and Armagh, but was modified, yet always with reference to an inherent equitable interest, in the Plantation counties, such as Derry, their capture, yet the reports are generally favour- and in the Debenture counties of Cavan and Ferable from the districts of Cork and Waterford, the managh. Of the practice of Tyrone the same may be affirmed, and probably of the county of Donegal. Down possesses like claims, and it was from Down that the most persistent advocate of tenant-right, my friend, the late Sharman Crawford, vindicated fishery at Kinsale and the herring fishery thence the tenant's right. But I am inclined to think that and all along our eastern coast, have been produc- in Down the right is derived through Norman set-Ah ye are too noble to give your pure, true hearts | tive, and it is believed that those who were engaged | tlers, as some of the tenants in that county are proto dishonored sots and drivelling tipplers; too pa- in the trade have on the whole no reason to com- prietors to the amount of £2,000 per annum. Such triotic ye are, ye maids of Ireland, as good as gold: plain. In connexion with the subject of the sea is the origin of the tenant-right of Illster illustrated too patriotic ye are to lend your sanction to ruining fisheries, however, it may be well to direct attention in the history of a single family; and I ask with the Canadian future or tarnishing the Irish past to the presence of late years of immense quantities what justice could I refuse to acknowledge such claims when put forth by the direct descendants or the legal representatives of men who labored as companions of those from whom I derive? Now, as to the results of this system on the improvement of the land, and therefore on national wealth.

"I spoke of leases of 240 years granted to a single lessee, which have fallen out within my knowledge. The original grant had been sublet by the immediate lessee, himself often a tonant-farmer, and the rent payable to him was therefore of such amount as the market would give. Now at one end of the scale we find the original rent, and at the other the aggregate rent at the present day; and taking the value of money at the former period into account, the increased value during the currency of that lease may be estimated at 1.100 per cent.

"It is not wonderful, nor pace your correspondent, reprehensible, that tenants should cling to the soil where such astonishing efforts of labour had been expended, and the final impulse to agitation was given by the increase of rents on properties sold under the Landed Estates Court. Purchasers expected 5 per cent, on their capital, in the shape of ront, in place of from 3 to 4. The selling value to the ten-ant was reduced in that proportion, and, as the properties were sold without reservation of existing customs, there was no remedy for the tenant except such as might be prudence or kindly feeling of the purchaser.

"Such is the tenant-right of Ulster, under which industry, being secure of its rewards, has made the province second to none in wealth and peace. But where this condition of things has not been equally susceptible of identification or has existed in a very depressed form, the general right to compensation for outlay and for disturbance has been justly incor-

porated with the Land Act.
"This compensation for disturbance, be it obseryed, is of the highest moment in a country where, except from agriculture and its dependent industries, but little opportunity for gaining a livelihood at present exists. And, doubtless a somewhat analogous condition of tenure will be found among the descendants of the military settlers of Elizabeth in Munster in the King's and Queen's Counties, among the Palatinates, and among the Debenturers of Cromwell in Cavan and Fermanagh.

"How little comparison can be established between the tenant-rights of England and Ireland is evident from the fact that if, as I contend, the latter is the equivalent of the 'knight's fee' in England, that condition of tenure began to disappear after the battle lord were rather financial than feudal. Now, in respect of the gradual extension of the equity of tenantright to cases where the form has not previously ex-isted, a very noticeable progress in reasoning, the

Land Act. of the spile of

"And now, sir, having, by your courtesy, proceeded to so great a length, I will add little more on the remarks of your correspondent but these few lines derived naturally from the larger subject. I agree with him that over legislation is much to be deprecated. Minute points of business cannot be defermined by Act of Parliament, but some standard by which a tenant's claim's should be measured is essential. For the English tenant farmer has not yet attained to the purely business babits of calculation which prevail in Scotland; and even in that country the law of hypothec is disturbing. The English tenant occupies a midplace between the Scotch tenant, with his proneness to remove so soon as a favourable bargain presents itself, and the Irish tenant with his deep and natural devotion to the soil; and I hold that in both England and Ireland a reasonable expectation of continuing tenancy is, in different degrees, not to be discouraged. Many causes must combine for this end, but in England the one most powerful and most applicable is the lease. Now, on an estate in this country, where leases have been but rurely given, I have adopted the general principle of the lease introduced by the Earl of Leicester. I enclose the form of the three principal clauses, and believe that I see in those provisions a means of securing a perpetuation of tenuncy in the case of desirable tenants. I must add that the idea of a lease is not yet as thoroughly acceptable as it will become when the general conditions of the labour mark t are more clearly develop d and understood At present some think a lease binds the tenant, and leaves the landlord free. However, one-fourth of my tenants have already accepted a lease, and before long a lease will be considered the certificate of good and reputable farming which it should convey, for when a landlord grants a lease it behaves him to consider well to whom-I am, sir, yours faithfully, " WAVENEY.

"Flixton Hall, Bungay, Jan. 2."

1. The tenancy is to be for (12 to 16) years, commencing on the 11th day of October one thousand , but to be terminable at eight hundred and the end of eight or twelve years at the request of the tenant, with the consent of the landlord with the intention that the landlord shall then, if he think fit, granta new lease from the end of the eighth or twelfth year, at the old rent for the first. years of the new term, and for the remainder of the term at the rent that may then be agreed upon.

V. The tenant is to cultivate and manage the farm during the first years of term according to his own judgment, and to have full power during such time to dispose of all or any portion of the produce

of the farm by sale or otherwise. VI. During the last four years the tenant shall bring the arable lands into the four course system of husbandry, practised in Suffole, so that in the last year of the term there shall be, as nearly as the sizes of the fields will admit, as follows—that is to say, one-fourth part thereof in clean summertilth, or with turnips or other vegetable cattle crop; another fourth part thereof with barley er oats; one moiety of one other fourth part thereof with clover or other artificial grass, and the other moiety of the same one-fourth part with peas or beans; and the remaining one-fourth part thereof with wheat; and he is not to suffer any hemp, flux, mustard, colesced, nor any clover, trefoil or other artificial grass to stand or grow for a crop of seed in the last four years of the term, nor more than one half of the grass lands in any one year, nor any gress lands two years in suc-*ession during the last four years of the torm.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS.

The following is taken from the Times :-

Sir,-At a recent meeting of the council of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, a letter was read from a correspondent in Germany, in which the acfaul results of the late ecclesiastical legislation in that country are summed up, and important facts, not generally known, are stated, regarding the financial relations between the Catholic Church and the Prussian Government. I forward to you, at the request of the council, an extract from this communication, which I feel convinced your sense of justice will lead you to lay before your readers. We withhold, for obvious prudential reasons, the name, of the writer-a well-known and highly-respected person-but we vouch for the authenticity of the letter.T am. sir. vour obedient servant. Norgolk, E. M., President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain.

Catholic Union of Great Britain, 10 Duke Street,

St. James's, S. W., January 9.

December 30, 1874. You will. I hope, kindly excuse me for keeping you waiting such a long time for an answer to your questions. In the beginning I had not all the information at hand I wanted, but now I am too happy to comply with your wishes by putting you in possion of the following facts :-

1. Five bishops have been imprisoned—the Archbishop of Posen (3rd February), the Archbishop of Cologne (in March), the Bishop of Treves (in March) the Bishop Condittor of Posen and the Bishop of Paderborn. The Archbishop of Cologne has been released about two months ago, but will have to go into prison again in a short time. 2. Fines have been imposed upon all the above

named bishops and upon the Bishops of Munster, Hildersheim, Breslau, Culm, Ermland, Limburg— Ospabruck. The See of Fulda is vacant. Domestic visits from the police or the officers who sold their furniture have been received by those of Cologne, Treves, Munster, Hildersheim, Breslan, Culm, Posen, Limburg.

3. How many priests are in prison at this date I cannot say, but up to the 3rd of December-since the beginning of the Falck laws-1400 priests of Prussia have either been sent to prison or fined on account of these laws; about 10 have been driven out of their country, or several counties have been forbidden for them; and some few who persisted in returning to their flocks after they had been driven by the police over the frontier have been banished to the Isle of Rugen. In most of the prisons they are treated decently just like political prisoners, but in some places-for instance at Dusseldorf and Clevethey were kept in the same room with criminals and treated like them in a manner of which no German Catholic paper dares to give a description, as this would make the situation of the poor priests still worse. But in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. which will begin in the middle of next month, the Catholic members are going to lay the details before the house and the astonished country.

4. Not the head magistrate of each town, but the county courts, have power to punish a priest acting according to his conscience against the infamous laws. But how differently they judge you may see from this fact. The Bishop of Paderborn ordered a pastoral to be read, which treated, among other points, of the behaviour of the Old Catholics. Now all those priests of his diocese who have read it have been summoned before the courts i some have been sent for this horrible crime to the fortress (Festung) for four weeks, some for three, two and one week

some for only one day; some have been discharged 5. The number of priests who have been "gesperri" is about the same as that of those who have been imprisioned or fined dilln one diocese with which I am well:acquainted only sixteen pricats have been "gepert," but seventeen head priests who have died have as yet, no successors, as they would be gesperit at once. * A priest who is " gesperri" is not allowed to gay Mass conto perform any kinds of sacerdotal

fore, power over my house.

7. I do not know how many instances there are On the 16th December a member of the German Parliament, a Jew and Democrat, Herr Sonnemann, of Frankfort, took all by surprise by saving in the presence of Bismarck that he (Bismarck) had withinsummoned before the judge to be punished for having off-nded him, chiefly in Catholic newspapers; a few days ago he summoned a poor needlewoman (Nathern) for some invantious word, although she had begged pardon in a letter to him. And you have no idea how many things he considers offences against his person. For instance, a Jewish paper of Vienna, Neue Freie Presse, had said that Bismarck had kept back some letters of the Austrian imperial family to Queen ugusta of Prussia in 1866, which Austria. This statem at was cited by a Catholic paper of Prussis, together with the remark, "it could not be believed," and Bismarck summoned the Prus-

sian editor, who was imprisoned for three months. 8. I lastly must call your attention to one fact not known in England. I have often seen it stated in English newspapers that the Catholic bishops and priests are paid by the government. This is not true In 1803 the Prussians took away the property of the Catholic churches, monasteries, convents, ke,, and the Holy See agro d afterwards to the secutarization on the condition that the govsymment should pay a certain amount per annum to the bisnops and chapters, and that beforethe year 1830 they should give forests, the revenues of which should be equal to that amount. Now, the last condition has never been fulfilled by the Prussian Government, and what they pay is nothing like as much as the amount of the revenues of the s-cularized Church property they received in the year 1803. Moreover, at present those revenues have more than doubled. Thus, for instance, they to k from a church and monast re property worth at that time £1050 a year, which now produces at least £20e0 per annum; but the amount of their annual payment since 1803 for the sustenation of the Church and for priests, sacristans, &c, is a little more than £150 alrogether. But, on the whole, there are but few priests who are paid ven such trifling sums by the government after hard trials, and not else, on account of the secularized property of their benefices. Thousands and thousands of Catholic priests in Prussia do not res ceive a faithing from the Government; neverthele-s they must obey the Falck laws, otherwise they will be gesperet, fined, imprisoned and banished. Such is the state of things in this country.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

EXLARGEMENT OF MATNOOTH COLLEGE, - Cardinal Cullen has issued an address exhorting the Catholics of Ireland to support the proposed enlargement of Maypooth College He says that so long as the college was partly supported by the State "it was an anomaly to appeal to the liberality of judividuals for the means which, in principle as well as in policy, ought plainly to be upplied from the public tunds. It is superfluous to recall how worse than idle proved all hope of such aid from Parliament during the excited period from 1850 to 1868, and since the passng of the Irish Church Act there is still less chance of State aid for this purpose in any form whatever." So the compensation given in 1868 for the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant is to be the nucleus of a fund which, it is hoped by Cardinal Cullen, will he augmented by the gifts of the fathful. The late Dean Keane has left all his property for that purpose, so that the promoters have made a good start.

HOME RULE IN DUNGANNON.-In the famous town, consecrated by great national memories, which Irishmen of all creeds take pride in, there was held a Home Rule meeting on New Year's Day. Professor Galbraith proposed the first resolution, which said that "we are assembled here to day to affirm the articles of Irish food. What Ireland is now threatdeclaration made in Dungamon on the 15th of ened with is not the partial destruction, but the F. bruary, 1782, by the representatives of the Volun- utter annihilation of that crop. The danger threatens teer Associations of Ireland." He reviewed the low condition of the British army, he glanced back at the efficiency and patriotism of the Volunteers, and said that the people of Ireland are as ready as their forefathers were a century ago to take up arms, not for a shilling a day and slavery, but for nothing a day and the love of country. He would advocate Sir H. Havelock's plan of general armament, because if it were adopted Westmeath must be free -The odious laws which compelled every man to keep house the minute the sun illumined the horizon must be swept from the statute book. Mr. Flanagan spoke after the genial professor, and then Mr. Biggar, M.P., proposed-"That there can be no had shown itself in Iowa; in '65, had reached Missettlement of the land question until fixity of tenure is established." This was seconded by Mr. Robert | fines of Canada were reached, also portions of Penn-Bradly, and Mr. O'Connor Power proposed-" That is in direct viols ion of the wishes of the Irish peode." Another solution having been proposed by the Riv. Isaac Nelson, and seconded by Mr. J. A. Quinn, the meeting separated quietly.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN INCLAND .- Replying to a deputation from the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, who waited on him on Tuesday to present a memorial against denominational ducation, the lord-lieutenant promised to represent the views of his visitors to the government, and said he was confident that it would preserve the fundamental principle of national education in

At a large meeting of magistrates of the county Westmeath, held in Mullingar, on Tuesday, the Earl of Longford presiding, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that it was desirable for the protection of all classes that the special proclamation under the Peace Preservation Act, and the Protection of Life and Property Act should be continued in the county of Westmeath.

Trainer, the sub-constable charged with the murder of Constable Murphy, at Londonderry, has been returned for trial at the next assizes.

The Ulster Echo of Jan. 5 save :- " We have beard it stated on good authority that the Government has ahand ned the idea of establishing denominational training schools in Ireland. Whether this is one of the first fruits of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican decrees we know not."

FLOODS IN THE COUNTY WEXFORD -On Saturday morning the valley of Slane appeared completely inundated, and has been converted into an immense lake, extending from the town to within a few miles of Wexford. Such a flood has not been seen in this neighbourhood for a long time.

