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VOL. XXX.—NO. 19.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1879.

TERMS: 81.50 per annum In advance.

For the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

ANNO DOMINO, 24TF DECEMBER. Dark, cold is the night, as the winter clouds fly-Across the blue dome of the Orient sweeps, Chill, chill are the sheep on the mountain side lying.
Bright, twinkling the stars from the firmament peep.

Deserted the flocks o'er the hill-tops are stray-To Bethlehem's town have the shepherds return'd, They kneel at a manger, and lowly are praying.
With the flame of devotion their spirits are

Pale, white fall the moonbeams on streamlet and mountains, Grim, ghastly the walls of the cities appear, No sound wakes the echoes by Elim's dark fountains,
The elements hush as though breathless in
fear.

Dark torrent of Cedron now rushing and roar-

ing. Seems check'd by the hand of some spirit from high, Now silent its waves through the valleys are pouring,
Hush! hark! what grand chorus descends
from the sky!

A light flasheth out from the dark-clouded heaven,—
It gleams on the hill-tops, it shines o'er the vale. As though the last trumpet's loud peals had been given, The echoes start up on the wings of the gale!

Mount Olivet's heights with a radiance are beaming,
Rough Golgotha's† summit in splendor is bright,
The valley of Glants—Jehosophate's gleaming,
Jerusalem's temple is stooded with light!

The echoes Judgen are rising and singing
The notes that descend from the still winter sky, Hark! hark! o'er the mountains and valleys is ringing,
"Glory, all glory to God the Most High!"

The seraphim host from the heavens are singing,
"Glory, all glory to God the Most High!"
The echoes are catching, repeating and ring-

DECEMBER 25TH, ANNO DOMINO, 1879.

Dark, solemn the flood of St. Lawrence is sweeping.
Through the forests of ages, primeval and grand;
Dim, pale in the sky are the winter lights
peeping,
Cold, chill is the mantle that covers the land. Grand, lofty Mount Royal is touching the hea-Calm, silent the city is stretched at its feet, Not a sound can be heard on the breezes of

along!
In the temple afar a Redeemer is waiting, And Bethichem's angel repeateth his song! As we enter the organ right loudly is pealing,

stealing, The smoke-wreathing consers the thurifers

"Glory! all glory to God the Most High!"

The twelve fountains where the Israelites drank in the Descritof Sin.

† Hebrew for Calvary.

Laval University, 24th Dec., 1879.

The Case of Sir Francis Hincks.

On Saturday judgment was given by the Hon. Chief Justice Dorion, and Judges Monk, Ramsay, Cross and Tessier, in the case term of the Court of Queen's Bench of issuing a false bank statement. The judges were unanimous in quashing the conviction, and acquitting the defendant.

Archbishop Lynch.

At his reception Thursday, in his speeches in reply to the addresses presented him, Archbishop Lynch referred to the sad condition of Ireland, where he remarked if actual starvation did not exist great poverty prevailed. He was glad that the Government was opening its eyes to the true state of affairs, and better days were, no doubt, in store for Ireland. He would before long call upon his present existing in some of the afflicted districts in the land which many of them claim-Grace from Rome, delivered an address. Philosophy. When Plato said: "Un-He is an exceedingly pleasant looking less a God come from Heaven we gentleman, past middle life. His delivery are lost," he was laughed at. If Jesus is free and impressive, and the few remarks Christ had come like a flash of lightning or which he made created a favorable impression. He said that any feelings of uneasiness that would have been scorned by the Athenians. he may have had on his unfitness for the duties of coadjutor had been dispelled by the kill the men who spoke the truth? Did they generous and hearty welcome given to the not compel men to drink poison? They had Archbishop, for he knew that they would a temple in Athens dedicated to "the un- the fall, and have orders kindly overlook any failings on his part. known God." And when Paul went to Athens dedivered in the spring. kindly overlook any failings on his part.

SERMON BY FATHER HENNING

St. Patrick's Church, Quebec.

A most eloquent sermon was preached in St. Patrick's Church, Sunday morning, by the Rev. Father Henning, who took for his text the 11th chapter of Matthew and 2-10th verses: "At that time, Jesus said to His disciples," etc.

The reverend gentleman briefly prefaced his remarks, and then went on to say:—The season of Advent is a preparation for Christmas, the time when the Redeemer of the world was born. For four thousand long years had the people waited and were preparing in that time for the coming of the Redeemer. A question might arise in some minds, and doubtless does in all: " How can such a long delay in the appearance of the Saviour be reconciled with the goodness and love of God." "Why was not the Redeemer Lent immediately after the fall instead of 4,000 years later, during which period thousands and millions were sen to Hell on account of their sins?" " Why did he not redeem all nations?" "Why were the Jews chosen in particular?" These are serious questions to answer. These questions, which many are doubtful and serious and anxious about, I intend to solve and answer for you to-day, and will give three reasons

why. First, that it was in the interests of justice. Second, that it proved grace and mercy. Third, that it showed God's majesty. God delayed the sending of the Redeemer during this 4,000 years, because the world was not prepared for bim. Man was not created as the stones, the rivers or the mountains without animation. Man was not created as the elephant or the horse, which had life but not irtelligence. But, man was created in the image and likeness of God, with intelligence having a mind of his own, with freedom of choice and God intended that the exercise of that free will which he had given to man should be in accordance with his laws, and

his law the punishment he has promised. God

and their eyes were opened that they had

violated the laws of God, and saw the consequences that must ac-crue if they continued in their pre-sent course. The universal law of God is

applicable to all nations, and all peoples. As

soon as man goes contrary to the will of his

Maker he feels the bitterness that will follow

this step. The drunkard when he finds he is

reaping the bitterness of his own deeds says:

"Now I see what I have done, the injury to

myself and family, how I have offended God, now I must stop, I must go back." And so

it was with the people during these 4,000

years, they had been getting worse and worse,

and when they had come to such a state of feeling as to say "We are lost!" "We are

They were prepared to receive him. Had

Christ come in the time of Noah or Romulus

and Remus, he would have been laughed at,

as Darius with his army at this period he

Did they not in Athens, the seat of learning,

Then it was that Jesus Christ came.

ing.
"Glory, all glory to God the Mest High!" should be transgress that law. God cannot force men to do that which he does not want to do, although he is omnipotent. . He cannot force, although he may persuade by threatening punishment, and God will

has punished man in various ways, as look at the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah by tire,—that city of impurities of all descriptions, look again at the deluge as another instance of God's punishments, every living even', Dark, sombre the mountain—deserted the person but eight were destroyed on account of their extreme wickedness. The people pleasure now and of happiness hereafter. breaking.
Lo! light in the distance in brilliancy gleams;
The city is stirring—the world is awaking—
Strange, ghostly the scene as "the painting of dreams."

Lough the distance in brilliancy but the worst punishment man had was his moral degradation, the loss of his free will through sin. When deep in sin men often discovered that the market attention which it deserved.—

The city is stirring—the world is awaking—
Strange, ghostly the scene as "the painting of discovered that the market attention which it deserved.—

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Peal, peal, the great bell from you tower is vibrating.

Mark, mark how the faithful are wending

The acolytes move and the choristers sing, Sweet, solemn the notes round the altar are

In his white robes of beauty the pontiff is pray-Ing.
Bright Jewels the mitre and vestments adorn,
And grand are the Masses the pontiff is saying.
The Mass of the midnight—the Mass of the
mora'!

In thousands the faithful are kneeling around him, And thousand the eyes that are dim in their tears;
They seek for the Child—in the manger they found Him,
Like an Infant of Mercy sweet Jesus appears.

In the vault of the temple, the angel harp ring-The organ is pealing, the choristers singing.
"Glory! all glory to God the Most High!"

Joseph K. Foran.

his pretentions would not have had influence, because the people were not prepared to seek redemption, and this feeling had to be brought about by a divine power. Heathen nations long before Christ felt their degradation and they knew not where to find relief, they therefore manufactured Gods to virtue, but as the new Gods were made, each was found to be higher than the other, but they could do nothing, and when this was found out by the people they cast them aside. The people then took to themselves imaginary Gods, taking first men of heroic character who were raised to the level of a divinity and incense was offered, and when man found these Gods useless they took to themselves Gods of their various passions, such as adultery, theft, of Sir Francis Hincks, convicted at the last fornication, &c. They feared the consequences of their passions nevertheless. When these Gods were found to be useless they then said salvation comes by universal monarchy and army after army goes forth and is destroyed, they sweep over Europe and Asia. Finding that this does not bring hap-piness they replace this by the cultivation of wonderful minds, architects, sculptors, painters, such as had never before, have never since, and never will again be equalled for skill in the different arts. Science was encouraged by the Emperors, yet with all its high civilization, its culture, its wealth, in Rome at this time there was no protection for women, who were merely looked upon as an instrument, there was no claim made of chastity. The human race was in a worse condition then than in the period of the Golden followers to assist in relieving the distress at Age; there was more degradation and sin under the rules of the Emperors Cresar and Augustus than was known before. ed as their birthplace. Dr. O'Mahoney, the man found that none of these plans Archbishop's Coadjutor, who accompanied His would bring happiness they tried would bring happiness they tried Philosophy. When Plato said: "Un-

lost !"