IMPORTANT LAND CASE -At the Tullamore Land Sessions, a case in which a point of importance was involved, came on for hearing before the chairman. It was a land claim for £424, brought by Richard W. Townsend against King and others for unexhausted manures, permaneut buildings, and reclaiming waste land. The respondent disputed the claim in every particular, and filled a set off to the amount of £1,326 for deterioration of the land. The claimant held the land as tenant from the respondent, but he sub-let it to three farmers by whom all the rim-provements were made, and buildings erected. The claimant agreed to allow the desirman to allo-

Barristers have administered the provisions of the drawers to be searched. In Prussia my house is not was contended for the respondent that a middleman emigration of 1873 was unusually large exceeding my castle; the State is omnipotent, and has there- was not entitled to recover compensation for im- any year since 1866. If we examine the statistics provements effected by his under-tenant unless he of the last six years we may well feel anxious as to derived the land from them as their successor in the | the steady diminution of the aboriginal population of gentlemen being put into prison for speaking title, and that the under tenants could not be conaccording to their consciences, but certain it is that sidered the claimant's predecessors in title within there are more than the one known to you. It is the meaning of the 11th section of the Land Act. not possible to say or to write anything displeasing. The chairman said the point was one of very great to Bismarck without being catled before the court, importance, and he should take time to consider it.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE IN LIMBRICK -- An extraordinary occurrence took place on Tuesday between nine and ten o'clock at the new docks, the entire north-west portion of Messrs. Bannantyne a short time ordered not less than 784 persons to be and Sons' new corn stores, which was lately erected at a cost of from £15,000 to £20,0 0, falling suddealy, thereby causing the loss of an immense amount of property and the total destruction of this portion of the building. The new store, which is in full working order for some time past, is, perhaps, one of the finest structures of its kind in the country, and is fitted un with every modern appliance necessary for the storage of the immense quantities of grain which the Messrs. Bannantyne and Sons annually import into the city. It is mainly built by could have avoided the war between Prussia and the firm with a view to counteracting the strikes which take place from time to time amongst their numerous employes, as, the stores being quite close to the docks, the rapid transmission and stowage of grain is effected with little or no difficulty. The building was erected by Messra. M'Carthy and Guerin, under plans and specifications prepared by Mr. William Sidney Cox, CE., and nothing was left undone which could possibly insure the strength of the structure. An immense quantity of grain, very nearly a cargo, had been stored in the angle over the north-west portion of the building, and the imimmens, pressure caused thereby is supposed to have burst the wall, which fell with a terrific crash. Close on 700 tens of grain, valued at from £6,000 to L'8,000, were pitched into an adjacent field, and the loss caused by the injury to the corn is expected to come as high as £2,000 The numerous couployes engaged in the store were fortunately at breakfast when the store fell, otherwise it is quite possible that a t trific loss of would have taken place. As it was, no casualty to life occurred, the wall fortunately falling into the field and not on to the road, which would have been the case if any other portion gave way. The repairs to the building will, t is calculated, cost something like £5,000.

FATAL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- An accident of a fatal and melancholy nature occurred on Wednesday and to a farmer named Tracy, residing at Kiltean, within a few miles of Listowel. He left some in the morning on horseback to attend a funeral, and on his return from Kiltomey, he turned down to the river, near Finague, where it is fordable for the purpose of crossing it, and taking a short cut homewards. The "short cut" thus taken proved an unfortunate one for poor Tracey. When he enered the river the horse became restive, and slipping off the fold, both horse and rider rotted into the deep water. In the fall the unfortunate man was so sumped that he was unable to make any exertion to recover himself, and in a tew moments after his manimate body was swept down with the current into the tidal water. His body was recovered on Saturday half-a-mile from where he fell. What renders the melancholy occurrence more distressing is the fact that the deceased had married only last Shroy tide, and that his widow is in daily expectation of being confined.

Mysterious Disappearance - On Saturday a respectable farmer, named Kelly, living at Thomastown, near Parsonstown, left town for home rather late in the evening. About eight he was seen pass. ing through Thomastown on a car, but nothing more was heard of him until his horse was found standing at his own gate. The alarm was at once raised, and numbers of the neighborhood and the constability turned out and instituted a search, but without success. The fact that he had about £40 in his possession raises suspicion of foul play.

THE COLORADO BRETLE.-The Freeman of Monday writes:-It is our painful duty to draw public attention to a danger of extraordinary magnitude and importance which at this moment threatens Ireland. We need scarcely say that although the potato is no longer the sole, it is one of the most important from the United States of America; the enemy i of the insect tribe. The Colorado potato beetle is a little insect about half an inch long, and of a creamy, yellow color, belonging to the same class as the continuits or blister fly. The natural home of the Colorado bectio is the western side of the Rocky Mountains, where it feeds on a species of wild potato. No sooner, however, had the edible potato been planted at the foot of these mountains than the potato beetles attacked it greedily, and having once " tasted blood," they spread their raveges throughout the whole continent. In '59, the beetle had arrived within 100 miles of Omaha, Neb.; in '61, it souri; in '63, Indiana. In 1870. Ohio and the consylvania and New York, and its entrance into Musthe continued imprisonment of the political prisoners | sachusetts was notified. During the year 1871 a great army of these beetles covered the river Detroit in Michigan, crossed Lake Erie on floating leaves and similar convenient rafts, and in a very short time took possession of the country between St. Chir and Niagara rivers. Having got thus far in spite of all efforts to stay their progress, there is every reason to believe that before long we shall hear of them as swarming in the streets of New York and Boston (as they already swarm in the city of St Louis), and then their passage across the Atlantic is a mere matter of time. Mr. C. V. Riley, the State entomologist of Missouri, writes to the New Fork Tribune an article on the subject. Mr. Riley says-"That there will be danger of the insect finding its way to Europe when once it reaches the Atlantic seaboard no one can doubt, for the imprognated female will live for weeks, and even months, without food, especially in the spring and autumn, when they also take most readily to wing. Such females, alighting on outward bound vessels, may easily be given free passage to European ports; and as they will be apt to land without passports it would be well for the authorities to look out for the prisoner stealing along a back street with two

and prevent such unwelcome incursions." Freemasonry in Ireland occupies a political position as distinct and, in its own way, as mischievous as it did in Italy, when the Freemasons' lodges were only covers for gatherings of the Carbonari and other Associations leagued against all established institutions, and pursuing their ends by the dagger. The various branches of the Irish Civil Service are honeycombed by Freemasonry. In some of the most important offices in Dublin it constantly bappens, of course merely by a curious coincidence, that while the Catholic or the non-Freemason Protestant clerk lingers for years at the foot of the list. the "free and accepted brother" rushes up the scale of promotion with astounding celerity. This evil influence of Freemasonry has, it need scarcely be said, the worst possible effect on the morale of official life in Ireland .- Dublin Freeman.

lush Emgration.-It is a somewhat serious conderation that about seventy or eighty thousand persons emigrate annually from Ireland; about two-fifths of whom are women. According to the report of the Registrur-General the number of persons who left Ireland the ten months ending the 30th Oct. 1874, was 68,225, of whom 36,411, were men, and 31,814 were women. It may be true that this showed a decrease of 17,062 as compared with the correspond-

of Ireland. The population diminishes while the emigration increases. In regard of the emigration the statistics are as follows :- In 1868 the emigration was 61,018; in 1869, 66,568; in 1879, 74,855; in 1871, 71,240; in 1872, 78,102; and in 1873, 90,149, or a third more than it was in 1868. And of course we have to bear in mind that the persons who emigrate are for the most part the flower of the country, the young, the strong, the brave, and the industrious. They take with them a vast measure of prosperity from the country they are leaving behind them. The solution of the "Irish difficulty" will some day be this, that no Irish will be left in Ireland.—London Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. GLADSTONE AND DISESTABLISHMENT.—The Non-conformist, in a leading article, says .—" A rumour has reached us that Mr Gladstone entertains an idea of using his great political influence next seesion to bring about the disestablishment of the Scotch Church. There may be, for aught we can tell, some grounds for that rumour, but, whatever they may be, they have have not come within the range of our ken. We do not doubt that opinion upon the abstract question of Church Establishments is undergoing notable transformations among members of the Liberal party just now; but we are not by any means confident that even Mr. Gladstone could, at the present moment, reconstruct the party upon so brond a basis."

At a meeting of Liberal members of Parliament at which 137 gentlemen were present, the Marquis of Hartington was ununimously chosen to take Mr. Gladstone's place.

The very protest of indifference in which the newscapers indulge, in regard of the action of the Holy See, is one of the secon gest proofs of the extreme uneasiness with which the world is at present regarding it. onen the Times is at the pains to write leader after leader, to assure us that it does not matter one straw what the Pope says in Syllabus or Encyclical, we may be certain that the protest of indiference is in inverse proportion to the fact. There is no occasion to be urgent in the dismissal of a charge which no one has thought of suggesting, nor to declaim every day against the imputation of an earnestness of which we know that we have never been conscious. This passion for repudiation is suspicious. " Methinks the lady doth protest too much," says the Queen in the play scene in " Hamlet;" and if the newspapers only said nothing at all, we should have much more assurance of their candour .-Catholic Times.

The Marquis of Hartington made a speech at Lewes he alluded to Mr. Bright's address at Birmingham and said he could not agree to the views he advocated in favour of disestablishment of the church of England. He declared it was evident the British people were not prepared for such great changes in the charch or Parliament.

The Marquis of Bute has hand d through Mr. Russell Thomson £5 to each of the leading Protestant clergymen of Rothesay for the poor of their respective congregations.

DEATH OF A FORMER PROPRIETOR OF THE "NATION" Newspaper. - On Monday, the 4th of January instant, were interred the mortal remains of Mr. John Vincent M Grath, in the Casholic portion of the cometery at Huddersfield. For the past eighteen years, and up to his death, he was manager of the Legacy and Succession Duty Department, and the sub-distributor at the Stamp Office, Huddersfield. Originally he was called to the bar, and pleaded in the Four Courts in Dublin, and afterwards practised as a solicitor. Mr. M'Grath took an active and prominent part in the then leading Irish political questions of the day on the national side, which I e strengthened by his connection with the Nation, of which he was part proprietor. He subsequently 10moved to London, and thence was appointed to the Huddersfield Stamp Office.

MR. EUGENE COLLINS, M.P., ON RELIGIOUS INSTRUC-TION .- Speaking at a meeting of Catholics in Derby on Monday evening, Mr. Eugene Collins, M.P., re-As half the children of the poor through out the country were still unprovided with public instruction, there was yet much work to be accomplished, but he could not doubt that the efforts which were being made on every side would be crowned with success. It was a fair and practical question to ask whether the sacrifice of time and expenditure of public money were more than commensurate with the results which could be achieved by educating the people. An incalculable loss must result to the productive industries of the country if a large portion of people were brought up in ignorance, or with only partially developed minds. They could not contribute much to the wealth of the Em pire. Such people more easily fell into the spares of vice and crime, and the costs of the administration of criminal justice as well as the heavy burden of taxution for the relief of pauperism proved that as a matter of national economy, irrespective of the more exalted demands of patriotism and philanthropy, the liberal education of the people was the best policy of the State. Any system of elementary education must be imperfect and misdirected in which religious instruction did not form an intimate and essential element. Religion and education were two twin sisters laboring together. He claimed for parents of every denomination to bring up their children in the principle and practices of their own taith and religion, and he would agitate for the creation of facilities to enable parents to give effect to their wishes in the matter of the religious education of their children, however humble their position might be.

CAPTURE OF "MARY ARRE"-For once the mys erious "Mary Anne" who performs the Sheffield rattenings, has been caught almost in the very act. Thomas Kennedy, alias Burns, otherwise the personator of the rattening lady, was charged at Sheffield on Saturday on suspicion of baving stolen parts of a wheel-band. A police-sergeant had detected long pieces of leather in his hand. These had evidently just been cut from a band, the usual way of manifesting trades' union displeasure. Prisoner refused to tell the bench what he was or where he lived, stating that the band has been given to him. but he did not know by whom or where. The prisoner was remanded.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE. We are quaintly informed, in the address of the Committee for 1875, that the conflict with Popery has taken a decisive turn, and that now is the time for the Christian people of this country to take their full part in Scriptural and constitutional efforts for the overthrow of that system, which, under the name of Catholics, has for so many years waged war against Christianity itself, and its essential truths and most sacred institutions.

English workmen as well as employers in many of the leading industries are alarmed at the successful competition of Belgian products with their own. It is asserted that present distress in some of the English coal and iron districts is due to this comnetition. "A proposition is now being seriously considered by the leading men to form a commission of both employers and workmen, who shall visit Belgium and ascertain by examination of the conditions, what it is that enables, the Belgians to succeed .recording the control of the control

그렇게 보는 사람들이 바로 가장 없는 사람들이 살고 있다. 그는 사람들이 살고 있는 사람들은 사람들이 살고 있다.

portation enable both classes to prosper there against English activity and skill. The Miners' National Union first broached the project and the conciliation and arbitration boards of Staffordshire and Yorkshire, in both the iron and coal trades, are joining in the movement.

The London Telegroph compliments its countrymen by saying, " The most brutal, the most cowardly, the most pittiless, the most barbarous deeds done in the world are perpetrated by the lower classes of English people."

The Scotsman reports the death of a woman named isabella Wallace, in Dunfermline, at the age of 102 years. She was a native of Eblerklie, in Renfrewshire, and claimed descent from Sir William Wallace. Her mental powers were little weakened.

A STRANGE PAIN OF EVANGRLISTS .- A special religious service was held at St. Mary's Hall, Islington, London, for the benefit of the showm u, gipsics, &c., who are at present located in the Agricultural Hall, in connection with a gigantic fair there. Ned Wright, the "converted thief," and Bendigo, the "converted prize-fighter," were both present, and delivered addresses. A large number of gipsies attended, and assisted in forming a most remarkable congregation, Bendigo in a simple manner related his experience and conversion, his language being of a most extraordinary kind, and including a large portion of slang. Ned Wright delivered a powerful and energetic address on the words "So I come to do the will of God! CATHOLIC STATISTICS FOR 1875,-We gather from

the Catholic Directory for the new year some interesting details concerning the Catholic community in Great Britain. Dividing England and Wales into 13" dioceses," and Scatland into three "districts" (the faithful in those parts being still under " Vicars apostolic"), it shows that there are now in the former no less than 1,728 priests serving 1,641 churches, empels, and missionary stations; and in the latter 238 more clergy serving 227 such chapels. Both these calculations, it is to be observed, include such private and domestic chapels as are not open to the Catholics of their respective neighbourhoods. There are in Great Britain no less than 21 archbishops and bishops, one archbishop and two bishops being retired, while two others are bishops - nuximary," answering to our suffingsp prelates. The diocest of Westminster bus the largest number of clergy, though it is exceeded by those of Southwork and Liverpool in the number of its churches and chapels, The smallest diecese, on the whole, appears to be Northampton, with 37 clergy and 40 churches In Clifton diocese, where the church save given as 28. the clergy are as many as 71. Another part of the book gives a full account of the Papul Court, efficers of the Pope's household, the Sacred College of Cardinals, and lists of the Catholi : hierarchy toroughout the world. There are bix "cardinat bishops," 37 cardinal pricats"-many of whom however are bishops, or even archbishops—and seven cardinal deacons, at the head of whom is the name of James Antouelli, "first deacon, secretary of state," The members of the Sacred College are divided into as many as 20 different "congregations," for ordinacy or special purposes, such as the Inquestion or Holy Office, "the Propaganda," the Index," the Congregation of Sacred Rites, of Ceremonials, Indagences, and Sacred Relice," and 10 forth. There are 20 vacancies at present in the Sacred College, the full number of 70 being rarely filled up. Of the 50 cardinals whose names appear in the "Dinectory" for 1875, eight only were created by the late Pope Gregory XVI.; the rest owe their Lats to Pope Pius. During the present Pontificate 104 Ourdinals have died, of whom no less than 50 were created by His Holiness. From the same source we learn that "there are nine patriarchates, of which the greater are those of Constantine p e, al xaudria, Antioch, and Jerusalem;" and "tweive partiarchs, seven of the Latin Rite and five of the Oriental Rite." The petriarchal sees of the Latin Rite are Constantinople, Alexandeis, Antioch, Jerusalem, the West Indies, Lisbon, and Venice; and those of the Oriental Rite are Antioch, Babylon, and Cilicia .-Apparently, therefore, Antioch is reckoned under both. To these are added lists of other subordinate "Rifes"-the Coptic, the Greek, and the Syriac, each with sub-divisions; and also of sundry "apostolic delegations and vicariates" in all the four quarmarked that few qu stions in the present day were ters of the globe, as well as in "Oceania" In order of such vital and paramount importance as that of to get at some idea of the extent of the Catholic piscopate, it may be added, on the same authority. that "the patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops present at the Council at any time between December 8, 1869, and July 18, 1870, were in all 704. This number included 113 archbishops and bishops in partibus infidelium " The Catholic prerage and baronetage, which forms a feature in the Directory, includes this year the new convert, Lord Ripan, but amits the name of Lord Camoys, though that of Lord Acton still appears. As "all communications for the editor are to be addressed to it e Rey, W. A. Johnson, at the Archbishop's House, S W, the omission of Lord Camoy's name is apparently significant. A smaller work, the "Benedictine Almanac," gives some curious information as to the present extent of the Benedictine Order, which was the very fountain of learning in the middle ages. It may be new to our readers, that at this moment, in the year of grace 1875, there are not only two archbisheps and five bishops of the Benedictines, but also four right rev. gentlemen who are styled "Abhot of Westminster," "Abbot of St. Alban's." "Abbot of Glastonbury," and "Abbot of Bury St. Edmund's." -London Times.

UNITED STATES.

The difficulties in the way of enforcing the compulsory education law appear to be making themselves felt very generally. The existing school accommodations are not sufficient for the children who would voluntarily make use of them, and in many quarters there seems to be no provisions made for increasing them. Moreover, the class of children whom it was intended to provide for by this law, belong generally to the very poor, and a great ma-jority of those who are of school age are employed n labor, whose proceeds are absolutely required for their support and that of others more or less dependent on their exertions. " How do the law-makers propose to provide for such cases? Are the poorhouses to be filled as well as the schools? And is it, after all, so much an object to the State that every child shall know how to read, write and cast accounts, as that they and their parents shall support themselves without calling on public charity? There are many cases where the question of schooling narrows itself to just that. How are they to be met under the new law ?-N. Y Nation.

THE FEBRUR FEMALE SHUGGLER .- NEW YORK, Jan. 23 -The famous French smuggler, Mademolselle Leonie Jauvin, the Paris dressmaker, sentenced by Judge Benedict to three months' imprisonment and to pay \$2,000, has been placed in Ludlow Street Jail. She receives almost every attention and comfort that money can command. Her expenses are borne by some of her Murray Hill patrons. Their only interest in her is the four that she may tell of their transactions with her. To have their rivals in fashion learn that the elegant robes which they have been wearing were smugglid would be a mor-tification too great to endure? M'lle! Janvin 18 the first woman ever imprisoned heresfor, smuggling. The Revenue authorities know, of two trips she has made, and they suspect her, of others. On one of the trips in the "Ville de Parie" she had avo great trunka with her. One of them was addressed to the

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subcrip-

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY-1875.

Friday, 12-Crown of Thorus Saturday, 13-St. Peter Nolasco, C. (Jau. 31). Sunday, 14-First in Lent. Monday, 15-St. Romuald. Ab. Tuesday, 16-St. Scholastica, V. (Feb. 10). Wednesday, 17-Ember Day. Of the Feria. Thursday, 12-Of the Feria.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

All the days in Lent, Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday inclusive, are lays of Fasting and Abstinence.

On the first four days in Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is prohibited.

The use of ficsh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays in Lent, Palm Sunday excepted. The use of flesh meat is also by special indulsense allowed at the one repast on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays in every week from the first

Sunday in Lent, to Palm Sunday. On all days in the year without any exception on which the use of flesh meat is prohibited, it is perfectly allowable to use animal fat, such as lard, or drippings, in the preparation of food; for frying hab, for instance, eggs, and other Lenten diet; but if is not permitted to cat the meat, or animal

fat in its natural condition. It is permitted—1st, to fry fish, or eggs with fat, or even pork, provided the pork be not eaten; and, to boil pork in soup, to add to it fat or lard; and to cook pastry in fat, or to use the latter in the preparation of pastry.

It is also permitted on the mornings of fast days-1st. to take some mouthfuls of bread, and a little tea, coffee, chocolate, or other boverage; 2nd that on the evenings of fast days, they may take soup made with flesh meat, standing over from dinner.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

successes over the Carlists, which, however, must this report, however is doubtful.

The Imperial Parliament met on Friday, the 5th inst. In the Speech from the Throne a repeal of exceptional legislation-Coercion Acts, we suppose, were affeded to-for Ireland was recom- Dr. Newman "enjoys the secret of perpetual mended.

There have been several sad accidents in Canada during the past week. At Quebec a mass of snow fell from Cape Diamond, crushing a house, and killing eight of the inmates. Here in Montreal the neglect, or incompetence of the authorities to whom is entrusted the charge of watching over the safety of all buildings in the City, nearly led to an equally fatal catastrophe. The walls, or a portion of the walls of the Queen's Hall, St. Ontherine Street, destroyed some time ago by sire have been left standing. In close proximity to these dangerous reins, and overtopped by them, stands Signor Hazagar's Assembly Rooms, in which a large party of dancers were gathered the other evening. It was blowing a flurce gale, and the walls of the burnt Hall being unable to resist the force, came down with a crash on the adjacent Assembly Rooms. By a marvellous providence none of the dancers were killed, but many were severely injured. When we read of such accidents as these, we naturally ask-of what use are the Building Inspection officers !

All is reported quiet at the scene of the State-School disturbances at Caraquet. According to accounts which we have seen since our last, the party of constables with whom was Gifford who was shot, were provided with a warrant for the approhension of certain persons therein specified; and did, before proceeding to force their way into is roplying to the allegation of Mr. Cladstone that the house, produce their warrant. This, if true, of late years the Catholic Church has adopted an materially alters the aspect of the case. As first reported, it did not appear that any warrant was produced, or was even in existence, in which case | unexampled in the annals of the Church, for her to the resistance of the inmates of the invaded house would have been perfectly justifiable.

A very interesting question of Constitutional law, which has more than once been the cause of lively discussions in Great Britain, has come up in ! this country. A. M. Cotte, of the Jacques Cartier that we have actually forfeited the proud boast of Swap Committee of our Quebec legislature. M. Cotts declines answering certain questions put to

State of the state

deprive him of his liberty.

This, it will be seen, is an old, old question, on which the Courts of Judicature and the Courts of Legislature have repeatedly come in collision .-The powers even of the Imperial Parliament are not clearly defined. It can of course assert its privileges, and can commit to the Tower; but whether its nowers outlive its session?-whether a prisoner by it committed to prison would not be entitled to his liberty upon the dissolution, or even prorogation, of the body committing him? are. questions on which much may be said on both sides. It is generally understood that the same powers of enforcing the attendance of witnesses, inherent in the Imperial Parliament, have been by statute conferred upon our Colonial Legislatures; but the Courts of Law, the guardians of our liberties, have always eyed the exercise of these powers, whether at home or abroad, with much jealousy, and with a manifest disposition to restrict them within the narrowest limits. In this case the question will be argued before our Canadian judges, and the arguments of the lawyers will invoke some very important, but very difficult questions of constitutional law.

As to the Land Swap Committe itself and its labors, all we can say is that to the ordinary man they are unintelligible. The entire transaction seems involved in thickest darkness, and we fear that the facts of the case will never fully be made public. Of course this does but increase public uncasiness. Why this reticence, if there is nothing to be ashamed of by the actors in the transaction? As Mrs. Caudle said of the Freemasons: "What do they wear aprons for?"

The Alfonsists are reported as having made their entry into l'ampeluna, and to be carrying everything before them. From Mexico we have news of the progress of what is vaguely called Protestantism, which, so we are told, "sustained by funds remitted from London and the United States, is making active progress." In other words the revolutionists who control the government imprison the Catholic clergy, banish the Sisters of Charity, and confiscate the property of the Religious Orders. The women with a spirit which the men would do well to imitate, have in large numbers met, and signed a protest not to recognise as father or brother, or husband, or relation of any kind-any one who directly or indirectly takes part in the action of Congress driving away the Sisters

Latest tidings from Spain are to the effect that the capture of Estella is denied, and that Alfonso, after a short campaign has handed over the command of the army to General Jovelar, and has retired to the security of the capital. It is not likely that the King would abandon his army in the flush of victory. However we shall hear the truth in a few days.

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, ON THE OCCASION OF MR. GLADSTONE'S RECENT EXPOSTULATION. By John Henry Newman, D.D., of the Oratory. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. Price, 50 cents.

From the Messrs. Dawson—who have on hand a large stock of the above named much talked of pamphlot published by the New York Catholic Publication Society—we have received a copy of Dr. Newman's refutation of Mr. Gladstone's late attack on the loyalty of Catholics. How far it is successful as a refutation, is a question on which With the exception of the reported Alfonsist Catholics may be said to be unable to form an impartial opinion; but by the Protestant press it is be taken with a grain of salt, there is little to re- admitted to be a success. Mr. Gladstone, remarks port from Europe. The Holy Father has, it is the London Times in an elaborate notice "has a said, written to Don Carlos, pointing out the inex- difficult task before him if he feels called upon to pediency of prolonging the contest. The truth of make a rejoinder;" and in another place the same critic admits that Dr. Newman " undoubtedly convicts Mr. Gladstone of misapprehension of important words in the decrees he quotes." Treating of the style of the Letter, the same paper remarks that youth;" that "he is the same to-day in his old age in the Oratory," as he was in the vigor of his manhood" at Littlemore, and still earlier, at the College which owes to him one of its wondrous successive development." We cite these words to show that even in the opinion of Protestant critics. Dr. Newman's Letter is no ordinary production, and is worthy of a careful perusal by all, whether Catholic or Protestant.

It is not, it does not profess to be, written in defence of the truth of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility; but its purport is to show, 1. that the Definition of that doctrine has not in any manner affeeted the position of Catholics towards their respective civil rulers; 2. that Mr. Gladstone's accusation against the Church of having repudiated ancient history, and against Catholics in particular of making sacrifice of their moral and mental freedom in submitting to her claims, are both un- domain of the theologian, and remembering the

The space at our command does not permit us to follow the illustrious writer through the course of argument by which he proceeds to sustain his thesis; neither is it possible to give an idea of his reasoning by means of extracts; as well might we attempt to make extracts from a proposition in Euclid. Some passages, however, we cannot altogether refrain from. The following for instance is an excellent specimen of the writer's style; he altogether novel, and hostile attitude as towards the civil power; as if slas! it were a new thing, find horself in such a position :-

Mr. Gladstone tells us that our Religion has a bearing and behaviour towards the State utterly unlike that of ancient Christianity, so unlike that we may be said to repudiate what Christianity was in its first centuries, so unlike to what it was then, Bank, is summoned to testify before the Land being "Ever one and the same;" unlike, I say, in this, that our action is so antagonistic to the State action, and our claims so menacing to civil peace and prosperity. Indeed! then I suppose our Lord him and does not oboy a summons to appear be-and His Apostles, that St. Ignatius of Aptioch; and five the Committee at Quebeo, Hereupon the St. Polycarp of Smyrna, and St. Cyprian of Carthage, Speaker of the the Legislative Assembly issues his and St. Laurence of Bome, that St. Alexander, and Speaker of the the Legislative Assembly issues his St. Paul of Constantinople, that St. Ambrose of warrant is the Sergeast at Arms to arrest M. Milan that Popes Lee, John, Sylverian, Gregory Cotte; whereness the last named, through his and Martin, all members of the "undivided Church," Cotto, whereacon the last mamon, serough in and martin at memory and laboured successfully, to possibility of misapprehension on this point he Greek exper, which significant rule or standard. It works for a writ of Misses Courses on the point he Greek exper, which significant rule or standard. It works for a writ of Misses Courses on the point is a standard of the second standard of the

of Rome. They had no doctrines and precepts, no rules of life, no isolation and aggressiveness, which caused them to be considered, in spite of them-selves, the enemies of the human race 1 May I not, without disrespect, submit to Mr. Gladstone that this is very paradoxical? Surely it is our fidelity to the history of our forefathers, and not its repudiation, which Mr. Gladstone dislikes in us. When, indeed, was it in ancient times that the State did not show jealousy of the Church? Was it when Decius and Dioclesian slaughtered their thousands who had abjured the religion of Old Rome; or, was it when Athanasius was banished te Treves? or when Basil, on the Imperial Prefect's crying out, " Never before did any man make so free with me," answered, "Perhaps you never before fell in with a Bishop?" or when Chrysostom was sent off to Cancusus, to be worried to death by an Empress? Go through the long annals of Church History, century after century, and say, was there ever a time when her Bishops, and notably the Bishop of Rome, were slow to give their testimony in behalf of the moral and revealed law, and to suffer for their obedience to it, or forgot that they had a message to deliver to the world? not the task merely of administering spiritual consolation, or of making the sick-bed easy, or of training up good members of society, and of "serving tables, (though all this was included in their range of duty); but specially and directly to deliver a message to the world, a definite message to high and low, from the world's Maker, whether men would hear, or whether they would forbear? The history surely of the Church in all past times, ancient as well as medicval, is the very embodiment of that tradition of Apostolical independence and freedom of speech which in the eyes of man is her

Nay, that independence, I may say, is even one of her Notes or credentials; for where shall we find it except in the Catholic Church? "I spoke of Thy testimonies," says the Psalmist, " even before kings, and I was not ashamed." This verse I think Dr. Arnold used to say, rose up in judg mentagainst the Anglican Church, in spite of its real excellences. As to the Oriental Churches every one knows in what bondage they lie, whether they are under the rule of the Czar or of the Sultan. Such is the actual fact that, whereas it is the very mission of Christianity to hear witness to the Creed and Ten Commandments in a world which is averse to them, Rome is now the one faithful representative, and thereby is heir and successor of that freespoken danntless Church of old, whose traditions Mr. Gladstone says the said Rome has repudiated.

I have one thing more to say on the subject of the "semper cadem." In truth, this fidelity to the ancient Christian system, seen in modern Rome, was the luminous fact which more than any other turned men's mind's at Oxford forty years ago to look towards her with reverence, interest, and love. It affected individual minds variously, of course; some it even brought on eventually to conversion, others it only restrained from active opposition to her claims; but no one could read the Fathers, and determine to be their disciple, without feeling that Rome, like a faithful steward, had kept in fulness and in vigour what his own communion had let drop. The Tracts for the Times were founded on a deadly antagonism to what in these last centuries has been called Brastianism or Cæsarism. Their writers considered the Church to be a divine creation, " not of men, neither by man, but by Jesus Christ;" the Ark of Salvation. the Oracle of Truth, the Bride of Christ, with a message to all men everywhere, and a claim on their love and obcdience; and, in relation to the civil power, the object of that promise of the Jewish prophets, "Behold, I will lift up My hand to the Gentiles, and will set up My standard to the peoples; kings and their queens shall bow down to thee with their face toward the earth, and they shall lick up the dust of thy feet." No Ultramontane (so called) could go beyond those writers in the account which they gave of her from the Prophets, and that high notion is recorded beyond mistake in a thousand passages of their writings.

This is a fine specimen of Dr. Newman's style and of the force of his appeals to history. His logic is sharp, and the point of his rapier pierces his antagonist's coat of mail. If Dr. Newman lays himself open to adverse criticism, it is in that in some respects, he resembles the illustrious Edmund Burke; that like that great orator his definitions and distinctions are too fine drawn, too subtle for the grosser intellects of his audience, whom therefore he fails to convince—because they do not understand him; because to men of his sharpness of vision, and intellectual calibre, it is no easy matter to bring themselves down to the intellectual level of these whom they address-particularly when these are in great part composed of Protestants of the Exeter Hall type.