and said, "I come to make known to you Jesus of Nazareth," the philosophers said stop! stop! They would not listen to him. Paul could not succeed in making the Athenians believe that the unknown God was Jesus of Nazareth. The people could not see, understand or appreciate the mysteries of redemption. So as not to keep the holy lives of the Patriarchs and the teachings of the Prophets alone in the Jewish nation God scattered them, he sent them into captivity in Egypt. He divided the twelve tribes and allowed them to be carried captive into Assyria, Babylon, Greece and Reme so that the knowledge of Jesus might be scattered broadcast in the minds of the people and so pre-pare them for the coming of the Redeemer. The people were at last prepared for the coming of Christ although the Jews rejected Him, cast Him aside and killed Him, still the result of his mission was left behind. Go into later and what do we find but that Christianity had taken a firm hold. The religion of Christ has sunk deep into the hearts of men. Heathenism is only to-day found amongst a few poor ignorant men. God did not wait for 4,000 years for nothing, He was preparing the people dur-ing that period for the coming of Christ which they were not prepared for before. Man had to feel his ignorance degradation, misery and sin, and this had to be in order to prepare the people for His coming. What became of those who died before the coming of Christ? is a question which is asked by many. Are they all lost? Are they all damned? No, no, for in spite of the fall they had a conscience which never died, but which was alive, and which told the difference between right and wrong. It told them it was wrong to steal or to bear false witness. Heathens had this, and therefore if they disobeyed its dictates they are lost. There is not a savage, no matter how far from civilisation, who has not conscience, and if he follows dictates he is saved, otherwise he is damned. The Jews had a that he should be happy and finally dwell he is damned. The Jews had a with him in Heaven. Man had a full knowledge of the law of God, and consequence power of the Redeemer extended back as ledge of the law of God, and consequence well as forward in the ages, and therefore it well as forward in the ages, and therefore it was the people's own fault if they were not saved. It was an act of mercy for God to send a Redeemer at all, and it would have been an act of justice had he never sent one draw upon man unless he conforms to at all. But he showed his goodness and mercy by sending a Saviour to the nations. In conclusion Father Henning said :- Let us prepare for the great festival which is so near at hand, let us banish sin and prepare for the festival of Christmas, praying and preparing ourselves for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, so that his coming may be a cause of

MISS FORAN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The Quebec Mystery and Particulars. Quebec, December 16 .- The police have been notified of the mysterious disappearance since Saturday night last a young woman of this city, 23 years of age, named Maggie Foran, a resident of Diamond Harbor, but latterly employed in the store of Messrs. Davidson & Horan, St. John street. Miss Foran's father, who was a stevedore, died last summer, and her mother some time previously. These troubles weighing upon her mind, soupset her mental constitution that she was detained for a while in the Lunatic Asylum at Longue Pointe. On returning to Quebec she took the position of shop girl at Messrs. Davidson & Horan's in which she has given the greatest satisfaction. On Sunday evening last Miss Foran attended Divine Service at St. Patrick's Church, two ladies who sat in the same pew with her kindly walking with her as far as Broad street on her way home; from the time they parted from her, nothing has been heard of her whereabouts. The police have been informed that last Friday night Miss Foran was insulted on Mountain Hill on her way home, by a man who asked her name and where she was going. This fact was repeated by the young woman herself to some of her friends on Saturday, but no description seems to have been given of the man who stopped her on the street.

RAFFERTY, THE ABSCONDER.

Further Detalls of His Flight. QUEBEC, December 18 .- Some little excitecitement was caused in Lower Town yesterday when it became known that Mr. Rafferty, Manager of the St. Sauveur branch of the Stadacona Bank, had absconded to the United States. It appears that on Friday night last Mr. Rafferty informed the clerk employed in his office that he had obtained a week's leave of absence, and was about to visit Riviere du Loup. On Saturday he did not, of course, turn up, nor has he been seen bere since. On Monday last Mr. Rafferty telegraphed his assistant from the United States, informing him that he had no intention of returning to Quebec, on account of his financial obligations. Rafferty is a married man, and the father of four children. For several years he was a clerk in the employ of Mr. A. Joseph, by whom he was appointed to the Riviere du-Loup branch of the bank four years ago when it was opened, being removed about two years ago to St. Sauveur. The bank will lose nothing by the defalcation, since Mr. Rafferty has a policy of \$10,000 in a Canadian Guarantee Company.

Why is it that showmen go to the expense of sending to Africa for zebras? If they would buy a mule they would get a ze-brays thrown in .- Cincinnati Saturday Night.

The Weed Sewing Machine Company of Hartford have turned out 850 bicycles during the fall, and have orders for 1,700 more, to be

AFGHANISTAN.

GOUGH PUSHING ON A FLYING COLUMN.

TME QUEEN DISTRESSED.

London, December 19 .- The Afghan excitement is now at fever heat, and the scarcity of news from the front seems to intensify rather than abate it. The new and stringent regulations recently issued by the Government of India for the guidance of newspaper correspondents are being loudly condemned on all sides. It is felt that at so critical a moment give trouble. These Kohistanis are the as the present, any news would be preferable most warlike of all the Parsiwan tribes, and your palaces, your houses, your Senate Chamber or any public buildings, not ten centuries are busy this morning with discussions of the situation, with accounts of the relative positions of friend and foe, and with descriptions of the camp in which

GENERAL ROBERTS IS BELEAGUERED, and of the roads by which the Government is endeavoring to send troops to his assistance. In the first place it is roundly declared that the relations between the English Generals are anything but harmonious and there is constant danger that the disagreement which in former days wrought so much mischief between Generals Nott and Pollock, may to-day be repeated at Cabul. There was much hesitation about giving Sir Frederick Roberts local rank for fear of creating jealousies. Lord Lytton was slow to extend the popular leader's power in Afghanistan. Without authority from Calcutta the latter could not open the line from Gundamuk to Cabul. He had to wait for the other columns' movements. General Macpherson's brigade being sent to reconnoitre the Suttebund Pass and the Khurd Cabul defile, marched across the Hupt Kobal, and were making their way to Koutta Long, when they came in sight of

GENERAL GOUGH'S FLYING COLUMN

from Gundamuk, and at once halted, losing much valuable time. This procedure has been constantly repeated. There is no friendly feelings between the Generals at Cabul. General Roberts has strictly probibited the practice of shooting and has flogged hundreds of Sepoys who were caught in the act. General Baker has regarded the offence with a lenient eye, and is by far the most popular leader in the field. General Hill, the British Governor of Cabul, who for a month sat daily in the Kot Wali, and sent scores of Afghans to the gallows, was almost condemned for his rigor by Sir Frederick Roberts, who is as mild in peace as he is a slap-dash in a scrimmage. Nor is there much harmony in the ranks. The infantry are still sore with the cavalry for having allowed the enemy to escape after Charasiab, and the troopers are still jealous of the praise which General Roberts, in his official despatches,

lavished on the foot regiments. CALCUTTA, December 19 .- Despatches from the seat of war in Afghanistan, by way of Peshawur and Simla, state that General Gough left Gundamuk on Wednesday morning, at the head of a flying column, to the relief of Gen. Roberts' forces, now in camp in cantonment at Shirpur, and that Major-General Norman is reported to have left Jelallabad simultaneouly to co-operate with Gen. Gough. A detachment under General Acton left Jelallabad on Thursday, and succeeded in communicating with a division of General' Gough's division on the same day. No serious opposition is said to have been encountered between Peizeran and Jugdalluck, the latter point being about half way between Jelallabad and Cabul. General Arbuthnot's command is reported to be beyond Gundamuk. The Mohmunds, Atredis, Shinwaris and other hill tribes from whom opposition was expected are thus far quiet. Telegraph lines are still in working order to Peizeran, although interrupted elsewhere. The opinion is freely expressed here that the difficulties in the way of relieving the army at Cabul are already very much more serious than are indicated by official despatches, and they are constantly increasing. It is asserted that stories of villagers around Cabul to bring in supplies to camp are exaggerated, as disaffection against the English extends to them as well as to the more warlike people of the mountains and passes. The evidence already discovered of

COMPLICITY OF RUSSIA IN BRITISH DISASTERS in Afghanistan is alleged to justify the expectation that all possible encouragement and assistance from every source is being rendered, and will be rendered to the Afghan forces both in the way of supplies and of suggestions as to manœuvres. It is not doubted that relief columns advancing through the Kyber Pass will meet opposition from Mahmoud Jan, who is known to be in considerable force between them and Cabul on the Jelallabad road. Well informed British residents here assert their belief that if the forces are not relieved before the assault, they will be compelled to surrender by famine before the winter is over. Excitement over the situation is not allayed by the soothing despatches culminating through official channels.

GEN. ROBERTS' CAMP. The N. Y. Herald says: -All minds are occupied with Afghan matters. Gen. Roberts

is in very sore straits. The fitting up of the Sharpur cantonments,

WHERE HE NOW HAS HIS QUARTERS, began on the night of the Bala Hissar explosion. It was found that they would accommodate only 5,000 men, and the neighboring village of Bomaru had to be allotted to the camp followers. The stores of warm clothing, poshteen and English boots, found in the Bala Hissar, were moved into camp. All the resources of the city—its provisions, fruit, and particularly vegetables—were drained to General Roberts has ample transport and amprovide the troops during the five months of munition; beside twenty-three cannon bewinter. The Fifth Goorkhas, who had occu- longing to his force, he has 214 captured canpied part of the Bala Hissar, moved at once | non, many of which are rifled. The entrench- | the French and English papers in Montreal."

followed by the Twenty-third Pioneers. When Sir F. Roberts entered the Sharpur he appointed General Hills Governor of Cabul. Vast amounts of munitions of war were found in the Bala Hissar. In the assenal were 150,000 pounds of powder, with shot, shell, and in the Kurum Valley, the total field force percussion caps and cartridges of all kinds. is 45,000, with 160 guns.

CHOLERA BROKE OUT IN THE SAMP

on Siah Sung. The water supply was most impure. The army had entered Cabul with a very few days' rations, and barely sufficient ammunition to last! through a couple of days prolonged fighting. Afghans were found plundering among the burning ruins of the citadel and pulling the cartridges from partially consumed boxes. The Kohistanis on the outlying hills were hourly expected to they live in the hill country north of the city. Afghans call them the ruddy Kafirs. The Mohammedans are their hereditary focs. They have long been retainers of the Durani chiefs living at Cabul. Their love of pillage is as great as the Cabulis', their fanaticism as strong, and when they get news of an outbreak in the city they

HASTEN DOWN TO TAKE PART IN THE FIGHTING They were General Roberts' most formidable neighbors, and his constant dread was that they should unite with the Ghilzai hordes and through their intimacy with the country take his camp at a disadvantage. The remuch secreey, gave the Moollalis a new occasion to stir up the passions of the mcb. The native officers have been found unfaith-

The Russian press is very violent in its her heart in the probable event of Roberts' column sharing the fate of Cavagnari's Embassy."