We fear too that not only amongst Protestants. but amongst Catholics as well, there are some who will find it difficult to keep up with Dr. Newman, Indeed there are passages, such for instance as those which treat of Conscience, and its authority which must be read with great caution, and which lend themselves apparently to a nor Catholic interpretation. We have read them carefully but confess that we have failed to catch the writer's full meaning. Of the soundness of his faith, of his sincere Catholicity we have no doubt; but to our imperfectly formed ears some of his propositions are certainly startling, and sound unpleasantly,-But here we feel that we are trenching on the old adage-ne sutor, we in prudence forbear.

Naturally many will take up this Letter curious to know exactly what Dr. Newman believes, and how he himself stands affected towards the question of Papal Infallibility. Many rumors on this matter have been in circulation. We have heard it said that Dr. Newman did not accept the definitions of the Vatican Council; or that if he did accept them it was only by doing violence to his conscientions convictions, and by renouncing the opinions of his earlier days. Again we have heard it said that he contested the opportuneness of the definition of the doctrine, even if he did not repudiate the truth of the doctrine itself. The Catholic world will be glad to learn from the lips of Dr. Newman himself, that all these rumors are false; that he never called the definition of the doctrine inopportune; that he holds it now de fide; and that as a theological opinion, or belief, he always held it. Dr. Newman was always a believer in Papal Infal-

Thus at p. 21, he tells us :-

" For myself I did not call it" (the definition of the doctrine)-"inopportune, for times and seasons are known to God alone, and persecution may be as opportune, though not so pleasant as peace; nor, in accepting as a dogma what I had ever held as a truth, could I be doing violence to any theological view or conclusion of my own." p. 21.

And again, as if anxious to do away with all ditch. The canonical backs are so called from the

contests the competency of a Speaker's warrant to cultivate peaceful relations with the government | reverts to the same subject at p. 129; where, quoting from a letter by him written to a friend under date July 27, 1870, he shows what his belief was the Pope:-

"Ever since I was a Catholic, I have held the Pene's Infallibility as a matter of theological opinion; at least I see nothing in the definition which necessarily contradicts Scripture, Tradition, or History; and the Doctor Ecclesia (as the Pope is styled by the Council of Florence) bids me accept it."---p, 129.

An opinion always, ever since he became a Catholic, held as a theological opinion or belief by such a man as Dr. Newman, and for the holding of which he finds valid reasons in the words of the Council of Florence, can scarce deserve to be spoken of in the flippant terms that we find employed by some of the writers in the vulgar Protestant press.

To only one other point brought out by Dr Newman can we allude; and that is, that the British Government had no reason to be surprised at the definition of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, seeing that it had abundant means of knowing that the Popes have during long centuries claimed this infallibility as one of the peculiar privileges attached to the office of successor to St. Peter; Dublin, in one of his published Pastorals had expressly said-that the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope, when teaching the universal Church as their supreme visible head and pastor, was held by "many Catholics;" and that, though others denied this, requiring the assent, express or implied of the Bishops to the Pope's definitions before these were to be accepted as infallible; either opinion might be held by individual Catholics "until the Church shall decide upon this question of the Schools;" p. 16, and that therefore it, the British Government had good reasons for believing that the day when the Church should decide upon the question might arrive; after which it would no longer be permissible for Catholics to hold an opinion contrary to the decision then arrived at.

This quotation given by Dr. Newman from the Pastoral of the Archbishop of Dublin published in the English language in 1793, proves two things.

1st. That more than twenty-five years ago the dogma or doctrine of Papal Infallibility was certainly mentioned in genuine and authorized books, or pamphlets, if an Archbishop's Pastoral be genuine and authorized.

2nd. That the belief in Papal Infallibility as defined by the Council of the Vatican"—not necessarily as understood by the vulgar of Protestants-is not an invention of Protestants falsely by them attri-

In concluding our notice of this very remarkable work, we would respectfully suggest that if-as is most probable will be the case-a second edition be called for, greater pains be taken by the proof readers, and the occasional typographical errors which occur be carefully corrected.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO

"THE BIBLE."

On Sunday evening, 31st January, His Grace the Archbishop of Teronto, delivered another of his brilliant and learned discourses in St. Michael's Cathedral, taking as his subject, "The Bible." His Grace, on entering the pulpit, began as follows:

It has been alleged that the Catholic church is constitutionally inimical to the spread of the Holy Scriptures. We have on a former occasion, and I hope satisfactorily, proved this to be untrue. It is moreover alleged that the Catholic church receives amongst her canonical books, some which Protestants call apocryphal and reject as uninspired. There are many apocryphal books rejected both by Protestants and Catholics. We hope to prove this evening that the books rejected by Protestants rightly received by the (atholic church, and that their writers were inspired by God We will give first a short sketch of the Bible. It is called Bible from the Greek BinLos, a book; the book, by excellence. It is divided into two parts, the Old and New Testaments; the Old written before the coming of Christ; the New, since that epoch The matter of the Old Testament may be briefly divided into the Law, History and the Prophets. The Law is contained in five books written by Moses, who gave with the law the most insuperable proofs of his divine mission and inspiration. Next comes the history of the people of God, and of some of its more remarkable personages. After this came the Prophets, announcing the judgments of God on an ungrateful people. Besides, from references of the Sacred Scriptures now extant, we find allusions made to over twenty other books which have perished in the various wars and migrations of the Jews, and especially by the destruction of the temple. will mention the names: 1. The prophecy of Enoch [Judo i. 14]; 2. The book of the wars of the Lord Numb. xxi. 14]; 3. The book of the just [Josue x. 10, and 2 Kings i. 18]; 4. The book of the words of the days of Solomon [3 Kings xi. 41]; 5. The book of the words of the Kings of Israel [3 Kings xiv. 19]; 6. The book of Kings [2 Paralip, xxiv. last verse]; 7. The book of Samuel the Seer [1 Paralip. last chapter, 29]; 8. The book of Nathan the Prophet [same place]; 9 The book of Gad the Seer [same place]; 10. The book of Abia the Shilonite [2 Paral. ix 29]; 11. The book or vision of Adde the Seer [same place]; 12. The book of Semias the prophet [2 Paral, xii, 15]; 13. Jehu the Son of Hanan [2 Paralip xx. 3, 4]; 14. The discourses of Hozai [2 Paralip xxiii. 19]; 15. The discourses or doings of Osias King of be found in their Bible. Our business this evening Juda [2 Paralip. xxvi. 22]; 16. The 3,000 parables is not with those, but with those books which are reof Solomon [3 Kings iv. 32]; 17. The 5,000 or 1,005 canticles of Solomon [same place]; 18. Solomon's discourses on nature [same place, v. 33]; 19. The descriptions of Jeremias [2 Mac. ii. 1]; 20. The books of Jason of Cyrenaca [2 Mac, ii. 24]. Besides several others, amongst which may be remarked the book on Government which Samuel wrote and laid up before the Lord [1 Kings x. 25]. In the new Testament we have a similar division. In the four Evangelists we have the law. In the Epistles its 4 of Esdras. In this we perfectly agree with them, explication; and in the Acts, the history of the first since the last mentioned books have never formed year of the church, in the Apocalypse the prophecles relating to the "latter times" of the church.-As there is no question between Protestants and Catholics with regard to the Proto-canonical books, of Trent given above. And here I must repeat the we will confine ourselves entirely to those books called by Protestants Deutero-canonical or Apocrypha. The inepiration and authenticity of the Scriptures must rest upon the testimony of an infallible, reject as pernicious those books, which they call church. It must be an infallible authority to decide what is the word of God and what is not. A fallible man cannot, on his own authority, decide with cer- life and the instruction of manners. But you it doth tainty that such is and such is not God's word. The infallible cannot come from a fallible source. If decree of the Council as well as the canons pub the blind lead the blind both will fall into the lished by Eugenius IV in 1439 at the council of

is, therefore, a catalogue of books declared to be inspired by a competent authority. But as we have said that authority to be competent must be infallible, we hold that the Catholic church alone is the then with regard to the doctrinal infallibility of infallible authority, and competent judge of what books are inspired and what not. Christ has said: Hear the church ," and to His Apostles : " He that hears you hears me;" and: "I will send the Para-clete the spirit of truth" "to teach you all truth." [John xvi 13]. Now on what authority do Protestants rest their canon of Scripture? Not on an infallible authority for they deny such authority on earth: but upon the authority of such men as Cranmer and his associates in the proclamation of the 39 articles, by which they established their own canon of Scripture in opposition to the canon of the Catholic church existing for about 1500 years. It was late for them, after so many centuries, to tell the world that the Church of Christ had a wrong canon and that the whole Christian world had been deceived. All the other Profestant denominations which sprung from them or arose about the same time, adopted their canon. We will represent the faith and teaching of the

church, as in other matters, by quoting on this point also the decree of the Council of Trent (Sess. iv); And the Holy Synod has thought meet that a list of the sacred books should be set down in this decre-, lest a doubt should- arise in any one's mind which are the books received by this synod. They are set down here below: Of the Old Testament, the five books of Moses, to wit: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers Deuteronomy; Josuc, Judges, Ruth, four books of Kings, two of Paralipamenon, that in 1793 Dr. Troy, the then Archbishop of the first book of Esdras, and the second, which is entitled Nehemias; Tobias, Judith, Esther, Job, the Davidical Psalter, consisting of 150 Psalms; the Proverbs, Ecclesiasticus, the Canticle of Canticles, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Isais, Jeremias, with Baruch, Ezechiel and Daniel; the twelve minor prophets, to wit: Osee, Joel, Amos, Abdias, Jonas, Micheas, Nehume, Habacue, Sophonias, Ajjacus, Lacharias, Malachias; two books of the Machabees, the first and the second. Of the New Testament, the four Gospels according to Matthew, Mark, Luke and John ; the Acts of the Apostles written by Luke the Evangelist; fourteen Epistles of Paul the Apostle, namely to the Romans, two to the Corinthians, to the Galatians, to the Ephesians, to the Philippians, to the Colossians, two to the Thessalonians, two to Timothy, to Titus, to Philemon, to the Hibrews; two of Peter the Apostle, one of the Apostle James, one of Jude the Apostle, and the Apocalypse of John the Apostle. But if any one receive not, as sacred and canonical, the said books, entire with all their parts, as they have been used to be read in the Catholic church and as they are contained in the old Latin vulgate edition • • let him be snathema." It will be noticed here that this decree confirms the tradition of the church, which always held these books to be inspired. St. Paul says (2 These. ii. 14); "Therefore, brethren, stand fast; and Lold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word or by our epistles." And here we may remark that the Protestants have no real proof of the canonicity of beripture, except from tradition. Away then completely goes the assertion that the Bible alone is the rule of faith. The Bible nowhere gives the canon of Scripture or decides that this book is really Scripture and that that is not. It says all Scripture divinely inspired is good. (2 Tim. iii, 16); " Ali Scripture inspired of God is profitable to teach, to reprove, to correct, to instruct in justice." But it does not tell us what this Scripture is or what books are divinely inspired. We will therefore have to cite tradition, after having cited, as above, the church as the infallible Judge of what is and what is not God's word. We will then avail ourselves of the tradition of both the Latin and Greek churches. But it may be well to notice first a few of the

more usual objections made against the canon as pronounced by the Council of Trent. It is said that those books to which objection is made in the old Testament were excluded from the cauon of the Jewe, and that Esdras and the great council did not admit books that we admit. We agree that Esdras and the great council did not. The Jews were divided into two classes, the Hebrew Jews as they were called, because they used the Hebrew language in their liturgy, though they spoke Chaldaic; and the Hellenic Jews, or Jews of the dispersion. These used the Greek language and read the Scriptures of the Septuagint, a great authority among the Jews. This version is so called from its 70 (or rather 72) translators, the most learned men of the Jewish religion, selected for their learning and piety for the purpose of translating the old Hebrew Scriptures into Greek. It was quoted by Christ and His Apostles. It was used in the very early times of the church and from it was made the Latin translation used in the church before St. Jerom's version. It is still the version used in the Greek church, and its canon accords perfectly with ours. In this version were and are all the books now called deutero-canonical or aprocryphal by the Protestants. Besides this the books of Nehemias and Malachy were not written in the time of Essras, whence the absence of these two books will be easily understood. Protestants again do not admit the infallibility of the Jewish church, and hence deny that of Eadras' canon also. Besides the Jewish church did not pronounce apocryphal or uninspired, those books which Protestants do. We know on the contrary that they were held in high esteem by the Jews. Josephus Fiavius s great authority, quotes from the book of Ecclesiasticus, apocryphal according to the Protestants, in his apology against Appion. The Rabbis also cited occasionally those books. For instance Maimonides quotes the book of Wisdom. They are therefore by no means formally rejected by the Jews. It is not against their inspiration that they were not in the canon of the Jewish church. Protestant divines say that they have rejected as apocryphal all the books and parts of books of which there was any doubt in the church. They have not kept to this doctrine, They have admitted many books of which very serious doubts were entertained at some time or other, even by persons of the Protestant faith. For instance doubts have been held and quite recently of the divinity of the Epistle to the Hebrews (left out altogether in the edition of the Bible printed in England in 1579), the Epistle of St. James, (Epistle of Straw, Luines), the Epistle of Jude, the second of St. Peter, the second and third of St. John, and the apocalypse, all of which are at present in the Protestant canon and to jected by Protestant Biblists. Those books and parts of books, received by the Catholic Church but denied by Protestants of the present day, are: 1. Tobias; 2. Judith; 3. Part of Eather; 4. Wiedom; 5. Ecclesiasticus; 6. Baruch with the epistle of Jere-2. Judith ; 3. Part of Esther mias; 7. Parts of Daniel, the song of the three children, the Idol, Bell, and the Dragon, and the story of Susanah, 8. Machabees, 1 and 2. They condemn also the prayer of Manasses and the 3 and any part of the canon of the Catholic Church. We will first preceed to substantiate our canon of

inspired books in full, as it is given in the Council only way Catholics and Protestants have of deciding this point, is from tradition : Scripture is silent. We may say here, too, that the Protestants do not Apocrypha, but say (Art 6), a the other 1000 Hierom saith) the church detheread for example of not apply them to establish sany doctrine? The

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Bession was opened at Ottawa on the 4th inst, by His Excellency Lord Dufferin, with the following speech from the throne:---

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have much satisfaction in meeting you at this carly and convenient season.

I have to congratulate you upon the organization of the North-West Police force, and the success of its operations. It has materially aided in the creation of confidence and goodwill among the Indian tribes, in the suppression of the liquor traffic, the establishment of legitimate trade, the collection of duties, and above all in maintaining security for life and property within the territory. Another effect of the presence of the Police in the North-West has been to enable the Government to largely reduce the strength of the military estab-

lishment in that country.

Five negotiation of a friendly treaty with the Crees and Salteaux of the North-West for cession of territory may be regarded as a further guarantee for the continuation of amicable relations with the

Indian tribes of the North West. During the past summer I had the pleasure and advantage of visiting a very large portion of the Province of Ontario, including the whole coast of the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior. This official tour enabled me to form a better idea of the great extent of comparatively well settled country, and of that which is still almost undereloped. I was everywhere received with welcome, and was much gratified in witnessing the enterprise, contentment and loyalty manifested.