London, December 20.-An official des patch from Gen. Bright, December 18, informed the Viceroy that if Gough was unable to force his way to Cabul with his brigade, he (Bright) proposed to hold the posts from India to Gundamuk, and advance on Cabul with 8,000 men. A telegram from Peiseran to-day says there has been no serious fighting all well.

CALCUTTA, December 21 .- A despatch from General Roberts on the 18th urges Gough's immediate advance in light order, without tents, and only taking ammunation and supand Cabul to oppose Gough's advance, and mischievous laws of landlordism, and adds he will be able to settle affairs at Cabul thereby free the soil from the restricluk on the 21st instant with 1,400 men and prevent the creation of peasant owners, four guns, picking up 700 men and two guns and lead decidedly to the impovert Lataband.

London, December 21.-The Afghan disaaters excite general alarm and consternation. The Queen is reported to be greatly distressed, and publicly blames Lord Lytton for suppressing and and distorting information. The best authorities on Indian affairs say that General Roberts was utterly ignorant of the enemy's preparations, and was obliged finally to fight his way round Cabul to the Shirpur cantonment, where he is completely surround ed. General Roberts' position is extremely critical, but he may hold out. It is doubtful enemy, there being no possibility of reinforcements advancing before February, the transport service being deficient. The German ers to devote to emigration. While these staff derides the imbecility of the Indian facts can be taken for granted, we must ask Commissariat Department and regards Gen. Roberts' position as most critical. The Queen considers the mistake so grave that it | thousands who are clamoring for work or is disposed to abandon the Ministers' Afghan policy.

BOMBAY, December 21 .- Gen. Roberts reports that, on the 18th inst. he heliogrographically communicated with Lataband for a few minutes, and learned that Gough had not yet advanced beyond Jugdalluk.

CALCUTTA, December 20 .- Intelligence from left Jelaliabad to co-operate with General Gough's command for reinforcement of General Roberts at Cabul, has advenced as far as Pezwan without encountering serious opposition. On reaching Kotal on the 18th a large force of Afghans, who covered the hills on either side of the Pass, opened a vigorous fire, to which the British column replied as well as they could, considering the disadvantage of the position. This running fight continued through nearly the whole of undone. Thursday, and only ended with the approach of darkness. On Friday the engagement was resumed, the Afghans again assuming the offensive. The battle is reported to have been a very sharp one, and the Afghans, it is said, had the advantage of troops with persistent determination which must have resulted in losses to the British, of which no official report has yet been received. A detachment is being sent out to reconnoitre Sarali. The villagers who were friendly protected the Cabul mail, but showed the troops no further countenance. A reconnoitring party out on a tour of inspection of Pavichana defile was fired upon by a small band of hill men, who retreated finally before the charge of the British, who burnt a village in the neighborhood and made a safe return to camp. Advices through private sources are to the effect that the Afghans are bent upon the total destruction of all British forces outside Shirpur Cantonment, and the prevention if possible of arrivals of supplies by any route from this Province. .

CALCUTTA, December 20.—The Government of India have published an explantion of the military situation in Afghanistan, stating that

into the cantonments, and next day they were | ments can easily be held by 2,500 men, leaving 6,000 for offensive operations. General Bright has 12,000 men between Jamrood and Jagdalak, with 30 cannon, two months' sup-plies, and complete divisional and brigade transport. Including forces at Candahar

> London, December 21.—Cape Town advices of the 2nd of December state that Colonel Murray, with the assistance of the Swazies, attacked and stormed Chief Seccocoeni's stronghold on November the 28th. The attack was a complete success, and the town and eastle were nearly destroyed. It is reported that Chief Seccocoonl was killed. Both British and Zulu losses were very heavy; several prominent British officers were killed and many wounded.

The Sligo Characature of Sedition.

[From the Connaught Telegraph.] The State prosecutions at Sligo have thrown

a considerable amount of light on what the powers that be considered sedition. We fear we cannot be guided by the Law Adviser's definitions of the ticklish article. Did we follow them to the letter we could not venture to demand in the most moderate terms the abolition of landlordism or the slightest change is the grand jury laws, or in fact any laws sanctioned by the ruling powers. If the Sligo Worthy's views were correct, and moval of Yakoob, which was conducted with | put in force against Mr. Gladstone for his last speeches on Government delinquencies that ionorable gentleman instead of being now a luminous instructor, would now be a State prisoner. There was no language used at the Gurteen meeting so strong and denuncriticisms on affairs in Afghanistan. The clatory as that employed by Mr. Gladstone at Gazette de St. Petersburg says: "We must candidly confess that Russia would not break ugly feature of landlordism, the law of entail. This law, that the authorities at Sligo toll us should not be brought into contempt, enables the owner of land to tie it up for the lives of existing, and for the life of one unborn person. It thus prevents the breaking up of large estates, and leaves to the eldest son the entire property, to the exclusion of all the other members of the family. Well, Mr. Gladstone—the law of sedition notwithstanding before his eyes-denounced in the most scathing terms this prop of landlordism as unjust, immoral, and to be execrated by every honest man. The actions at Gurteen were tame compared with those at Dalkeith, and yet we hear no talk in the London press touching sedition. In fact, the time plies for five or six days. General Roberts has gone by for manufacturing sedition on says there is no enemy between Jagdalluk of constitutional attempts to abrogate the when Gough arrives. Gough leaves Jagdal- tive burdens which mar all progress, ishment of the millions for the sake of the thousands. It has been proved to a demonstration a hundred times that the extreme privation and periodical distress to which the tenant farmerss of Ireland are subjected. arises not from any unproductiveness of the soil-not from any indisposition on the part of the people to labour-not for the want of remunerative fields for the profitable employment of capital-but from the vicious operations of the blighting land laws. Here is the ground work of the principal evils which inlest our social condition, and expose our peaif the supply of water is secure. Fuel is santry to the innumerable hardships of abundant, but forage is scarce. It is constantly recurring destitution. Every expected that Roberts will be compelled one is now convinced that if all within a month to fight his way through the tree arable lands of treland were properly cultivated, we would have no idle hands no empty mouths to feed-no spare labourwhat is our starving population to do in the meantime? What is to become of the bread? They cannot wait till the land reform is accomplished. The landlords will fight their battle inch by inch before they will acknowledge the right of the peasant to enjoy an equitable share of the productive wealth his own labor creates. Something, then, must be done to preserve life during the conflict between right and might. It surely is the the Kyber Pass via Peshawur states that Colo- duty of the Government to provide public nel Norman's detachments, consisting of about works, and furnish the funds necessary to five hundred men, with two field pieces, which employ all the able-bodied. The aged, the employ all the able-bodied. The aged, the sick and infirm will be enough to be put on the poor rates. Immediate relief for the perishing must be the watchword. It is a public scandal to be sending round the begging box through Christendom while we have means within ourselves to meet the difficulty. Let the people in their thousands thunder these seditious truths into the ears of the authorities, till very shame compels them to do what justice cannot prevent them from leaving

The Late Mr. Hurteau.

At a special meeting of the Council of the town of Longueuil, held on Friday evening, the 19th of December, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:-

"That the members of this Council are painfully affected by the loss which the town has sustained in the death of its esteemed and regretted Mayor, Isidore Hurteau, Esq., so eminently known as one of our most distinguished citizens, and whose civic services will never be forgotten by the town of Longueuil; that the sincere condolence of the Council be tendered to Mrs. Hurteau and her family on the occasion of his death;

" That the funeral of our lamented mayor be a public one, and that the expenses attending it be paid by the town, acknowledgement of the signal service he rendered both to the village of Longueuil, of which he was the first mayor, and to the town of Longueuil, and that Messrs. Normandin and Racine be

authorized to take charge of the funeral. "That the members of the Council wear

mourning for the space of one month. "That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to Madame Hurteau and published in

A STRANGE LOVE.

- I clasped her, struggling, to my breast: I whispered love unknown; One kiss upon her lips I pressed— And she was all my own.
- I loved her with a love profound E'en Death could ne'er destroy-And yet I must confess I found My bliss had some alloy.
- One eve I saw her, unaware, Upon a fellow's lap, He claiming kisses ripe and rare— I did not like the chap.
- She has some faults (as have we all), And one I hoped to throttle— She had, alas, what I must call A weakness for the bottle.
- One morn I met her ere was made Her tollette, and beneath An old straw hat her laugh betrayed My darling had no teeth.
- Unconscious of my presence, she, With artiess antics rare, Tore off her hat and—Gracious me!— Her head was minus hair.
- But love is founded on a rock, And mighty in its might, For I could learn, without a shock, She could not read nor write.
- She could not dance nor sing a tone, And scarcely could converse; But what cared I—she was my own For better or for worse.
- Oh! how I loved her-I confessed Devotion, and you, may be, Would do the same if you possessed Another such a baby.

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

RIGHT HON. B. DISBAELL

- But suppose we do not quit England. Suppose we buy a small estate and live at home.' 'A small estate at home! A small, new es-
- tate! Bought of a Mr. Hopkins, a great tal-low-chandler, or some stocking-jobber about to make a new flight from a lodge to a park. Oh no! that would be too degrading.'
- But suppose we keep one of our own
- 'And be reminded every instant of every day of those we have lost; and hear of the wonderful improvements of our successors I should go mad?
- But suppose we live in London? 'Where?
- 'I am sure I do not know; but I should think we might get a nice little house somewhere.'
- 'In a suburb! a fitting lodgment for Lady Armine. No! at any rate we will have no witnesses to our fall.
- But could not we try some place near my father's ? 'And be patronized by the great family
- with whom I had the good fortune of being connected. No! my dear Constance, I like your father very well, but I could not stand his eleemosynary haunches of venison, and great baskets of apples and cream-cheeses sent with the housekeeper's duty.'
- But what shall we do, dear Ratcliffe?" 'My love, there is no resisting fate. We must live or die at Armine, even if we starve.1
- 'Perhaps something will turn un. dreamt the other night that dear Ferdinand married an heiress. Suppose he were? What do you think?
- 'Why, even then, that he would not be as lucky as his father. Good night, love!

THE day after the conversation in the library to which Father Glastonbury had been an unwilling listener, he informed his friends that it was necessary for him to visit the metropolis; and as young Ferdinand had position: aud as for Ferdinand, it is to describe the delight which the anticipation of his visit occasioned him. The three days that were to elapse before his departure did not seem sufficient to ensure the complete packing of his portmanteau; and his excited manner, the rapidity of his conversation, and the restlessness of his movements were very diverting.

'Mamma! is London twenty times bigger than Nottingham? How big is it then? Shall we travel all night? What o'clock is it now? I wonder if Thursday will ever come? I think I shall go to bed early, to finish the day sooner. Do you think my cap is good enough to travel in? I shall buy a hat in London. I shall get up early the very first morning, and buy a hat. Do you think my uncle is in London? I wish Augustus were not at Eton, perhaps he would be there. I wonder if Father Glastonbury will take me to see St. Paul's! I wonder if he will take me streets. It was a bright sunny morning, and bury. 'Deeds, not words, must show our to the play. I'd give anything to go to the play. I should like to go to the play and St. quite full. Paul's! What fun it will be dining on the

It did indeed seem that Thursday would never come; yet it came at last. The travelcoach; so they bid their adieus the previous eve. As for Ferdinand, so fearful was he of losing the coach, that he scarcely slept, and post coach. It was the first time in his life that he had ever traveled outside of a coach. He felt all the excitement of expanding experience and advancing manhood. They whirled along; at the end of every stage Ferdinand followed the example of his fellowtrravellers and dismounted, and then with sparkling eyes hurried to Father Glastonbury, who was inside, to inquire how he sped. Capital travelling, isn't it, sir? Did the ten miles within the hour. You have no idea what a fellow our coachman is; and the guard, such a fellow our guard! Don't wait here a moment. Can I get anything for you? We dine at Mill-field. What fun!

Away whirled the dashing Dart over the rich plains of our merry midland; a quick and dazzling vision of golden corn-fields and lawny pasture land; farmhouses embowered in orchards and hamlets shaded by the straggling members of some vast and ancient forest. Then rose in the distance the dim blue towers, or the graceful spire, of some old cathedral, and soon the spreading causeways announce their approach to some provincial capital. The coachman flanks his leaders. who break into a gallop; the guard sounds his triumphant bugle; the coach bounds over the noble bridge that spans a stream covered with craft; public buildings, guildhalls, and county gaols rise on each side. Rattling through many an inferior way they at length emerged into the High Street, the observed of all observers, and mine host of the Red Lion, or the White Hart, followed by all his waiters, advances from his portal with a smile to

receive the gentlemen passengers.' 'The coach stops here half an hour, gen-

tlemen; dinner quite ready!'
'Tis a delightful sound. And what a dinner! What a profusion of substantial delicacies! What mighty and iris-tinted rounds of the kindness with which they all welcomed beef! What vast and marble veined ribs! Father Glastonbury. The Duke himself soon

What gelatinous veal pies! What colossal hams! Those are evidently prize cheeses And how invigorating is the perfume of those various and variegate i pickles! Then the bustle emulating the plenty; the ringing of bells, the clash of thorough fare, the summon-ing of ubiquitous waiters, and the all-pervading feeling of omnipotence, from the guests, who order what they please, to the landlord, who can produce and execute everything they can desire. 'Tis a wondrous sight. Why should a man go and see the pyramids and cross the desort, when he has not beheld York Minster or travelled on the road!

Our little Ferdinand amid all this novelty heartily enjoyed himself, and did ample justice to mine host's good cheer. They were soon again whirling along the road; but at think he was about the same age as Digby sunset, Ferdinand, at the instance of Father Is he at Eton? His grandfather was. place, and, wearied by the air and the excitement of the day, he soon fell soundly asleep.

Several hours had elapsed, when, awaking from a confused dream in which Armine and all be had lately seen were blended together, he found his fellow-travellers slumbering, and the mail dashing along through the illuminated streets of a great city. The streets were thickly thronged. Ferdinand stared at the magnificence of the shops blazing with lights, and the multitude of men and vehicles moving in all directions. The guard sounded his bugle with treble energy, and the coach suddenly turned through an arch entrance into the court-yard of an old-fashioned inn. His fellow-passengers started and rubbed their eyes. 'So! we have arrived, I suppose, grumbled one of these gentlemen, taking off his night-

'Yes, gentlemen, I am happy to say our journey is finished,' said a more polite voice;

and a very pleasant one I have found it. Porter, have the goodness to call me a coach. And one for me, added the gruff voice. 'Father Glastonbury,' whispered the awe

struck Ferdinand, is this London? 'This is London; but we have yet two or three miles to go before we reach our quarters. I think we had better alight and look after our luggage. Gentlemen, good evening!'

Father Glastonbury bailed a coach, into which, having safely deposited their portmanteau, he and Ferdinand entered; but our young friend was so entirely overcome by his feelings and the genius of the place, that he was quite unable to make an observation. Each minute the streets seemed to grow more spacious and more brilliant, and the multitude more dense and more excited. Beautiful buildings, too, rose before him; palaces, and churches, and streets, and squares of imposing architecture; to his inexperienced eye and unsophisticated spirit their route appeared a never-ending triumph. To the hackneycoachman, however, who had no imagination, and who was quite satiated with metropolitan experience, it only appeared that he had had an exceeding good fare, and that he was jogging up from Bishopsgate Street to Charing

When Jarvis, therefore, had safely deposited his charge at Morley's Hotel, in Cockspur Street, and extorted from them an extra shilling, in consideration of their evident rustication, he bent his course towards the Opera House; for clouds were gathering, and, with the tavor of Providence, there seemed a chance about midnight of picking up some helpless beau, or desperata cabless dandy, the choicest victim, in a midnight shower, of these public conveyencers.

The coffee-room at Morley's was a new scene of amusement to Ferdinand, and he watched with great diversion the two evening papers portioned out among twelve eager quidnance, and the evident anxiety which they endured and the nice diplomacies to which they resorted, to obtain the envied journals. The entrance of our two travellers so alarmingly increasing the demand over the never yet seen London, he proposed that he supply, at first seemed to attract considerable should accompany him. Sir Ratcliffe and and not very friendly notice; but when a mal-Lady Armine cheerfully assented to this pro- ignant half-pay officer, in order to revenge himself for the restless watchfulness of his neighbor, a political doctor of divinity, offered the journal, which he had long finished, to Father Glastonbury, and it was declined, the general alarm visibly diminished. Poor Father Glastonbury had never looked ent that Sir Ratcliffe had something on his into a newspaper in his life, save the County mind of which he wished to disburden him-Chronicle, to which he occasionally contributed a communication, giving an account of Glastonbury was unwilling to afford him an the digging up of some old coins, signed Antiquarius; or of the exhumation of some fossil remains, to which he more boldly appended his initials.

Ferdinand slept well, and the next morning, after an early breakfast, himself and his fellow-traveller set out on their peregrinations. Young and sanguine, full of health and enjoyment, innocent and happy, it was with difficulty that Ferdinand could restrain his spirits as he mingled in the bustle of the extended both her hands to Father Glastonalthough the end of June, the town was yet

shall ever be able to get over. Is this the fullest part of the town, sir? What a fine day, sir! How lucky we are in the weather! We lers were obliged to rise before the sun, and are lucky in everything! Whose house is then, with an air of considerable confusion, drive over to Nottingham to meet their that? Northumberland House! Is it the clearing his throat, and filling his glass at the Duke of Northumberland's? Does he live same time, that Sir Ratcliffe said to his rethere? How I should like to see it! Is it maining guest. very fine? Who is that? What is this? was never convinced that he was really in The Admiralty; oh! let me see the Admirtime, until he found himself planted in alty! The Horse Guards! Oh! where, breathless agitation outside of the Dart light | where? Let us set our watches by the Horse Guards. The guard of our coash always sets his watch by the Horse Guards. Father Glastonbury, which is the best clock, the Horse Guards, or St. Paul's? Is that the Treasury? Can we go in? That is Downing Street, is it? I never heard of Downing Street. What do they do in Downing Street? Is this Charing Cross still, or is it Parliament Street? Where safe in your hands?' Sir Ratcliffe paused for less sky. But if he had been dutiful and does Charing Cross end, and where does Par- | a reply. liament Street begin? By Jove, I see West-

minster Abbey!'
After visiting Westminster Abbey and the two Houses of Parliamont, Father Glastonbury, looking at his watch, said it was now time to call upon a friend of his who lived in St. Jame's Square. This was the nobleman with whom early in life, Father Glastonbury had been connected, and with whom and whose family he had become so great a favorite, that, notwithstanding his retired life, they had never permitted the connection entirely to subside. During the very few visits which he had made to the metropolis, he always called in St. James's Square, and his reception always assured him that his remem-

brance imparted pleasure.
When Father Glastonbury sent up his name he was instantly admitted, and ushered up stairs. The room was full, but it consisted only of a family party. The mother of the Duke, who was an interesting personage, with fine grey hair, a clear blue eye, and a soft voice, was surrounded by her great-grand-children, who were at home for the Midsummer holidays, and who had gathered together at her rooms this morning to consult upon amusements. Among them was the heir presumptive of the house, a youth of the age of Ferdinand, and of a prepossessing appearance. It was difficult to meet a more amiable and agreeable family, and nothing could exceed

said, I heard you were here, and I would come. This shall be a holiday for us all. Why, Father, you bury yourself alive!' 'Mr. Armine,' said the Duchess, pointing to

Ferdinand.

Mr. Armine, how do you do? Your grandfather and I were well acquointed. I am glad to know his grandson. I hope your father, Sir Ratcliffe, and Lady Armine are well. My dear Father Glastonbury, I hope you have come to stay a long time. You must dine with us every day. You know we are very old-fashioned people; we do not go much into the world; so you will always find us at home, and we will do what we can to amuse your young friend. Why, I should Is he at Eton? His grandfather was. I Glastonbury, availed himself of his inside shall never forget the time he cut off old Barnard's pig-tail. He was a wonderful man. poor Sir Ferdinand! he was indeed.'