Your attention will be invited to a measure for the creation of a Supreme Court. The necessity for such a measure has yearly become more and more apparent since the organization of the Dominion. It is essential to our system of jurisprudence and to the settlement of constitutional questions You will also be invited to consider a bill relat-

ing to the important subject of insolvency. Measures will be submitted to you providing for reorganization of the Government of the Nor West and the consolidation of the laws relating to that country, for a general insurance law and on the

subject of copyright. Gratifying progress has been made in the survey of the Canada Pacific R. R. route. Measures have been taken to secure the early construction of the Georgian Bay branch, and to provide a connection with the Bastern railroad system. The report of the surveys of the road from Lake Superior to Fort Garry, which will be ready in a few days, will afford information upon which tenders may be invited for the construction of the Eastern and Western portions of that section, so as to reach the navigable waters of the interior.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the past year will be laid before you. The estimates for the present financial year will also be submitted. They will, I believe, be found to have been framed with every regard to economy consistent with efficiency in the public

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am happy to believe that, notwithstanding the general and wide spread commercial depression which has prevailed over the continent, the trade of Canada is sound, and that the contraction we have experienced in some branches of industry for the past year has not been greater than might natunally have been antidipated.

Papers will be submitted to you in the North-West troubles, and in reference to the negotiations between the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia on the subject of the Pacific Bailway.

Steps have been taken during the recess for a combination of efforts on the part of the Dominion to promote emigration from Europe under the general direction of the Dominion officials. It is hoped that the effect will be increased efficiency and economy in this branch of the public service. I rely with confidence on your prudence and ability, and on your patriotic devotion to the great public interests entrusted to you, and pray that the

divine blessing may rest upon your labors The address in reply was moved by Mr. Frc-chette, seconded by Mr. C. M'Dougall, and after a ew remarks from Sir. J. Macdonald, who had no intention of moving any amendments, was carried.

The report that Mr. Anglican was about to resign the Speakership is formally contradicted.

A lively, not to say warm, discussion took place in the Lower House on a motion by M. Masson for the production of all papers relating to the commutation of Lepine's sentence. The Hon. Mr. Mackenede has given notice of a motion for an Address to His Excellency praying that measures be taken to publish an immediate amnesty to all persons implicated in the North West troubles. with the exception of Riel and Lepine; and that to them also an amnesty be granted conditional on five years' banishment from Her hajesty's Dominiong, :

TREH HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on the 2nd inst, in the St. Patrick's Society's Hall, corner of Craig and St. Alexander streets. There was a large attendance of the members and others in favor of the cause. This meeting was a very interesting one and much spirit and enthusiasm manifested in the proceedings.

The president, Edward Murphy, Esq., presided.

Aften the chair was taken Mr. Coyle read the min-

utes of last meeting which were approved.

Mr. Marphy addressed them and in the course of his remarks referred to the large and important demonstration in favor of Home Rule held on the 1st of January in "historic Dungannon," the most important held in the north of Ireland since the memorable year 1782. At this meeting the people of Dangannon renewed their immortal declaration, KING, LORDS, AND COMMONS OF IRELAND TO MAKE LAWS TO RIND THIS KINGDOM IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL, ILLEGAL, AND A CRIEVANCE." The people of Dungannon at this meeting also pledged themselves "To support the Irisk Home Rule League, in order to give effect to that declaration." Spirited and patriotic speeches were delivered by the Rev. Professor Galbraith, T.C.D.; Mr. Biggar, M.P.; the Rev. Isaac Nelson, of Belfast; O'Connor Power, and others.

The proceedings of this meeting, he remarked, were very significant, proving as they do that the National Spirit in the North, acclamation amidst loud cheering. though long dormant, is now awake and will make itself folt at the next elections, and shows that the North and South are not divided on the great National question of the day com-menting on the present state of things in Ireland, he stated that the Judges were being presented in many counties with white gloves, in token of the entire absence of serious crime in their districts, while in England the records were full of the most serious orimes | yet in Ireland they had the Coers cion Acts in full force in menty-free out of the thirty-east dounties into which the Island is divided. Their press is liable to be suppressed at any mo-ment when the Carle authorities (without even the form of a trial) thought it necessary to get rid of of smy, to them obnoxious because, Rational paper, in, a list of which will be found at foot each mem-Yet in England the most licentions and immoral problems no bolorand.

He called attention to the contrast between the Administration of the laws in England and in Ire-land. In England, according to the British Con-land. It was agreed to on motion of M stitution, a man is always supposed to be innocent until tried and found guilty. In Ireland under meeting stand adjourned to Tuesday evening, the the same laws, but differently administred, a man is 16th instant, to give those an opportunity of sublooked upon by the authorities as guilty till he proves scribing who were unable to attend this evening, himself innocent. All this would be reversed if as it is intended to make a remittance to the Parent they had Home Rule, as then the Administration of Justice would be in the hands of the Irish people themselves, as the Attorney and Solicitor Generals and other law officers would have to enjoy the confidence of the people, and nor as is now too often the case be selected from the small faction who have so long tyrannized over the people of Ireland. The cure for this, as well as the other evils under which the Irish people labors, is Home Rule. He then read the following very able letter from Mr. John Martin, M.P., addressed to himself as President of the Montreal Branch of the League :

THE IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE OFFICE. 20 Lower Sackville st, Dublin, December 9, 1874.

DEAR SIR,-A Montreal paper containing report of a monthly meeting of your Montreal Home Rule Association reached this office a fortnight ago, while I was absent in the North At a meeting of the League Council held soon after it was resolved that 100 copies of Mr Butt's "Irish Federalism" (4th ed, just published by the League) be presented to your association. It is hoped by the council that this tract may be interesting and useful to Canadian sympathisers—I ought to say Irish Canadian sympathisers -- with the national cause of Ircland, by pointing out and explaining the circumwhich have suggested to the leaders of the actual Home Rule movement the (so called) federal character of the Home Rule scheme for a national settlement between our country and England. Speaking for myself only, I say there appears no important practical difference between the actual Home Rule movement and the Repeal movement of O'Connell and O'Brien. Both schemes propose the Repeal of the Union Act of 1800. But the scheme of simple Repeal does not propose to substitute any definite arrangement as to the relations that are to prevail between the countries. instead of the arrangement made by the Union Act of 1800. It simply restores the relations that prevailed from 1782 to 1800; and if any change or modification should be needed, such change should be made by arrangement between the restored Irish Parliament and the English or Imperial Parliament. Now, it appears to me beyond doubt, that in order to maintain harmonious relations between the two Parliaments and countries under the same sovereign, changes from the state of things before the Union of 1800 will be needed; and that these changes must deal with the very matters put forward in our Home Rule resolutions adopted at the conference of last year. What we mean is, that before repealing the Union of 1800, or after, there must be an international arrangement upon the very matters which our Home Rule scheme proposes to settle beforehand. And I think, moreover, that if the countries are to remain under the same crown, these matters will have to be arranged pretty nearly as our scheme proposes to arrange

Remains the question whether it is wiser to attempt settling those matters before or after the abolition of the Union of 1800. I think before is the wiser plan, chiefly because much of the hostility of England to the restoration of our Parliament arises from the deep-rooted apprehension in the English mind that our legislation and administrative freedom would be used for bringing about entire separation from English connection and the English Crown. Now, the Parliamentary representation of Ireland under the Ballot already shows a decided majority on the side of the real national sentiments of the Irish people. Notwithstanding our restricted suffrage, it seems certain that the nationalist strength will increase in our representation, so that it may fairly be taken for a free Irish Parliament such at we might have in College green. Practically, then, may not the Parliamentary representation that carries Home Rule-supposing that happy case-make with England beforehand and at once the arrangements for international harmony that a Parliament in College green would feel obliged and would feel it a right to make?

Such seems to me a rational and practical way of considering our national question. Certainly it is quite possible for Irishmen to live happily and prosperously and honourably under the English Crown, and in connectian with the English nution. Witness Canada, Australia, and the Colonies gen-erally. The only condition required is self-government and constitutional freedom. At present in Ireland we are mere subjects of the English people not of the Crown of England; and we have no constitutional right, no protection of the law, but at the caprice of the English people and their Parliament. But with Home Rule and the national and constitutional freedom which Home Rule would bestow on us, we might live for ages in friendly connection with our British neighbours giving and receiving benefit from the connection, have been tempted into writing you a very long. letter; but the interest you take in the national cause of Old Ireland will induce you to pardon ms. Let me add that for myself I care little for differences-provided honour, right and safety be equal -in schemes for carrying the Irish cause. What scheme the people in general think proper to adopt that is the scheme for me. With my hearty thanks for the support of you, Canadian Irish, to the Home Rule movement, and my best wishes for the pros-perity of yourself and all the members of the Montreal Home Rule Association, I am, dear sir, sincerely yours,

JOHN MARTIN.

Edward Murphy, Esq., President Irish Home Rule Association, Montreal.

The reading of this letter was received with great applause. Mr. Murphy continued his remarks saying that its importance may be gathered from the fact that the Parent Association in Dublin ordered 2,000 copies to be printed and circulated in England and Scotland, as a powerful and conclusive argument in favor of the "Federal "THAT THE CLAIM OF ANY BODY OF MEN OTHER THAN THE Scheme" of Home Rule, and he was glad to see this letter re-printed in many of the Irish American and Irish Canadian papers. In conclusion he ack-nowledged the courtesies of the St. Patrick's and St. Bridget's Societies in inviting him as their president to their Annual Concerts (applause).

It was then moved by Professor McKay, and seconded by Myles Murphy, Esq.: That the letter of John Martin, Esq., M.P., to this Association just read be inserted on the Minutes and that an address founded thereon should be prepared and

A. Brogan, Esq., N.P., read a very able and interesting paper reviewing Irish History from 1782 to 1800—this paper was replete with quotations from able and eloquent cotemporaneous speakers and writers-and displayed careful and much diligent research and was an exhaustive argument in favor of Home Rule—Mr. Brogan was loudly applauded during the reading of his paper and complimented by the President who, in the name of the Association thanked him for it-(we much regret not having space to day to give a report in full of Mr. Brogan's paper, but shall do so in a future issue).

future issue).

It was then announced that subscriptions for 1875 would be received quite a number handed ber was handed a copy of Dr. Butt's work on " Irish Pederalism, its meaning, its objects and its hopes"

-(a number of copies of this able work will be

It was agreed to on motion of Mr. Myles Murphy and seconded by Mr. James Connaughton, that the to either send or bring in their subscriptions to the meeting of the 16th. After some routine business the meeting adjourned, giving three cheers for Home Rule.

The following subscribed :- Messrs. Edward Murphy, \$10; Myles Murphy, 10; Wm. Doran, 10; John Hatchette, 7; Felix Callahan, 5; Anthony Brogan, 5; Cornelius Shanahan, 5; M. P. Ryan, 5; John Gillies, 5; Samuel Cross, 5; James Howley, 5; Robert M'Cready, 5; P. J Coyle, 5; Patrick Rey-5; RODERT M'Cready, 5; P. J. Coyle, 5; Latrick Reynolds, 5; Patrick Rowland, 5; James M'Intyre, 5; P. Wright, 5; Professor M'Kay; Mich. M'Namara, 5; John Cuddy, 5; Thomas Hanley, 5; Thomas Buchanan, 5; Lawrence Quinlan, 5; John M'Kay, 5; James Connaughton, 5; Michael Gannon, Grants Lawrence, 2; Patrick France, 1; Lawrence, 1; La by, 5; James Kehoe, 2; Patrick Egan, 1; James Dillon, 1; John Byrne, 1; Thomas Twomey, 1; Timothy O Connor, 1; John Shannaban, 1.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

The venerable Parish Priest of St. Columban, the Rev. Father Falvey, was lately the recipient of a magnificent present from his old parishioners now residing in the city of Montreal. The present consisted of a beautiful velvet purse filled with gold pieces and mounted on a gold stand with the inscription—"To the Rev. John Falvey from his old parishioners now residing in Montreal." Mr. Falvey has now been actively engaged in his functions as Parish Priest of St. Columban for nearly forty years, and is dearly beloved by all those with whom he has come in contact. He is now 77 years of age, and his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal last year requested him to take a rest from his long labor, but the good priest begged as a favor to be left with his people whilst God still gave him strength to work for his honor and glory.— The following is the address:-

· To the Rev. John Falvey, St. Columban, P. Q. Rev. and Dear Sir,-Your former parishioners now residing in Montreal, desire once more to gather around you, to express as far as words can do, the feelings of love and gratitude ever and always entertained by us, for our more than friend -our first Pastor

To many of us more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since passing from under your paternal care, yet, memory often carries us back to those early happy days, picturing their many incidents and surroundings, friends and relatives who are still blessed with your ministrations, and those dear once who have passed away, followed we feel by your daily momentoes.

Although many changes have taken place since our separation from the scenes of our youthful years, yet, God has been pleased to spare him, to whose loving and generous heart we are indebted for the most important lessons over learned; the principles then inculcated have been our guiding star, sustaining us in many a conflict with the world and ourselves; experience has taught us their true value and how much we owe you, but, whilst acknowledging the debt we feel how incapable we are of liquidating it.

Had you sought earthly recompence your lot would have been in pleasanter places; solicitude for the welfare of us and ours has caused you many temporal deprivations, we can only pray that a bountiful Providence will, in the fulness of time, accord you what we sincerely desire-a reward equal

In conclusion, dear Father, we ask your acceptance of this small tribute, regretting our inability to make it commensurate with our wishes, we hope God will spare you yet many years; may He bless every action of your life, and, when offering the Holy Sacrifice, remember, we pray you, your devoted children.

Signed on behalf of the subscribers, WM. J. MADDEN, Chairman. Joun Roune, Secretary,

A number of the old parishoners of the good priest, now residing in Ottawa also presented him with a beautiful bound Douny Bible valued at \$5 and an oil painting of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. valued at \$100. We trust Providence may pleased to spare the good priest to his flock many years to come.

The American Newspaper Advertising Agenof Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, is the only tablishment of the kind in the United States whi keeps itself persistently before the people by advetising in newspapers. They evidently receive the reward, for we have it from a reliable source th advertising orders issued by them for their custor ers have exceed three thousand dollars a day sin the commencement of the year, and this is not a w good year for advertising either.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW .- JADUAN 1875.—The following are the contents: Article &c.;—1. Commentaries on public Affairs— External Aspects of the Gladstone Controvers 2. On a late Ceremony at Thorndon; 3. Struture of St. Matthew's Gospel—Part I; 4. A Vacatic Bamble in Germany—Part II; 5. "Stabat Mater 6. Mr. Mill's Essay on Nature; 7. Mr. Gla stone's Expostulation-Part II; 8. St. Gregor the Seventh—Part I. CATHOLIC REVIEW.—I. It views and Notices; II. Correspondence.

We have received the Prospectus of a new C tholic Weekly to be published at Ottawa by Mess Grison, O'Donoghue & Co., with Mr. Alexand. Robertson for Editor. In politics the new pape the Ottowa Standard is to be its name, will be ind pendent. Terms, \$2 per annum, in advance.