While his Grace and Father Glastonbury maintained their conversation, Ferdinand conducted himself with so much spirit and propriety towards the rest of the party, and gave them euch a lively and graceful narrative of all his travels up to town, and the wonders he had already witnessed, that they were quite delighted with him; and, in short, from this moment, during his visit to London he was scarcely ever out of their society, and every lay became a greater favorite with them. His letters to his mother, for he wrote to her almost every day, recounted all their successful efforts for his amusement, and it seemed that he passed his mornings in a round of sight-seeing, and that he went to the play every night of his life. Perhaps there never existed a human being who at this moment more thoroughly enjoyed life than Ferdinand Armine.

In the meantime while he thought only of amusement, Father Glastonbury was not inattentive to his more important interests; for the truth is that this excellent man had introduced him to the family only with the hope of interesting the feelings of the Duke in his behalf. His Grace was a man of a generous disposition. He sympathized with the to him the unfortunate situation of this youth, spring from so illustrious a lineage, and yet cut off by a combination of unhappy circumstances from almost all those natural sources whence he might have expected support and countenance. And when Father Glastonbury. that all he required for him, Ferdinand, was a commission in the army, for which his parents were prepared to advance the money, his Grace instantly declared that he would exert all his influence to obtain their purpose.

Father Glastonbury was, therefore, more after the conversation which we have mentioned, his noble friend informed him, with a smile, that he believed all might be arranged, provided his young charge could make it convenient to quit England at once. A vacancy had unexpectedly occurred in a regiment just ordered to Malta, and an ensigncy had been promised to Ferdinand Armine. Father Glastonbury gratefully closed with the offer. He had availed myself of the advantage of that sacrificed a fourth part of his moderate independence in the purchase of the commission which perhaps I cannot describe, and and the outfit of his young friend, and had thoughts to which I cannot now give utterthe supreme satisfaction, ere the third week auce, that I might venture, without offence, of their visit was completed, of torwarding a upon this slight service; ay, that the offering Gazette to Armine, containing the appoint- | might be made in the spirit of most respectment of Ferdinand Armine as Ensign in the ful affection, and not altogether be devoid of Royal Fusiliers.

Ir was arranged that Ferdinand should join his regiment by the next Mediterranean packet, which was not to quit Falmouth for a fortnight. Father Glastonbury and himself, therefore, lost no time in bidding adieu to their kind friends in London, and hastening to Armine. They arrived the day after the Gazette. They found Sir Ratcliffe waiting for them at the town, and the fond smile and cordial embrace with which he greeted man for all his exertions.

There was, notwithstanding, a perceptible degree of constraint both on the part of the baronet and his former tutor. It was evidself; and it was equally apparent that Father opportunity. Under these rather awkward circumstances, it was perhaps fortunate that l'erdinand talked without ceasing, giving his father an account of all he had seen, done, In spite of the strange clatter in the streets, and heard, and of all the friends he had made. from the good Duke of-to that capital fellow the guard of the coach.

They were at the park gates : Lady Armine was there to meet them. The carriage stopped: Ferdinand jumped out and embraced his mother. She kissed him, and ran forward and feelings,' she said, and the tears glittered in her beautiful eyes; Father Glastonbury with Is this Charing Cross, sir? I wonder if we a blush pressed her hand. After dinner, during which Ferdinand recounted all his adventures, Lady Armine invited him, when she rose, to walk with her in the garden. It was

My dear Father Glastoubury, you cannot suppose that I believe that the days of magic have returned. This commission, both Constance and myself feel, that is, we are certain, that you are at the bottom of it all. The commission is purchased. I could not expect the Duke, deeply as I feel his generous kindness, to purchase a commission for my son: I could not permit it. No! Father Glastonbury! and here Sir Ratcliffe became more ani-

'On that score my conscience is clear,' replied Father Glastonbury.
'It is then, it must be then as I suspect,' re-

joined Sir Ratcliffe. 'I am your debtor for this great service.'

'It is easy to count your obligations to me, said Father Glastonbury, but mine to you and yours are incalculable.' 'My dear Father Glastonbury,' said Sir Rat-

cliffe, pushing his glass away as he rose from his seat and walked up and down the room. I may be proud, but I have no pride for you, I owe you too much; indeed, my dear friend, there is nothing that I would not accept from you, were it in your power to grant what you would desire. It is not pride, my dear Father pride that prompts this explanation; but, but, had I your command of language I would explain myself more readily; but the truth is, I—I cannot permit that you should suffer

for us, Father Glastonbury, I cannot indeed. Father Glastonbury looked at Sir Ratcliffe steadily; then rising from his seat he took the baronet's arm, and without saying a word walked slowly towards the gates of the castle where he lodged, and which we have before described. When he had reached the steps of the tower he withdrew his arm, and saying, Let me be pionecr,' invited Sir Ratcliffe to follow him. They accordingly entered his

chamber. It was a small room lined with shelves of books, except in one spot, where was sus-

appeared. 'My dear, dear Glastonbury,' he pended a portrait of Lady Barbara, which she said, I heard you were here, and I would had bequeathed him in her will. The foor was covered with so many boxes and cases that it was not very easy to steer a course when you had entered. Father Glastonbury. however, beckoned to his companion to seat himself in one of his two chairs, while he unlocked a small cabinet, from a drawer of which he brought forth a paper.

'It is my will,' said Father Glastonburg, handing it to Sir Ratcliffe. who laid it down on about to depart, His fancy dropped like a bird of paradise in full wing, tumbling exthe table

'Nay, I wish you, my dear friend, to peruse it, for it concerns yourself.' 'I would rather learn its contents from your-

self, if you positively desire me, replied Sir 'I have left everything to our child,' said

Father Glastonbury: for thus, when speaking to the father alone, he would often style the gon. 'May it be long before he enjoys the bequest,' said Sir Ratcliffe, brushing away a

tear; 'long, very long.' 'As the Almighty pleases,' said Father Glastonbury, crossing himself, 'But living or dead, I look upon all as Ferdinand's, and hold myself but the steward of his inherit-

ance, which I will never abuse.' 'O! Father Glastonbury, no more of this I pray; you have wasted a precious life upon our forlorn race. Alas! how often and how keenly do I feel, that had it not been for the Armine for some time converse, as if she were name of Armine your great talents and good- all this time trying the fortitude of her mind, ness might have gained for you an enviable and accustoming herself to a catastrophe portion of earthly felicity; yes, Father Glastonbury, you have sacrificed yourself to us.'

'Would that I could!' said the old man with brightening eyes and an unaccustomed could revive the fortunes of the house of Armine. Honored for ever be the name, which with me is associated with all that is great and glorious in man, and (here his voice faltered, and he turned away his face) exquisite and enchanting in woman!

'No, Ratcliffe!' he resumed, 'by the memory of one I cannot name, by that blessed and saintly being from whom you derive your life, recital of Father Glastonbury as he detailed you will not, you cannot deny this last favor I ask, I entreat, I supplicate you to accord me; me, who have ever eaten of your bread, and whom your roof hath ever shrouded!"

'My friend, I cannot speak,' said Sir Ratcovering his face with his right hand: 'I seeing that the Duke's heart was moved, added know not what to say; I know not what to

Father Glastonbury advanced, and gently observed, in his usual calm, sweet voice, 'if I gratified than surprised when, a few days with your house; after having for nearly forty years sympathized as deeply with all your fortunes as if, indeed, your noble blood flowed in these old veins; after having been honored on your side with a friendship which has been the consolation and charm of my existence; indeed, too great a blessing; I did believe, more especially when I reminded myself of the unrestrained manner in which I friendship, I did believe, actuated by feelings favor in your sight'

'Excellent, kind-hearted man!' said Sir Ratcliffe, pressing the hand of Father Glastoubury in his own : 'I accept your offering in the spirit of perfect love : believe me, dearest friend, it was no feeling of false pride that for a moment influenced me; I only felt-'

: That in venturing upon this humble service I deprived myself of some portion of my means of livelthood: you are mistaken. When I cast my lot at Armine I sank a portion of my capital on my life; so slender are Father Glastonbury more than repaid that my wants here, and so little does your dear lady permit me to desire, that, believe me, I have never yet expended upon myself this apportioned income: and as for the rest. it is. as you have seen, destined for our Ferdinand. Yet a little time and Adrian Glastonbury must be gathered to his fathers. Why, then, deprive him of the greatest gratification of his remaining years? the consciousness that, to be really serviceable to those he loves, it is not necessary for him to cease to exist.'

'May you never repent your devotion to our house?' said Sir Ratcliffe, rising from his scat. 'Time was we could give them who served us something better than thanks; but, at any rate, these come from the heart.

Is the meantime, the approaching departture of Ferdinand was the great topic of interest at Armine. It was settled that his father should accompany him to Falmouth, where he was to embark; and that they should pay a visit on their way to his grandfather, whose seat was situate in the west of England. This separation, now so near at hand, occasioned Lady Armine the deepest affliction; but she struggled to suppress her emotion. Yet often, while apparently busied with the common occupations of the day, the tears trickled down her cheek : and often she rose from her restless seat, while surrounded by those she loved, to seek the solitude of her chamber and indulge her overwhelming sorrow. Nor was Ferdinand less sensible of the bitterness of this separation. With all the excitement of his new prospects, and the feeling of approaching adventure and fancied independence, so flattering to inexperienced youth, he could not forget that his had been a very happy home. Nearly seventeen years of an innocent existence had passed, undisturbed by a single bad passion, and unsullied by a single action that he could regret. The river of his mated, 'you could not permit it, my honor is life had glided along, reflecting only a cloudhappy, if at this moment of severe examination his conscience were serene, he could not but feel how much this enviable state of mind was to be attributed to those who had, as it were, imbued his life with love; whose nevervarying affection had developed all the kindly feelings of his nature, had anticipated all his wants, and listened to all his wishes; had assisted him in difficulty and guided him iu doubt; had invited confidence by kindness, and deserved it by sympathy; had robbed instruction of all its labor, and discipline of all its harshness. It was the last day; on the morrow he was

to quit Armine. He strolled about among the mouldering chambers of the castle, and a host of thoughts and passions, like clouds in a Glastonbury; do not mistake me; it is not stormy sky, coursed over his hitherto serene and light-hearted breast. In this first great struggle of his soul some symptoms of his latent nature developed themselves, and, amid the rifts of the mental tempest, occasionally he caught some glimpses of selfknowledge. Nature, that had endowed him with a figry imagination and a reckless courage, had tempered those dangerous, and, hitherto, those undeveloped and untried gifts, with a heart of infinite sensibility. Ferdinand Armine was, in truth, a singular blending of the daring and the soft; and now, as he looked around him and thought of his ilextraordinary man, of whose splendid and surrounding pile, seemed a fitting emblem, he | believe that we are to part.'

asked himself if he had not inherited the energies with the name of his grandshire, and if of his line. He felt within him alike the power and the will; and while he indulged in magnificent reveries of fame and glory and heroic action, of which career, indeed, his approaching departure was to be the commencement, the association of ideas led his recollection to those beings from whom he was hausted in the sky; he thought of his innocent and happy boyhood, of his father's thoughtful benevolence, his sweet mother's gentle assiduities, and Father Glastonbury's devotion: and he demanded aloud, in a voice | pers to me we shall yet be very happy.' of anguish, whether fate could not indeed supin these calm and beauteous bowers with such beloved companions.

His name was called; it was his mother's voice. He dashed away a desperate tear, and and father were walking together at a little distance.

'Ferdinand,' said Lady Armine, with an air of affected gaiety. ' we have just been settling that you are to send me a gazelle from Malta.' And in this strain, speaking of slight things, yet all in some degree touching upon the mournful incident of the morrow, did Lady which she was resolved to meet with for-

titude. While they were walking together, Father Glastonbury, who was hurrying from his energy of manner. Would that I could! rooms to the place, for the dinner hour was at would that any act of mine, I care not what, hand, joined them, and they entered their home together. It was singular at dinner, too, in what excellent spirits everybody determined to be. The dinner also, generally a

felt inclined to est, consisted of every dish and delicacy which was supposed to be a favorite with Ferdinand. Sir Ratcliffe, in general so grave, was to-day quite joyous, and produced a magnum of claret which be had himself discovered in the old cellars, and of which even Father Glastonbury, an habitual waterdrinker, ventured to partake. As for Lady Armine, she scarcely ever ceased talking: cliffe, throwing himself back in the chair and she found a jest in every sentence, and seemed only uneasy when there was silence. Ferdinand, of course, yielded himself to the apparent spirit of the party; and, had a stranger been present, he could only have supposed took his other hand. 'Dear Sir Ratcliffe,' he | that they were celebrating some anniversary

> loved each other so dearly. But as the evening drew on their hearts began to grow heavy, and every one was glad that the early departure of the travellers on the morrow was an excuse for speedily retir-

> 'No adieus to-night!' said Lady Armine all up to-morrow.

> So wishing his last good night with a charged heart and faltering tongue, Ferdinand Armine took up his candle and retired to his chamber. He could not refrain from exercising an unusual scrutiny when he had entered the room. He held up the light to the old accustomed walls, threw a parting glance of affection at the curtains. There was the glass vase which his mother had never omitted each day to fill with fresh flowers, and the counterpane that was her own handiwork. He kissed it; and, flinging off his clothes, was glad when be was surrounded with darkness and buried in his bed.

There was a gentle tap at his door. He started.

his mother's voice. Ere he could reply he heard the door open,

Lady Armine, without speaking, knelt down by his bedside and took him in her arms. She buried her face in his breast. He felt her tears upon his heart. He could not move; he could not speak. At length she sobbed

'May our l'ather that is in heaven bless you, my darling child; may He guard over you; may he preserve you!' Very weak was her still, solemn voice. 'I would have spared you this, my darling. For you, not for myself, have I controlled my feelings. But I knew not the strength of a mother's love. Alas! what mother has a child like thee? O! Ferdinand, my first, my onlyborn; child of love and joy and happiness, that never cost me a thought of sorrow; so kind, so gentle, and so dutiful must we, oh! Ferdinand. must we indeed part?"

'It is too cruel,' continued Lady Armine, kissing with a thousand kisses her weeping child. 'What have I done to deserve such misery as this? Ferdinand, beloved Ferdinand, I shall die.'

'I will not go, mother, I will not go,' wildly exclaimed the boy, disengaging himself from his father standing by the carriage, which was her embrace and starting up in his bed. already packed. Ferdinand ran into the Mother, I cannot go. No, no, it never can be good to leave a home like this.

'Hush! hush! my darling. What words are those? How unkind, how wicked it is of me to say all this! Would that I had not come! I only meant to listen at your door a minute, and hear you move, perhaps to hear you speak, and like a fool, how naughty of me! never, never shal! I forgive myself; like a miserable fool I entered.

'My own, own mother, what shall I say what shall I do? I love you, mother, with all my heart and soul and spirit's strength; I love you, mother. There is no mother loved as you are loved!

"Tis that that makes me mad. I know it. Oh! why are you not like other children, Ferdinand? When your uncle left us, my father said, 'Good bye,' and shook his hand; and he he scarcely kissed, he was so glad to leave his home; but you-to-morrow; no, not to-morrow. Can it be to-morrow?

'Mother, let me get up and call my father, and tell him I will go. Good God! what words are these? Not

'Tis all your hope to go; all ours, dear child. What would your father say were he to hear me speak thus? Oh! that I had not entered! What a fool I am! Dearest, dearest mother, believe me we

shall soon meet. 'Shall we soon meet? God! how joyous will be the day.'

'And I-I will write to you by every ship.' 'Oh! never fail, Ferdinand, never fail.' 'And send you a gazelle, and you shall call it by my name, dear mother.'

'Darling child!' 'You know I have often stayed a month at grandpapa's, and once six weeks. Why eight times six weeks, and I shall be home

again. 'Home! home again! eight times six weeks; a year, nearly a year! It seems eternity. Winter, and spring, and summer, and winter again, all to pass away. And for sevenlustrious and fallen race, and especially of that | teen years he has scarcely been out of my sight. Oh! my idol, my beloved, my darruinous career, that man's own creation the ling Ferdinand, I cannot believe it; I cannot

Mother, dearest mother, think of my father; think how much his hopes are placed their exertion might not yet revive the glories on me; think, dearest mother, how much I have to do. All now depends on me, you know. I must restore our house.

O! Ferdinand, I dare not express the thoughts that rise upon me; yet I would say that, had I but my child; I could live in peace; how, or where, I care not. Dearest mother, you unman me

· It is very wicked. I am a fool. I never, no! never shall I pardon myself for this night, Ferdinand.

'Sweet mother, I beseech you calm yourself. Believe me we shall indeed meet very soon, and somehow or other a little bird whis-But will you be the same Ferdinand to me

ply a lot more exquisite than to pass existence as before? Ay! There it is, my child. You will be a man when you come back, and be ashamed to love your mother. Promise me now,' said Lady Armine, with extraordinary energy, 'promise me, Ferdinand, you will alcame forth with a smiling tace. His mother ways love me. Do not let them make you ashamed of loving me. They will joke, and jest, and ridicule all home affections. You are very young, sweet love, very, very young, and very inexperienced and susceptible. Do not let them spoil your frank and beautiful nature. Do not let them lead you astray. Remember Armine, dear, dear Armine, and those who live there. Trust me, oh! yes, indeed believe me, darling, you will never find friends in this world like those you leave at Armine.

'I know it,' exclaimed Ferdinand, with streaming eves; God be my witness how deeply I feel that truth. If I forget thee and them, dear mother, may God indeed forget

'My Ferdinand, said Lady Armine, in a calm tone, 'I am better now, I hardly am sorry that I did come now. It will be a consolation to me in your absence to remember simple repast, was almost as elaborate as the all you have said. Good night, my beloved demeanor of the guests, and, although no one | child; my darling child, good night. I shall not come down to-morrow, dear. We will not meet again; I will say good-bye to you from the window. Be happy, my dear Ferdinand, and as you say indeed, we shall soon meet Eight-and-forty weeks! Why what again. are eight-and-forty weeks? It is not quite a year. Courage, my sweet boy! let us keep up each other's spirits. Who knows what may yet come from this your first venture into the world? I am full of hope. I trust you will find all that you want. I packed up everything myself. Whenever you want anything write to your mother. Mind, you have eight packages; I have written them down on a card and placed it on the hall observed, in his usual calm, sweet voice, 'if I of domestic joy. It seemed rather a birth-have erred you will pardon me. I did believe day feast than the last social meeting of Ferdinand's sword. I am very superstitious that, after my long and intimate connection | those who had lived together so long, and about that sword, and while you have it I am sure you will succeed. I have ever thought that had he taken it with him to France all would have gone right with him. God bless, God Almighty bless you, child. Be of good heart. I will write you everything that takes place, and, as you say, we shall soon meet. Indeed, after to-night,' she added in a more with a gay air, as she scarcely returned the mournful tone, we have nought else to think habitual embrace of her son. We shall be of but of meeting. I tear it is very late. Your father will be surprised at my absence. She rose from his bed and walked up and down the room several times in silence; then again approaching him, she folded him in her arms and quitted the chamber without again speaking.

THE exhausted Ferdinand found consolation in sleep. When he woke the dawn was just breaking. He dressed and went forth to look, for the last time, on his hereditary woods. The air was cold, but the sky was perfectly clear, and the beams of the rising sun soon spread over the blue heaven. How fresh and glad, and sparkling was the surrounding stems! With what enjoyment did he inhale the soft and renovating breeze! 'Are you in bed, my l'erdinand?' inquired The dew quivered on the grass, and the carol of the wakening birds, roused from their slumbers by the spreading warmth, resounded and observed a tall white figure approaching from the groves. From the green knoll on bim. lage of Armine, a little agricultural settlement formed of the peasants alone who lived on the estate. The smoke began to rise in blue curls from the cottage chimneys, and the church clock struck the hour of five. It seemed to Ferdinand that those laborers were far happier than he, since the setting sun would find them still at Armine: happy, happy Armine!