DR. RIGE'S INPALLIBLE REMEDY FOR SMALL PO SCARLET AND TYPHOID PRIZERS.—If used upon the first symptoms of Small Pox will cure the disease from twelve to twenty-four hours. Directions-Small-Pox immediately upon the first symptoms-Pain in the head, limbs and spine, chills, vomiting with soreness of the muscles, take internally thr large tablespoonfuls every hour until relief is experienced, then continue the dose every two or four hours. In other fevers a dose once in three to four hours. For children one half the above dose,-In connection with this remedy it is essential to use the Preventive. Price \$2.00 per bottle. None genuine without our signature over the top of the Bottle -Davins & Bolton, Chemists, Wholesale Agents, next the Court House, Montreal,

BREAKPART-KPPR'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND CONTORT ing.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper ties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled-"James Epps & Co, Homocopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; nas instituted an action for separation as to bed and board, de copy of de biens, from the Defendant; ber husband board, de copy of de biens, from the Defendant board, de copy of de biens, from the Defendant board, de copy of de biens, from the D and the come of Consideration with larger belief to some day discussion of the long configurations and the con-tent of the graph of the desiration and the second subsect of the configuration of the configurations.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME -The great popularity of this safe and efficacions preparation is alone attributable to lits intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Brouchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints Association immediately after the next meeting. of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only The Council therefore request members and others by A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all drug-

> Indierensable.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis Pain-Killer. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rhoumatism or fresh wounds and bruises .- Christian Era.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with Alcoholic washes and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not ab sorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of Cocoaine oil, etc., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth.

Married.

At St. Patrick's Church, in this city, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Mr. P. O. Shannon, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Hanley. Deaths.

In this city, on the 3rd inst, Mary Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late Patrick Fogarty

In this city, on the 4th inst., at the residence of her son, 15 Belmont Street, Mrs. Mary McCready, aged 76 years .- R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .- (Gazette) Flour # bri. of 196 b.-Pollards....\$3.00 @ \$3.25 Superior Extra 4.75 @ 5.0 Extra Superfine..... 4.70 @ Fine 3.60 @ Strong Bakers' 4.50 @ 4.75 Middlings ... 3.45 @ 3.55 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs ... 2.15 @ 2.25 Clty bags, [delivered] ... 2.35@ 2.371 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs ... 5.20 @ 5.25 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs...... 0.80 @ 0.00 Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs...... 0.49 @ 0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... 0.812@ 0.922 Lard, per lbs..... 0.14 @ 0.15 Ashes—Pots..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Firsts..... 5.921@ 6.00 Pearls-Firsts 6.75 @

Butter.—Market dull; rates are 20c to 24c, ac-							
cording to quality, for tube and firkins. Roll is							
dull and nomina	nlat 2	2c,					
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET (Globe.)							
Wheat, fall, per	bush			\$0	95	0	99
do spring	do		• • • • • • • • •	Ū	91	U	ยา
Barley	do			1	04	1	05
	do			0	45	0	45
Peas	do do			0	75	. 0	76
				0	70	0	70
Apples, per bri.				0	00	0	00
Geese, each				0	55	0	75
Turkeys				0	90	1	90
Cabbage, per doz				0	50	0	60
Onions, per bush				G	75	1	60
Dressed hogs per	r 100 .	lba		0	00	8	25
Beef, hind-qrs. p	er lb.			в	00	7	δu
" fore-quarters				4	00	5	50
Mutton, by carca	ьс, ре	r lb.	• • • • • • •	ø	00	0	00
l'otatoes, per bus				0	00	0	0 0
Butter, lb. rolls.			• • • • • • • •	0		0	30
" large rol	Is	••••	• • • • • • • •	0	19	-	23
tub dan	y			0	24	0 2	
Eggs, fresh, per	doz		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	30	_	30
packed				0	20	-	21
Turnips, per bus	n	••••	• • • • • • •	0	20	0	
Beets do				0	00	0	00
Parsnips do				0	60	0	00
Hay				F 7	60	21	50
Straw	••••	••••	• • • • • • • •	7	00	10	00

-2.			
be	THE KINGSTON MARKET,—(Britis	A 14	hig.)
for	FLOUR-XXX per bbl 5.75	to	6.23
	" " 100 lbs 3.25	to	3.25
	Family" 100 " 2.50	to	2.50
1CJ	Family" 100 " 2.50 Ex Fancy 100 " 0.00	to	0.00
C5-	GRAIN—Barley per bushel 1 00	to	1.09
ich	Ryc " " 0.65	to	0.65
ret-	Peas " " 0.76	to	0.77
elr:	Oats " " 0 40	to	0.45
hat	Wheat " " 0.00	to	0.40
m-	MEAT- Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 4.50	to	5.00
ice	" hind " " " 5.50	to	7.00
ery	" live " " " 9.00	to	0.00
	" per lb. on market 0.10	to	0.12
	Mutton " 0.07	to	9.08
ry,	Veal " " 0.00	to	0.00
.es,	Ham " in store 0.17	to	0.17
_I,	Bacon " " 0.15	to	0.16
sy.	Pork 9.00	to	10.50
uc-	Hiprs-No 1 untrimmed 5.00	to	7.00
on	" 2 " 3 00	\$0	4.00
r."	Lambsking, 0.50	to	1.50
ad-	" pelta 0.75	to	1.50
огу	Calf Skins 0.10	to	0.12
Re-	Dekin Skins 0.30	to	0.50
	Tallow 0.04	to	0.07
	Poultay-Turkeys, each 1.00	to	1.50
Ca-	Geese " 0.50	to	0.60
Bre	Ducks per pair 0.70	to	0.78
ler	Fowls per pair 0.50	to	0.75
er,	General-Potatoes bus, 0.50	to	0.55
de-	Butter, packed, per lb 0.25	to	0.27
	do print 0.28	to	0.29
- 1	Eggs, per dozen 0.25	to	0.30
ox,	Cheese, home made 0.11	to	0.11
be	Hay per ton 8.00	to	9.00
in	Straw " " 4.00	to	4.50
In	Wood, on street 3.75	to	4 50
	Coal, delivered 7.50	to	0.00
og,	Wool per lb. 0.30	to	0.32
ree			

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(Corner of Foundling)

MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE SYLLABUS.

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BY A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

Price-10 cents.

TRISH HOME RULE.



An Adjourned Meeting of the Irish Home Rule League will be held in the St. Patrick's Society's Hall, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on Tucsday Evening, 16th Feb., at Fight

o'clock, sharp. Subscriptions for 1875 will be received at this meeting. Members and others are notified that their Subscriptions will be included in a remittance to be made next mail to the Parent Association. A large attendance is requested, as cloquent speakers will address the meeting, and matters of importance will be submitted to it P. J. COYLE, Rec. Sec.

THE DOCTRINE OF

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY

STATED AND VINDICATED;

WITH AN APPENDIX ON THE GUNSTION AP CIVIL ALLEGIANCE.

BY THE

RIGHT REVEREND JOHN WALSH, D.D., Bishop of London, Ont.

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VERY REVEREND T. N. BURKE, Q. P.

Mrs. William Brennan has been so kind as to charge herself with this benevolent work.

TO TAKE PLACE ON The 25th of FEBRUARY, 1875,

MRS. BRENNAN'S RESIDENCE, No. 3 ST.

THOMAS ST., St. Ann's Suburb. One throw 50 cts., and three for \$1.00.

WANTED-A First Class ORGANIST (gontleman)

for St. James' Church, Carthage, Jeff. County, N.Y. WANTED-For the R. C. Separate School in the Village of Refrew, a MALR TEACHER, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate. Application, stating salary, &c., to be addressed to F. DEVINE, Renfrew, Ont. 24.3

WANTED A TRAHER for the BEACH RIDGE CATHOLIC SCHOOL. Wages, \$16.00 per month. Apply immediately us the School is vacant. None but a Catholic meed apply. Apply to, MICHAEL LEARY, or CHARLES GORMAN, School Com-

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

> JOSEPH M'GAUVRAN, JOSEPH CHARTRAND.

Montebello, Que., Dec. 17, 1874 WANTED-A MALE TEACHER for the Soman Catholic Separate School of Cornwall. To competent person a liberal salary will be paid Testi-monials as to character required.

MICHAEL M'ENIRY, Sec. WANTED-A MALE TEACHER for the Cathonic Separate School, Eganville. Apply to Rev. M. BYRNE.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHABL HAW-LEY, of Manotic, Township of North Gower and County of Carleton, Ont., when last heard from he was in the State Wiscousin, provious to which he purchased land in the State of Minnesota. Any information of his present whoreabouts, will be most thankfully received by his father mother, brothers, and sisters.

Address ROGER HAWLRY. Manotic, Out.



CONTENTS OF JANUARY NUMBER: - New Years Thoughts (poeiry); Kilsheelan, a Romance; Use of Silence. Editoral—Reply to Mr. Gladstone: Irish Evictions-The Crowbar Brigade still at work; Thoughts on the use of Time: France to Ireland; Marshal McMahon (portrait); No Thanks to You (poetry): Mr. Ronayne, M.P. (portrait); Catechiam of Irish History; Henry and John Sheares; Jealousy's Blunder; "Myles the Slasher"; Broken Promises; Be a Man. Music:—"Lesbia hath a beaming eye." Poetry:—The Flag that floats above us; Perfect through Suffering.

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Printer and Publisher, 35 St. John Street, Montreal BO AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Dominien.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMBNDMENTS. In the matter of OLIVIER JETTE, An Insolvent.

I, the undersigned, Charles Albert Vilbon, Esq., of St. Jean Baptiste Village, Parish and District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

The creditors are required to fyle their claims before me within one month; and they are also notified that a meeting of the creditors in this matter will be held in my office, at Montreal, No. 6, 82. James Street, the first day of March next, at two. o'clock P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the general administration of the Estate. Montreal, 28th January, 1875.
OHS. ALB. VILBON.

2 - 25

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-SUPERIOR COURSE DELIMA CHAGNON, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of ALEXANDRE WEZINA. Saddler, of the same place, and duly authorized by the Judge a ester en justice, to the effect of these presents,

Plaintiff:

The said ALEXANDRE YEZINA, her husband,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Pisiotiff

The second secon

FURRIGN INTELLIGENCE An Achonimica Rule League with all statement FRANCE.

ADJOURNED PARIS, Eeb 6 — The Assembly has adjourned until Thursday, next without taking final action on the Ventavon bill.

M. Gambetta, Legitimist, intends to introduce an amendment; making members of the Royal and Imperiod dynastites incligible to the Presidency.

IRISH OFFICERS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—A COTTES-PODDENT OF THE Dublin Evening Post Writes from Paris: The army is organising steadily, and some promotions among the officers show that men of talent are obtaining the rank their merit alone wen for them. Athong the new colonels is one of the descendants of the soldiers of the Irish Brigade, a scion of a noble family that already gave France two mar-shalf. Lieut. Colonel O'Brien has been promoted colonel of the 12th Chasseurs. A finer specimen of a soldier and a gentleman does not exist in the French army Lieut Colonels MacDermott, Sweeny and C'Neil are among the officers whose services en-

sure them also preferment before long. SUPPRESSION OF THE "L'ECHO DE ROXE"-You have perhaps, heard of the L'Echo de Rome; it is an interesting weekly collection of news, and has been honoured by two Briefs of His Holiness Pius IX and describes itself as an "Organ of the Defence of the Charch and of the Holy See." You will, perhaps be surprised to learn that this paper has just been very hashly treated by the French authorities. By a sentence of the Correctional Tribunal, M. Victor Palme, the publisher of the L'Echo de Rome, has been condemned to three months' imprisonment and a fine of a thousand france, and the printer M. Martinot, has been sentenced to the same punishment. This severity is inflicted in consequence of the sppearance in the paper of an article attacking King Viotor Emmanuel. It appears that the Italian Ambassador made a direct application to our Government, by whom it was immediately taken into consideration. All this is very sad for France because one cannot help seeing in it the consequence of the hamiliations which the Revolution and our present divisions have brought upon us. No more greatness no more independence, everybody domineers over us. Yesterday it was Germany, to-day it is Italy, both nuder deep obligations to us, and Spain our inferior. To-morrow perhaps it will be Switzerland, perhaps the Republic of Andorre, that we shall have to bend before. So true is it that union produces strength (L'union fout la force), and division weak. ness, decay-ruin !- Cor. of Tablet.

SPAIN.

ADRID, Feb 5 .- The national troops continue to meet with successes in their operations against the Carlists. It is reported that the insurgents are demoralized.

PROMPLER OF THE NEW KING. -It is somewhat remarkable that the new King is descended through Vo less than nine female representatives; so that the question of his "legitimacy" on the ground of the Salie law is too equivocal to have much weight The Pall Mall Gazette gives the following particulars. Alfonso XII, was born at Madrid on November 28, 1857. He is fortieth in direct descent from Don Pelaye, who raised the standard of the Christians in the mountains of Galicia in 716 Ab. The long pedigroe is linked thus in the female line. First is Ormisinda, the heiress of Don Pelayo, who married Alphonso I. Second is Saucha, the heiress of Leon. who married Ferando I. of Castile. The third is Urraca, the heiress of Castile. The fourth is Constance, daughter of Peter the Cruel and wife of John of Gaunt; and the fifth, their daughter Catherine of Lancaster, who married Henry III. of Castile. The sixth is Queen Isabella the Catholic; and the seventh is her unhappy daughter Juana. The eighth is Maria Toresa, the Queen of Louis XIV.; and the ninth is Isabella II. Alfonso XII. is undoubtedly the representative of all this long line, according to the accient laws of Spain; and he thus combines in his person the modern constitutionalism of Spanish history; such as it is, with the prestige of representing the enrly Alfonson the patriot kings, who were Spanish every inch, and the memory of whose deeds in Court and camp is so dear to all true Castilians.

THE FORCES OF DON CARLOS .- It is observed in the Gaulois that the three years of the Republic have left Don Carlos sufficient leisure to mature a good military position. From 300 Navarre peasants. which was all he could count at Drosquieta, he has gradually developed a real army. The following is the writer's estimate of his forces :- " Infantry-Navarre, 14 battalions; Catalonia, 12; Tarragona and Lerida, 10; Maestrazgo, 9; Guipuzco, 9; Alva. 6; Aragon, 6; Valencia, 6; Biscay, 5; Castille, 5. Cavalry-Catalonia, 6 squadions; Lorida and Tarrugona, 5; Castille 3. Besides these there are two regiments under the name of No. 1 Del Rey and No. 2 de Borbon. Their artillery, which at first was composed of only four poor mountain pieces and of six old mortars, picked up no one knows where, has been increased in a year to six batteries, completely organized, to which must be added twelve cannon from the foundry of Azpeitia." Respectable, however, as is such an army, when contrasted with its earlier stages, it would be unreasonable to suppose that, should Spain support Alfonso, the Carlists can ultimately triumph.—Tablet

ITALY.

The Times' special despatch from Rome says that efforts have been made in ecclesiastical circles to ascertain whether the Austrian Coverament is inclined to support Cardinal Rauscher's election to the Papacy, but that that Government has declined to interfere, fearing that it will be held responsible to Germany for the policy of the new Pope. It is thought that the Conservatives of Austria would favor the candidacy of Cardinal Rauscher, if they should

BWITZERLAND.

AN UNACCUSTOMED LUXURY .- The pass to which veligious matters have come in "the home of the free," Switzerland, may be gathered from the fact that the St. Imier correspondent of the Liberte announced, as a matter for the greatest jubilation, that they actually had a priest there to say Mass on the preceding Sunday! The spectacle was most affecting thousands of the mountaineers from all the sarrounding districts trooping in in swarms to worship their God after the manner of their forefathers. Men, women, and even - children, thronged to the Sacraments in vast numbers, and the day was one of general rejoicing. At one time people might pray as they liked in Switz rland—now public worship is almost an unheard of luxury, and only to be indulged in at long intervals. What a "free" country !

and the mes of GERMANY.