The sound of carriage wheels roused him from his reverie. The fatal moment had arrived. He hastened to the gate according to his promise, to bid farewell to Father Glaston-The good old man was up. He bury, pressed his pupil to his bosom, and blessed him with a choking voice.

Dearest and kindest friend! murmured Father Glastonbury pleced round his neck a small golden crucifix that had belonged to Lady Barbara. Wear it next your heart, my child,' said he; 'it will remind you of your God, and of us all.' Ferdinand quitted the

tower with a thousand blessings. When he came in sight of the Place, he saw house to get the card which had been left on the hall table for him by his mother. He ran over the list with the old and faithful domestic; and shook hands with him. Nothing now remained. All was ready. His father was seated. Ferdinand stood a moment in

thought. Let me run up to my mother, sir?" 'You had better not, my child,' replied Sir Ratcliffe, she does not expect you. Come,

come along.' So he slowly seated himself, with his eyes fixed on the window of his mother's chamber; and as the carriage drove off the window opened, and a hand waved a white handkerckief. He saw no more; but as he saw it he clenched his hand in agony.

How different was this journey to London from his last! He scarcely spoke a word. Nothing interested him but his own feelings. The guard and the coachman, and the bustle of the inn, and the passing spectacles of the road, appeared a collection of impertinences. All of a sudden it seemed that his boyish feelings had deserted him. He was glad when they arrived in London, and glad that they were to stay in it only a single day. Sir Ratcliffe and his son called upon the Duke; but, as they had anticipated, the family had quitted town. Our travellers put up at Hatchett's, and the fellowing night started for Exeter in the Devonport mail. Ferdinand arrived at the western metropolis having interchanged with his father scarcely a hundred sentences. At Exeter, after a night of most welcome rest, they took a post-chaise

and proceeded by a cross-road to Grandison. When Lord Grandison, who as yet was perfectly unacquainted with the revolutions in the Armine family, had clearly comprehended that his grandson had obtained a commission without either troubling him for his interest, or putting him in the disagreeable predicament of refusing his money, there were no bounds to the extravagant testimonials of his affection, both towards his son-in-law and his grandson. He seemed quite proud of such relations; he patted Sir Rateliffe on his back,

asked a thousand questions about his darling Continued on Third Page ..

·Constance, and hugged and slobbered over Ferdinand as if he were a child of five years old. He informed all his guests daily (and the house was full) that Lady Armine was his tavorite daughter, and Sir Rateliffe his feverite son-in-law, and Ferdinand especially his favorite grandchild. He insisted upon Sir Ratcliffe always sitting at the head of his table, and always placed Ferdinand on his own right hand. He asked his butler aloud at dinner why he had not given a particular kind of Burgundy, because Sir Ratcliffe Armine was here.

'Darbois,' said the old nobleman. 'have not I told you that Clos de Vougeot is always to be kept for Sir Ratcliffe Armine? It is his favorite wine. Clos de Vougeot directly to Sir Ratcliffe Armine. I do not think, my dear madam (turning to a fair neighbor), that I have yet had the pleasure of introducing you to my son-in-law, my favorite son-in-law, Sir Ratcliffe Armine. He married my daughter Constance, my favorite daughter Constance. Only here for a few days, a very, very few days indeed. Quite a flying visit. I wish I could see the whole family oftener and longer. Passing through to Falmouth with his son this young gentleman on my right, my grandson, my favorite grandson, Ferdinand. Just got his commission. Ordered for Malta immediately. He is in the Fusileers, the Royal Fusileers. Very difficult, my dear madam, in these days to obtain a commission, especially a commission in the Royal Fusileers. Very great interest required, very great interest, in deed. But the Armines are a most ancient family, very highly connected, very highly connected; and, between you and me, the Duke of-would do anything for them. Come, come Captain Armine, take a glass of wine with your old grandfather.'

'How attached the old gentleman appears to be to his grandson! whispered the lady to her neighbor. · Delightful!' yes! was the reply, · I believe

he is the favorite grandson.'
In short, the old gentleman at last got so excited by the universal admiration lavished on his favorite grandson, that he finally insisted on seeing the young hero in his regimentals; and when Ferdinand took his leave, after a great many whimpering blessings, his domestic feelings were worked up to such a pitch of enthusiasm, that he absolutely presented his grandson with a hundred-pound

Thank you, my dear grandpapa,' said the astonished Ferdinand, who really did not expect more than fifty, perhaps even a moiety of | and the laws of this happy land in all the past, that more moderate sum; thank you, my dear grandpapa; I am very much obliged to you indeed,'

'I wish I could do more for you; I do, indeed, said Lord Grandison; but nobody ever thinks of paying his rent now. You are my grandson, my favorite grandson, my dear favorite daughter's only child. And you are an officer in his Majesty's service, an officer in the Royal Fusileers, only think of that! It is the most unexpected thing that ever hop- follows: pened to me. To see you so well and so unexpectedly provided for, my dear child, has taken a very great load off my mind; it has You have no idea of a parent's anxiety in these matters, especially of a grandfather. You will some day, I warrant you,' continued the noble grandfather, with an expression between a giggle and a leer; 'but do not be wild, my dear Ferdinand, do not be too wild at least. Young blood must have its way; but be cautious; now, do; be cautious, my dear child. Do not get into any scrapes; and whatever happens to you,' and here his lordship assumed even a solemn tone, 'remember you have friends; remember, my dear boy, you have a grandfather, and that you, my dear Ferdinand, are his favorite grandson.'

This passing visit to Grandison rather rallied the spirits of our travellers. When they arrived at Falmouth, they found, however, that the packet, which waited for government despatches, was not yet to sail. Sir Batcliffe scarcely knew whether he ought to grieve or to rejoice at the reprieve; but he determined to be gay. So Ferdinand and himself passed ngs in visiting the mines. nis Castle, and the other lions of the neighborhood; and returned in the evening to their cheerful hotel, with good appetites for their agreeable banquet, the mutton of Dartmoor and the cream of Devon.

At length, however, the hour of separation approached; a message awaited them at the inn, on their return from one of their rambles, that Ferdinand must be on board at an early hour on the morrow. That evening the conversation between Sir Ratcliffe and his son was of a graver nature than they usually indulged in. He spoke to him in confidence of his affairs. Dark hints, indeed, had before reached Ferdinand; nor, although his parents and ever spared his feelings, could his intelligent mind have altogether refrained from guessing much that had never been formally communicated. Yet the truth was worse even than he had anticipated. Ferdinand, however, was young and sanguine. He encouraged his father with his hopes, and supported him by his sympathy. He expressed to Sir Ratcliffe his confidence that the generosity of his grandfather would prevent him at present from becoming a burden to his own parent, and he inwardly resolved that no possible circumstance should ever induce him to abuse the benevolence of Sir Ratcliffe.

The moment of separation arrived. Sir Ratcliffe pressed to his bosom his only, his loving, and his beloved child. He poured over Ferdinand the deepest, the most fervid blessing that a father ever granted to a son. But, with all the pious consolation, it was a moment of agony.

NEARLY five years had elapsed between the event which formed the subject of our last chapter and the recall to England of the regiment in which Captain Armine now commanded a company. This period of time had passed away not unfruitful of events in the experience of that family, in whose fate and feelings I have attempted to interest the reader. In this interval Ferdinand Armine had paid one short visit to his native land; a visit which had certainly been accelerated, if not absolutely occasioned, by the untimely other manner, to save the Constitution from a death of his cousin Augustus, the presumptive heir of Grandison. This unforseen event produced a great revolution in the prospects of the family of Armine; for although the title and an entailed estate devolved to a distant branch, the absolute property of the old lord was of great amount; and, as he had no male heir now living, conjectures as to its probable disposition were now rife among all those who could possibly become interested in it. Whatever arrangement the old lord might decide upon, it seemed nearly certain that the Armine family must be greatly benefitted.

To be Continued.)

Pond's Extract. Although supreme over pain, it has a high and more useful field of action, for it strikes at the root of many disorders. Try it!

-A correspondent of a leading London weekly points out that there were in Ireland in 1870 526,628 tenants at will—that is, without any certainty or security of possesssion. Taking the average of each household at 4, this gives 2,106,-512 persons who are dependent upon sufferance for a home.

Calling the Angels In.

We mean to do it. Some day, some day, We mean to slacken this fevered rush That is wearing our very souls away, And grant to our goaded hearts a hush That is noly enough to let them hear The lootsteps of angels drawing near.

We mean to do it. Oh, never doubt, when the burden of daytime toll is o'er. We'll sit and muse, while the stars come out as the pathlards and at the open door Of his tent, with a heavenward gazing eye, To watch for the angels passing by.

We see them afar at high noontide.
When fiercely the world's not flashing beat
Yet never have bidden them turn aside,
And tarry a while in converse sweet;
Nor prayed them to hallow the cheer w
spread,

To drink of our wine and break our bread. We promised our hearts when the stress

Of the life-work reaches the longed for close, When the weight that we groan with hinders less, We'll loosen our thoughts to such repose
As banishes care's disturbing din,
And then—we'll call the angels in.

The day that we dreamed of comes at length When tired of every mocking quest,
And broken in spirit and shorn of strength,
We drop, indeed, at the door of rest,
And wait and watch as the day comes on—
But the angels we meant to call are gone!

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE. Maligning Americans and Irish-Crush-

ing to the Blundering Historian. The following reply to James Anthony Froude's article in the North American Review

appeared recently in a Chicago paper: If I believed that abuse was argument, I might begin by impeaching the credibility of the witness against American Catholics, by showing how James Anthony Froude merited the nickname of "James Anthony Fraud," by the malicious and intentional falsification of history; how he forfeited all title to be believed by a falsehood as a writer and historian, known to all students of English history-a falsehood which lost him the position which his ambition craved, to be the peer of Macaulay and other great English historians. Or, if time permitted, I might refute him by the logic of history. From the bearing of the Catholics, Irish and other, towards the laws and institutions of this country from the moment of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, through the War of Independence, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion, to this very day; from their attitude towards the Constitution I might infer what it will be most likely in all the future; and thus, basing my inductions on facts, I might show the untenableness of Froude's position, and the groundlessness of Esq., M. P. P., were introduced to an informal this Englishman's tears lest the American | meeting of the Council Thursday for the pur-Constitution should be violated and the American Union not perpetual! But, as I have no desire to do the former, I have not the leisure, at present, to do the latter. I must, therefore, content myself with reasoning as

1. Froude says that the Roman Catholic religion is at open war with the principles of

American Constitution. To which I reply, all Catholics solemnly swear to support the Constitution of the United States whenever called upon by the laws of the country, just as do other American citizens; and the laws of their Church do not prohibit their doing so. On the contrary, passes but also to Montreal. It would bring of the young ecclesiastic had, ere this, gone their Church enjoins on them as a duty the obeying of the laws of the country, under pain of violating the law of God.