LIBERAL VIBWE OF THE RESULT OF THE PERSECUTION. -A remarkable article has appeared lately in the Liberal paper the Greusboten, in which the question "Who will conquer in this fight, Rome or Liberalism"? is answered in the words, "Rome will and must be victorious." The conclusion is arrived at by a line of argument which as Catho ics we cannot accept; still we accept and record the conclusion. Another article in the Leinzig Social-Democratic paper, the Volkstott, says: "The crusade in favour of civilization (Oultur Rump!) is producing two effects, which those who take the lead in its ranks, did not foresee. On the one hand it is strengthening Catholicism in a degree that is almost slarming; on the other it is weakening. Protestantism, and in fact is rapidly dissolving the point to the great falling of in these assertions they point to the great falling of in the number of students of Protestant theology, while the number of students of Protestant theology, while the number of voung men who says admittance into the Original Protestant theology of the Jeanity and the Original Protestance in America. There is a deficiency of priests bere, it is true is unusually large in spite of the poverty and perse. But it comes not from a failing-off of vocations, but ontion that infallibly await them. - Corr. of Tablet. | from an increase of the Catholic population.

thought" and modern enlightenment in Prissis is felt by the Protestant pastors, who complain loudly of the diminution of their incomes caused by the sudden falling off in baptisms and religious marriages. On all sides the Minister of Public Worship receives demands for assistance, to which he invariably replies that he has no fund out of which to help the applicants. It is computed that out of every hundred marriages celebrated in the towns, sixtern per cent, at the most receive any religious sauction. Tublet we de distant to the

VIEWS, CONCERNING THE ARMED PEACE.-The wellknown Frankfort Democratic journal points out, in an elaborately-written paper, the danger now menacing Europe, and which is the necessary consequence of the present system of armed peace inaugurated by Germany. Such preparations, it remarks, cause the people in general to long for war, and a single spark thrown into such a mine of gunpowder will cause an explosion which may be the destruction of those whom it was intended to benefit. The article concludes:-" Nothing can be more productive of good than an interchange of opinions when unworthy passions are excluded from our debates. But the dispute now raging concerning the question of Church and State has through the fault of both sides become tinged with an intensely political colouring. We must own to the fact that the longest heads and the most foreseeing and impartial judges are all agreed in this that the Church laws are entirely out of the right groove, and that the Catholic Hierarchy has regained that power which had been lost through the indifferentism of the laithful previous to the enactment of the new laws. The hands of the clergy are being strengthened every day, and this fact surely should be sufficient to teach those who are in office that they are treasuring up for themselves a terrible ruin.

GERMAN TRADE .- The Cologne Gazette speaks in uneasy terms of the depressed state of trade in the country, of the excessive rise in wages, which is momentary and spasmodic, of the strikes, the ex pensive habits, and the general decadence of industrial life, which are becoming characteristics of Germany. Indolence and gluttony have generally succeeded to the former hardy life of the Germans; in many of the establishments in Beelin there is no work done from midday on Saturday to a late hour of the following Tuesday.

The London Times of the 18th ult., devotes an editorial to the consideration of the alarming prospects presented by the general arming of the great Continental Powers of Europe. We give some ex-

tracts :-In the gloom that surrounds us one thing is perceptible. All men are arming themselves. It is the darkness that may be felt, and the sensation is not imaginary. At the word of command, Germany is arming en masse, and the surrounding nationsthat is, the best part of the world-cannot but do as she does. The momentary dreams of peace and quiet, arts and progress, have fled away, and Germany recog: iz a the stern necessity of her case, which is that what she has won by arms she can only hold by arms, and as long as the arms are in her hand. It is no longer possible to doubt the sagacity and truth of her rulers, and they say that henceforth every German, sound in mind and limb, must be a soldier. From the age of 17 to 42 very man not belonging to the Army or the Reserve is to be liable to be called out in the case of an actual or even threatened invasion. The nature and contingencies of this new curolment are by no means fictions on paper. As to its numerical amount, it is sufficient to say that, added to the Line, the Landwehr, and the existing Landsturm, it raises the disposable force of the German Empire to 2,800,000 men. If this enormous, this preposterons armament is provoked by the attitude of France, it provokes in return. A man who goes about armed in a time of peace is suspected of hostile intentions, and Germany lends itself easily to that delasion, if such it be. It finds itself unexpectedly a great military Power, and even a maritime Power, victorious, successful, and its luck by no means exhaust d. On every side-north, south, east, and west-it finds that which it still wants to its completeness, and which it sees a way to. Its turn is come. After a minority of ages under evil guardianship, it steps lony, and is one more at For ages Germany has possessed all the glories, except those of policy and war Now it has these and the others as well. Why should it now shrink from an appeal to arms, which cannot but give it more than ever? This is the new attitude of Germany; all or nothing; for in her case not to advance is to recede. Accordingly, the more she arms, the more does France, the more does Russia. The former now commands, under all heads, about a million and three quarters of men; the latter more than three millions and a third. Austria Italy, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland are arming as fast as they can. It is a universal strain on the energy and resources of the world. But self-preservation n-ver yet was found sufficient to keep up high tention long. When all nations arm it will be for something, and they will look before as well as behind. A dozen millions of men cannot he withdrawn from common industry and civil duties and engaged in the most costly and destructive of all employments, except to the continual loss and hindrance of the people. Where the women work like horses, as they do in Gormany and France, the presumption is that both men and horses are wasting or misapp'ying their powers. Germany is not a rich country. Even with its singular wealth of parsimony, it cannot keep even a million men leng under arms without appreciable sacrifices. In fact, a time will arrive when the burden of a much larger armament will compel a question between dissrmament and initiative in war. If only to secure peace, Ger many will have to appeal to arms, or, if not she, some other Power involved in this wild sword-dance of nations. Such is the inevitable result of an inflation of armaments proceeding upon rivalry and provocation; and it can only be averted by a timely resolution to be content with what one has, and to stand only on one's guard against unprovoked ag-

A divorce case has been instituted by a Chicago wife, who complains that her husband insists upon drinking cheap whiskey and cating raw onions just before bed time:

gression.

According to the Examiner and Chronicle a dozen or more of the Brooklyn Protestant churches situated on the Beights are "gasping for breath"-in other words, are suffering greatly from the falling off of their attendants. The only question at present with them.is, it says "which church shall be given up, and which minister shall take his hat;and say adieu. Two Congregational churches have already united. and have a church for sale: Two Methodist churches are negotiating for a union, and will have a church for sale. The church on the Helghts, and that in the rear of the City Hall, both Reformed, have two of the most valuable church properties in Brooklyn, Both congregations are small and the vacancy in one of the pulpits is leading to an inquiry what can be done. The three Presbyterian churches in a cluster, Mesers. Van Dyck's; Seaver's and Read's, united, would make a fair congregation Dr. Van Dyck has already put himself on the record, to the effect that a union ought to take place." The same article in which these statements occur has another on the decrease of the number of priests in Italy, a decrease.

Florence, at which the Greek prelates assisted, and they would not have received that canon had it not been already accepted by their entire church. This last : canon tis in every way conformable to that issued by Galasius I. in his decree (Saucta Romana) on this subject 494, A D. This again is absolutely the famous Innocentian canon, (Epistila iii) sent by that Pontiff to Exsuperius. Of it Augustine speaks (about a.D. 400) in his work Dr Doctrina CHRISTIANA, book ii. The same canon was recognized by the third Conncil of Carthage (397), chapter xivii. And by the Council of Hippo (393 chapter xxvii), and as St. Hieronymus testifies, by the General Council of Nice (325), a council admitted as orthodox by many Protestants. The canon, of the Council of Trent was therefore in every way conformable to, was in fact a reproduction of the capon which, from the earliest time, was venerated and followed by the church both in Europe, Asia, and Africa. But the African church received its faith from Home at least before 120, a.b., and with its faith the sacred books of Scripture. If then the Council of Trent was the canon of the primitive glove and carefully arranged her well that I might church, who will attempt to deny its authenticity and obligation as the canon of the Church of Christ of the present day? So difficult indeed did taking of my glove I drew down the blind, flashing Luther find it to overcome the evidences of the authenticity of the Scriptures as decreed by Eugenius IV. that when upbraided by Zwingle for his flagrant corruption of Rom. iii 28, he did not dare depy the imputation, but said with characteristic impudence: "sic volo, sic jubeo; stat pre ratione volunts."—
"So I wid, so I order; let my will stand for a reason." Though this corruption of the text has been corrupted in the English Bible, many other exclusions and additions have been made, as said above. Having seen the evidence of the Councils of the

early Church, we will adduce only a very few additional proofs, and then proceed to the particular books. Clement of Rome, in the apostolic age, in his first epistle to the Corinthians incidentally mentions nearly all the books in dispute as canonical. The same truth is evinced by the inscriptions and writings of each succeeding century. -The most remarkable of the inscriptions is that placed in the church of St. Clement by Gregory the Priest in the eighth century. To these we may add the authority of the ancient Roman Ordo, in which the whole Scripture is distributed into lectures for various parts of the year. In this Ordo a'so are contained without exception the names of all the books from Genesis to Apocalypse, as held

by the Catholic Church of to-day. The capon of the Latin Church was also received by the Eastern Church as we read in the minutes of the council of Constantinople held (A. D. 1632) by Parthenius the Archbisnop and patriarch, in which Cyril Lucar, the pred-cessor of Parthenius, was condemned for presuming to expunge from the Greek canon those books looked upon as Apocrypha by the Calvinists. The errors of that Protestantizing prelate were also indignantly condemned as innovations on the old doctrine of the church. Also in the year 1672 another council was held at Jerusalem, in which the same errors which the Calvinists from Geneva and some from England were end avoring to propogate amongst the Greeks. This council was presided over by Dositheus the Patriarch. The word of the council in repeating Cyril Lucar's condemnation were "because he foolishly, ignorantly, or rather maliciously, called these books Apocryphal.' Seven Archbishops of the Greek church concurred in signing the condemnation of the Calvinistic teaching on this point. They especially mention the books called Apocryphal as part of Holy Scriptures. This council of bishops was held at Pera in 1672, and on the 18th July of that year this attestation was signed by Bartholomew of Haraclea, Jerome of Chalcedon, Methodius of Pisidia, Metrophanes of Cyzicum, Anthony of Athens, Joachim of Rhodes, and Neophite of Nicomedia. The original of this document is at present in Paris. Even the Nestorians Eutychians, and Jacobites, though separated from Catnolic taith and unity so early as the 5th century retain the ancient canen. The canon then must have been firmly established in the rast. The churches of the East held that canon and respected it just as did the churches of the West. We have seen that when in he council of Florence before the Bishops of the East and West; the question of the canon was broached, perfect unanimity prevailed, and when Eugenius IV, at the close of this Council, sent the canous to the Armenians, there was no difficulty about its acceptance. Hence we see that the Eastern church, the African church and the Latin church all received this canon which we at present hold. Some of the holy fathers and writers have objected to some of the books, but this does not tell against the almost unanimous consent of the others; besides they are only individuals.

Now for the Protestant canon of Scripture who made it up? Was it an infallible authority? Was it such that there could rest no doubt as to the divine inspiration of those books which they retained, or the want of inspiration in those which they rejected? Now this canon was made up in the time of the Reformation, in the heat and fury of controversy, by men who were breaking with the past, and as we have seen of more than doubtful morals.-They disagreed among themselves especially about the translations, and applied to one another the most approbious epithets. They themselves dec'ared that as the church of Rome had fallen into error and the church of Alexandria had fallen into error lekewise But they have disclaimed the notion of infallibility for themselves. Now how could these fallible men pronounce that parts of the Scripture were not inspired and parts were? And besides they were in contradiction to all antiquity.-Could God Almighty have left His church, which we are bound to hear, in error about the Sacred Scriptures for 1500 years? It could not be Besides as we have said before, even the Reformers don't regard those books which they exclude as contrary to faith or as immoral; on the contrary they attest that the church allows and desires them to be read for the edification of its members.

In our next lecture we will continue this most vital question dealing however more especially with the particular books excluded by Protestants. and with few of their more flagrant mistranslations of the text.

A supposed murder has been cleared up at West Brumswich in a fashion which deserves record among the curiosities of circumstantial evidence. Nearly 18 months ago a Birmingham (Eng) man named George Cooksey went to America with his brother. They commenced business in Ohio as poulterers, and, their business prospering, engaged a man named M'Claughton, and purchased a horse and waggon. Cooksey and McClaughton then travelled through the district, trading in poultry. One day McClaughton entered a tobacconist's store to make a purchase, leaving the horse and waggon in care of Cooksey. In M'Claughton's absence Cooksey suddenly discovered that he had been robbed of or had lost fifty dollars. This vexed Cooksey to such a degree that he took the instant; and extraordinary, resolution of leaving America. Without giving notice to Me Claughton, or even taking his own topcoat and carpet-bag from the waggon, he started off, and was not heard of till Saturday last. No one could a count for the disappearance. At was strongly suspected that M'Claughton had murdered the missing man. The snapicion was aggravated by the fact that M'

RELIGIOUS MARMADES IN PROSTIT ONE TESTIFOR THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO ON WITHE) appearance of his companion. He was arrested and must be bathed as soon as possible with warm vintely for the persecution of Teligion and the spread of when this has dried, a few drops thought, and modern enlightenment in Pressa is sey, whose body it was said he had disposed of His of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destable this trial was fixed for February. For some unknown troy the solion of the selion of the se trial was fixed for February. For some unknown reason a communication was sent to England, and information of the facts having reached West Bromwich, the police discovered, last Saturday, the sup-posed murdered man living in that town. It is said that Cooksey will leave at once for America to ensure the liberation of a man whose life has been seriously imperilled by his unaccountable flight.

> HOW ONE: WOMAN BAFFLES ANOTHER -A WOMAN writes in the Boston Globe: "One day on the trip up, when reading a magazine, my attefftion was attracted by the glitter of a gold bracelet, which look where I would, flashed before my eyes, and further scruting revealed the fact that the young lady who were it was particularly anxious that I should be attracted by it and to further her design began cutting the leaves of her magazine with a silver fruit knife. For the purpose of showing her that I was not particularly dazzled, in fact, that there was another such in the world, I took a gold pencil from my pocket and marked a passage in my book, for my bracelet was equal to hers. Observing that fact she drew off her not fail to see the heavily chased ring which entireled her ringer. I could "go her one better" here, so a sare topaz and a solitaire diamond before her appreciating eyes. She saw, and quickly pulling off her otherglove, displayed a splendid cluster diamond, and a gigantic amethyst, I was slighly non plussed but, as she wore no ear-rings, I felt that, after all, I was even with her. At that instant she drew an elegant little watch from her belt, which she studied attentively for two whole minutes, holding it up in full view then turned to me as if to say : "Well, go on." I had done my best, and could not answer the challenge, but thought mournfully of my poor little locket in a drawer at home, with one side all jammed in. When, at last, the aggravating creature took a jewel case from her satchel, and held up a lovely coral set, turning it this way and that to exhibit all itbeauties, furtively glancing at me to be sure I observed. I was utterly vanquished, completely routed and so greatly absorbed in my book that I did not see a thing."

"Excuse My GLOVE"-Certain kinds of mistaken politeness sincere as they are, are absurd enough to be grotesque. A common mistake of this sort, with some persons, even in large cities, is to say. case my glove," when they offer the hand to a casual acquaintance, or on introduction to a stranger. It might be inferred from this remark that the wearing of gloves is extremely rare in a civilized community or that the wearer wishes to advertise the extraordinary fact that he has gloves. All he really desires is to appear polite, never suspecting for a moment that he is simply ridiculous. If you ofter to shake hands with any one in a place where it is customary to wear gloves, you certainly need no excuse for compliance with the babit. You might with equal reason, on receiving a visitor at your house apologize to him for not remeding your coat before bidding him welcome. The superfluous phrase probably bad its origin in the days when gloves were clumsy, and used more for protection than as an essential of dress. Then the naked hand was thought to be an evidence of good will and cordiality. Since gloves have been universally adopted, the idea of asking pardon for wearing them is an anachronism and an impropriety. Gloves are now made to fit exactly, so that were it courtery to take them off on encountering one's friends and acquaintances an amount of time and trouble would be required which would inevitably render a social greeting at once a comical exhibition and a bore - Scribner's Monthly.

APPLES POR Cows .- The Newburyport Herald seems anxious that farmers should overcome their prejudicagainst feeding apples to cows. It argues that although a cow, if let loose among heaps of apples will speedily gorge herself and "dry up" her supply of milk for a day or two; yet if she has a proper proportion of apples with her feed she will increase her mick and the quantity and quality of her butter. One agriculturist, who fed out his small apples at the rate of h bushel a day for every milch cow, reports that the result was that his butter in the winter months was as high colored and finely flavored as in June, Another, who tried the same experiment, found that his cows gave & more mick than his neighbors, and the butter that he made was so yellow that he was accused of coloring it. Levi Bartlett, a farmer, says that eider apples are worth more to feed cows than for cider. As apples are plenty this season, this is a good time for farmers who have not tried this experiment to do so, and comparison of results will soon show whether the advantages of the plan have been over-stated.

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS, -Says Daniel Webster: Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is it's patron. I care not now humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth the subsc iption price Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate composition and general intelligence.

To People who Borrow Newspapers .- A Buffalo paper prints the following letter from one of its own and prompt-paying patrons: "Please discontinue my paper from the time I have paid up to. I do not stop the paper because I do not want it, but to get rid of an intolerable old bore that intrudes himself in my house, regardless of time or circumstances, to sit for an hour or two, three or four times a week, to rend my papers, and who is a thousand times more able to take a dezen papers for himself than I am to take one. If the nuisance is stopped, I shall send for the paper again."

GRAPES IN CALIFORNIA -The Sacramento Union expresses the belief that at \$10 per ton and ten tons per acre grapes are probably the most profitable crop that can be cultivated in California. Mr. Nickson, of Lincoln, Placer county, last year sold his crop of 2.000 tons, raised on 200 acres, for \$10 per ton, buyer to pick and deliver the crop. This is at the rate of \$100 per acre, and it required less labor and expense to produce the 200 acres of grapes than it would to plant, harvest and deliver 200 acres of wheat. The wheat in San Francisco would, at twenty bushels per acre, be worth at the outside \$18 The grapes are worth nearly six times as much, at the low price of half a cent per pound, which is as low as the most ordinary vegetables. Grapes feed on the atmosphere more than any other vegetable growth, and on this account they can be raised on the poorest soil, - where potatoes, onlous, corn beans or even black eyed peas would not come to anything.

. A grocer on Gratiot street keeps "a little brown near the cider barrel, and when he wants to do the fair thing by a customer he mingles some of the contents of the aforesaid jug with the older. He made a mingle yesterday for an old farmer, but got in a good deal of whisky and very little cider. About an hour after drinking, the farmer was observed leaning against the fence; and was beard to soliloquize, [[t's too late for sun strokes, and too early to freeze to death, and I guess it's a touch of the hakin' ager."-De-

troit Free Press. vine article opening neil' nav. 1. ing:to:carry, to the grave, with him, an impartant se Clauchgton was found wearing Cooks y sovercoat and crat, has published in the Leipsic, Journal at 197190 other wearables, and also in possets on of this carpet) he has used for fifty years; and which who says has a saved several men and a great number of animals. unable to account for the whereabouts and the dis- from a horrible death by hydrophobia. The bite

troy the poison of the saliva, and relieve the patient from all present or future danger. and a

FELONS AND RUSTY NAILS -Elder Evans, a Shaker. mys:-"For the past 10 years we have treated felons with hot water, and with unerring success. No cutting, no blistering, no anything, but immersing the finger, hand, or even the whole arm if necessary, in water as hot as can be borne, until the pain is gone and the cere is loosened and drawn from the bone. When rusty nails have produced wounds, the same course has been pursued. If on hand or foot, keep

A gentleman was looking into the window of a toy store the other day in Detroit, when two boys halted, and one remarked: "Says, Jim, don't you wish we had ten cents to buy a present for our poor lame sister?" Jim replied that he did, and the gentleman pulled out a shinplaster and said he was glad to be able to assist them in such a praiseworthy enterprise. He met the same boyshalf an hour afterward, and each had his pockets stuffed with pop-corn

MEATS-The best roasting piece of beef is the sirloin; then rib roast; then ruinp of beef. Beef is much better to be hung up a few days, which makes it more tender. It should be washed and wiped be-fore dressing. Twenty minutes of time to each pound of meat is a good rule for roasting Put boiling water into a meat pan, and have the oven quite hot when it is put in to roust, otherwise it will be dry and tough When nearly done, sait, flour and baste it from the dripping-pan not before.

There is a man at Haverhill, Mass., who claims to have traded horses thirty-seven times and cheated the other man every time, and yet when his wife died the other day he promised to meet her in Heaven.

"A sparrer shall not fall to the ground -" was all the comfort a hoxing-master gave as he knocked us down yesterday .- Milw tukee Scatinel.

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

Dist. of Montreal, In the matter of LAURENT AUDETTE and GEORGE AUDETTE, both personally as well as Copartners.

Insolvents.

The undersigned have fyled in the Office of this Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by their Creditors, and on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 8th February, 1875.

LAURENT AUDETTE, and GEORGE AUDETTE. PHILEAS LANCTOT, Per

SUPERIOR COURT.

Plaintiff:

Their Attorney ad litem. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of SEVERE LABELLE, Boot and Shoc Manufacturer, and Trader,

The undersigned has fyled in the Office of this Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his Creditors, and on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the Discharge

thereby effected. Montreal, 5th February, 1875. SEVERE LABELLE, Per PHILBAS LANCTOT, His Attorney ad litem.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. | for LOWER CANADA. No. 323.

The Twenty-Ninth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Five. ALEXIS BARITEAU dit LAMARCHE, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader,

MOSES JOSEPH, of the City of London, in

England, one of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, Esquire, IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Ouimet, St. PIERRE & AUGE, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of P. Archambault, Bailiff, on the writ of summons in this cause, issued, written, that the Defendant is absent from the Province of Quebee in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, walled "La Minere," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called "The True Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will

be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEER, In the SUPERIOR COURT

District of Montreal.

In the matter of JAMES CALLEN, An Insolvent. On Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next

the above Act. JAMES CALLEN, By ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & AREOTT,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ROBERT DAWES, of Montreal

An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 10 St. John Street, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of February, 1875, at 11 o'clock A.K., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Interim Assignee.

Montreal, February 3rd, 1875. 26-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of DAME ANOPHLETTE DAN-SEREAU, Trader, of the City of Montreal, wife, duly separated as to property from Louis St. Louis, Trader, of the same place, and from him duly and specially authorized to act in these presents, the same Dame St. Louis doing busi-

ST. LOUIS, Trader, I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoio, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

matter.
Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 971 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of February next, at 4 o'clock r.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of affairs of the Estate generally.

L. ST.,

Montreal, 13th January, 1815

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1969.

CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINGE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. In the matter of DAME ADILE ROLLIN, Mar-

chande Publique, An Insolvent. On Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the said Act.

ADILE ROLLIN, By DOUTRE, DOUTRE, & HUTCHINSON, Her Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 29th January, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of JOHN McD. CAM BLLL, of the Parish of Lachine, in the District of Montreal, Contractor, as well individually as a member of the firm J. McD. CAMPBELL & CO., which was carrying on business in the City of Mont-

An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me. His Creditors are notified to meet at his residence, at the Parish of Lachine afore said, Saturday, the thirteenth day of February next, at 3 o'clock

PM, to appoint an Assignee, and to receive a statement of his affairs. OHS. ALB. VILBON, Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 23rd January, 1875. 25-2 SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEDEC.) District of Montreal. No. 2024. DAME ELLEN A. MAHAN, of the City and Dis-

trict of Montreal, wife, common as to property,

of EDMOND L. ETHIER, duly authorized a Plaintiff:

Plaintiff:

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

¥8. EDMOND L. ETHIER, Eating-house Keeper, of the City and District of Montreal,

ester en justice,

An action for Separation as to property, has been instituted by plaintiff in this cause on the nineteenth of November last. ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY.

Montreal, 23rd December, 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME ELIZE LAMBERT, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of CAMILLE GREGOIRE, Gentleman, of the same place, and duly authorised to ester en justice,

CAMILLE GREGOIRE, of the City and District of Montreal, Gentleman, An action for separation as to property has been in-

of January, instant. Montreal, 27th January, 1875.
ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABFRRY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

stituted by Plaintiff in this cause on the sixteenth

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, In the matter of USSICUS B. LABERGE, of the City of Montreal, Trader, as well in his own name as having carried on trade and business in partnership with Maxime Prevost, at Mont-real aforesaid, as Grocers, under the name and firm of U. B. LABERGE & CIE.

On Monday the twenty-second day of February next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 8th January, 1875.
USSICUS B. LABERGE,

By OUIMET, ST. PIERRE & AUGE, His Attorneys ad litem. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEER, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, In the matter of ISIDORE CLEMENT, of Mont-

Insolvent. On Monday the twenty-second day of February next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for

real, Trader, heretofore doing business under

Montreal, 8th January, 1875.
ISIDORE CLEMENT, By OUIMET, ST PIERRE & ANGE, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH THIVIERGE and JEAN BTE. N. CHABOT, as well personally as having

carried on business in partnership, Insolvents The undersigned have fyled in the Office of this Court a consent by their creditors, in number required by law, to their discharge, and on Thursday the eighteenth day of February next, they wil

apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 12th January, 1975. JOSEPH THIVIERGE & JEAN Brr. N. CHABOT. By FORGET & ROY.

their Attorneys ad litem INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, . In the SUPERIOR COURT

An Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a

ROBERT FOSTER. By J. S. ARCHIBALD,
His Attorney ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA. In the SUPERIOR COURT In the matter of ALPHONSE DOUTRE,

An Insolvent.
On Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

In the matter of JAMES DICKINSON. as well individually, as having carried on business under the name and style of DICKINSON & BEN-NETT, of Montreal, Traders, Insolvent.

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY.

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MONTREAL. APPROPRIATION STOCK-Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 PREMANENT STOCK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly. Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants and that the Directors, in order to procure mornings, have deemed it profitable to establish the fol

lowing rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice 6 per

For sums over \$500 00 lent on short notice 5 For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the months

very best description, it offers the best of security & Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are not selling at \$10 premium.

In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business donup to date, shall send the Stock u to a premium thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from

F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTRBAL P. Q.

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Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.
Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass

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\$15 TO \$500 AND UPWARDS,

GO TO WILLIAM MURRAY'S 87 & 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

In the matter of LOUIS ST. LOUIS, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader. I molvent. Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajole, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

natter, på sav que gassimus que 1988. La cui e . Creditors are requested to, fylo-their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the Seventeenth

intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its re-COLD RINGS.

strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, guor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleaning the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of BECIS to hisom the public that he hall percen

Dr. J. C. AYER'MEO : Lowell Mass., Practical and Analysical Chiefstowii

101. drue il lengticali

2013 BY ALL DEVOCATE EVERY WEERS.

Montreal, on Monday, the 22nd day of February day of February next, at 3 culock r.m.; for the extension of the insolvent suddor the ordering of affairs and to appoint an Assignees, steam); the affairs of the Estate generally and the first the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally and the suppoint an Assignees, steam); the affairs of the Estate generally and thus, by less than the suppoint into the control of the insolvent suddor the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally and thus, by less than the suppoint into the control of the contro

the undersigned will apply for his discharge under PROVINCE OF QUEBER, His Attorneys ad litem. District of Montreal. In the matter of ROBERT FOSTER, discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 18th January, 1875

> PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

Montreal, 18th January, 1875. ness under the name, style, and firm of A. D. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

> The Insolvent chas made an assignment of his Estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet, at the Insolvent's place of business, in

ALPHONSE DOUTRE. By M. HUTCHINSON. His Attorney ad lilem

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, OYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

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

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

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

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-Capital	.\$ 10,006,100				
Funds Invested	. 12,000.639				
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LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	UNLIMITED.				
FIRE DEPARTMENT.					
All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates.					
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Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders.

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W. E. SCOTT, M.D., Medical Beferee. H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Montreal, 1st May, 1874.

H. L. ROUTH. W. TATLEY, Chief Agents.

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

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Office open daily from 10 a.m to 3 p.m., No 13 St. LAMBERT St, Montreal.
J. B. LAFLEUR,

Montreal, 23 Oct., 1874.

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\$1.25, and upwards, per dosenal said in malli-Sheet Pictures from 40c. to \$8 per dozen sheets. each sheet contains from twelve to twenty-four pie-Montreal, 13th January, 1875.



NO MORE FEES.

CONFOUNDED

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

Diamond Rheumatic Cure.

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

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY. MONTREAL, 21st March, 1871.

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

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

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

JAMES GALLACHER. 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.

MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874. DEVINE & BOLTON: Gentlemen-Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIA-MOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I liers, Eliner Preston, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols bould hardly walk with the help of a stick. I com-tions carefully,—relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my

fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism. Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labelle Street. FURTHER PROOF.

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

> I remain, MARGARET CONROY,

127 Sumach Street.

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

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

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

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

NORTHRUP & LYMAN, SCOTT STREET TORONTO General Agents fo Ontario. PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE. May 22, 1874.

40.

To Nervous Sufferers.

Dn. J. Beill, Sharson's Specific and Tonic Pills, the Great English Remedy for all nervous debilly from whatever cause arising, have already been so thoroughly tested in Canada as to require little to be said in their favor—as a certain care for those distressing symptoms arising from errors of youth. Dr. J. Bell Simpson was a pupil and friend of the late Dr. Willis Mosely, of London, England, the most celebrated authority in the world on this subject. His partner is now visiting Canada, and jis prepared to give advice free to all, and forward circular, etc., if. applied to—addressing Dr. J. Boll'Simpson & Oa., Brawer, 91 P. O., Hamilton. Two boxes of Pills will also be sent by mail to any part of Canada, securely wrapped from observation, on receipt of \$1.91. Special treatment if desired. Pills sold read! by all retail Druggiets, and wholesale by all retails Panagets and Extent Medicine. Dn. J. BELL SIMPSON'S Specific and Tonic Pills,

PRAYER BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have just received FROM DUBLIN A fine assortment of Prayer Books, with a large variety of bindings, and at the very lowest prices— say from 10 cts to \$8. Always on hand Rosaries, Fonts, Medals, Lace Pic-

tures, Medaillons, Crucifixes,

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Dec. 18, 1874.

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UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH. AND THE DIRECTION OF THE BEV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

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

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n three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after ne week from the first of a term will not be 'Howed attend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College, Coronto March 1, 1872

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

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 resert to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational 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 patrons 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 yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

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 Mon-

day in September, and ends in the beginning of

COURSE OF STUDIES.

July.

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

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

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ness, Vocal Music. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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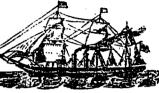
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