Catholic religion are in conflict with the prin- the canal and proceed to Montreal without and when he was only twenty-two years of ciples of the Constitution, then, surely, the transhipment, avoiding the difficult naviga- age, he promoted him to the very important principles of the Constitution are in conflict tion of Lakes Erie and Onturio and a portion and responsible office of Secretary of the time, and a large proportion of these were and in an equal fight the true principles must of transhipment and to lessen the distance bewin, especially if the true principles are retween Montreal and Chicago, as compared
presented by 36,000,000 of people, while the
with Chicago and New York, by,
wrong principles are represented by only 6,in round numbers, 400 miles, and
which Mr. Cazeau had devoted himself, re000,000 and those 6,000,000 the contemptible by actual measurement, 370 miles.

quiring his whole time, he resigned his parotrash which Froude represents the Irish to be. The Huron ship canal of Mr. Capreol, chial charge of the chapel of the Congregation than inhabiting Canada, and they came I am willing to abide by the decision in a which it was proposed to run from Nottawasconflict so unequal. If the principles of the saga Bay, a few miles west of Toronto, to American Constitution, in a conflict with the Georgian Bay, would be only 100 miles long. October, 1850, Mgr. Turgeon was called to cared for them. principles of the Catholic religion, cannot The total cost was estimated at \$40,000,000. the Episcopal chair. Like his predecessors maintain themselves under such circum- The next scheme was one that found many in office, Bishop Turgeon knew how to apstances, I, as an American citizen who have friends in Montreal—the Ottawa route, which sworn to support the Constitution of the would be some 20 miles shorter than the

2. Mr. Froude is very much afraid of ultimate Catholic preponderance in this country. \$12,000,000. Other superior engineers have He is afraid that the descendants of 6,000,000 people will, after a little, outnumber the descendants of 36,000,000; and in asserting the thorities, Canada has fully three-fourths reasons for his belief he insults every man of the wheat-growing land of the world. and woman of this 36,000,000, nay, every American man and woman. He says: "But now the Irish in America are independent of therefore seemed to him that Canada should additions from without. There are already 6 .-000,000 of them. They preserve the abstinence from sexual vice, which distinguish them so honorably at home; and this is favorable to large families." What does this mean but that 36,000,000 of Americans, most of them not Catholics, are not free from sexual vice'; and that the cause of the probable preponderance of Catholics in this country at no very distant future is their sexual purity? A greater affront than this was never offered by a public writer to a great and vigorous nation. Talk now of Dicken's "American Notes!" So, according to Mr. Fronde, if Catholics shall ever have a preponderance in this country, it will be largely, if not mainly, due to the relatively | next. superior purity of their wives, their daughters and their men. Would he keep virtue from reaping what it has sown? Thus does he lead us to the conclusion that if the American Constitution is overthrown it will be in consequence of the "sexual vice" of 36,000,000 of see to draw from such reasoning is; "Amerities." Froude's is: "Kill off 6,000,000 Catho-

other words, to save the freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, etc., he would destroy the future, he would have us overthrow it now by violating its most cherished principles. tury or the century after." This is as becaus a child is apt to die with-

long as possible. Persecute the Irish people in America, says Froude, and they remain in the minority. He forgets that the "Blood of martyrs is the down to Montreal, instead of allowing them seed of Christians." Does not Mr. Froude the option of the Erie route. It had been know what the effect of persecution on the represented that vessels would pass across the Irish race has been? He does, and he tells it in these words; "Roman Catholicism (in the risk would be very great, as they would Ireland), which grew sick and stagnant in have to traverse the lake in its widest partpower and prosperity, has, in Ireland, bean | 75 miles. He believed this barge canal the braced into vigor by calamity." Why should | best thing that could happen for the city of | his tender heart, and to proceed on his holy the effect be different in the case of the Irish sources of this section of country. in the United States?

[prefer to say, let the Constitution live as

4. Froude thinks that the Irish do not become Americans tast enough. As a matter of fact they become Americans faster than any other class of foreigners who come to this country. In their love for America, they are Americans frequently before they reach our shores, and from the moment they touch them they are Americans enough, as all the world knows, to fight for America and its Constitution with all the valor characteristic of their race. member it, however, when he was writing his article for the North American.

5. Mr. Froude throughout contrasts Cathonot be at the same time a Catholic. Let me assure him, from a large acquaintance among Americans" to the manor born," who are also Catholics, that of the type of American Catholics of whom Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was the first there are thousands and thousands now equally ready to shed their blood for the country of their birth, and humbly to bend the knee before the altar in a Catholic Church.

6. This much I have considered it my duty to say in reply to an article which 1 consider a libel on American Catholics first, and then on the whole American people, which I be-lieve no intelligent American writer would have written, and which I marvel has been published in an American review of the standing of the North American. J.J.L.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, Branch No. 9, Kingston, Ont.

At a meeting of the "Young Irishmen's Catholic Benevolent Association," held in their hall on Monday evening, December 1st, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:-D Sullivan, President; O J Clarey, 1st Vice President; H J La Croix, 2nd do; J Donnelly, Secretary; JJ Behan, Financial Secretary; J Wilkins, Treasurer; W McNeil, Sergeant-at-Arms. Auditors—O J Clarey, J Donnelly and W McNeil. The report of the Treasurer for the past year was then read, showing the funds of the Association to be in a most satisfactory state. The list of members in good standing shows a large increase over that of last year. Generally speaking, the Society is in a flourishing condition. The installation of the new officers takes place at the first meeting in January.

A SHORT ROUTE TO MONTREAL.

The Trent Canal Scheme Before Council. A deputation from Peterborough, consisting of Messrs, Keeler, M. P., and John Carnagie, pose of explaining the many advantages which would accrue to Montreal by the construction of the Trent Valley Canal.

Mr. Keeler explained the object of the mission, and referred to previous efforts made to shorten the western water route by canal. On the Trent Valley Canal route some \$40,-000 to \$60,000 had been already expended. One hundred and thirty-six miles are actually navigable. The distance between these two points by an air line is 120 miles, and by the proposed canal 200 miles. The carrying out But, supposing that the teachings of the their cargoes into barges at the entrance to

United States, say, Let the Constitution perish. | Trent Valley route. The lowest estimate for this route has been set down by Mr. Clarke at put it down at \$24,000.000 to \$27,000,-England buys seventy-five million bushels of breadstuffs yearly, not including corn, and it

and must provide one-half that amount. It was not proposed to construct a ship canal at all. The locks are 133 feet in length, by 33 feet in depth, capable of taking very large, long barges, drawing five feet of water, which can come safely and directly to Montreal without transhipment, thereby reducing the charges fifty per cent, or six or seven cents per bushel. He hoped Council would see that it is to the interest of Montreal not only to sign the petition to the Minister of Rail ways and Canals, but also to appoint the Mayor and some members of Council a deputation, in company with other deputations, to urge the | ness.

matter upon the Government on Tuesday In reply to Ald. Greene, Mr. Keeler favored the carriage of grain by barge. 1st. For the reason that in large vessels, during the season after harvest, the grain is likely to heat, and is elevated as a cooling process; 2nd, that transhipment at Kingston, as at present, is the American people. The only moral I can avoided: and 3rdly, that the dangers of lake navigation are not experienced. The carrycans, be pure if you would not lose your liber- ing trade had gone to New York in spite of all we could do in favor of the St. in Rome, and, as a proof of his high apprecialics, Americans, and in spite of your sexual Lawrence route, and any one who tion of the Very Rev. Mr. Cazeau's charactet vice, you will always be in the majority and studies the figures will find that the and services, His Holiness Pope Pius IX. keep your Constitution.

progress of New York is owing to the little created him a domestic Prelate of the Papal 3. To preserve the Constitution, Mr. Froude ditch known as the Erie Canal. In proof of would give us a series of "Falk Laws." In this fact he showed that in one week in September last out of 31 millions of bushels of grain received in New York that week 21 them for a whole class of people by "Falk millions arrived by the Erie Canal, and the Laws." Or, to express the same truth in an- remainder by rail. The U.S. railways were represented as doing an immense grain bustpossible overthrow at some indefinite time in ness. This business was not in exporting but in bringing grain from the West and distributing it in the Eastern and Southern States, 'Americans," he says in substance, " trample | doing in fact a business that the canals canyour Constition and your laws under foot as not do. In Canada it was the same. He prosoon as you can; if you don't, the Catholics | ceeded to show that the Trent Valley route is will do it, it may be in the next cen- | completely laud locked from Georgian Bay to Montreal, while Gloucester Bay (Georgian Bay) its western terminus, possessed the best in one hundred yeart, we should, to make harbour on the continent, being completely it live two or three hundred, kill it at its land locked and having ample water for birth! Wonderful logic of John Bull when he | the fleet of England almost to ride in. By is taken with a fit of sym pathy for America! | constructing this Trent Valley Canal would be improving our own country, as it of our fellow-countrymen. would make Montreal 400 miles nearer Chicago than New York via Erie Canal, and ministering to their wants, and obtaining for would compel all vessels using it to pass their physical relief and comfort all the aswould compel all vessels using it to pass down to Montreal, instead of allowing them lake from Trenton to Oswego. If they did,

Ald. Nelson strongly 'avored the scheme, and asked Ald. Holland to explain objectious made at a previous meeting. Ald. Holland spoke in favor of the Ottawa

River. Mr. CARNAGE replied, and showed that the lake port would necessitate the expenditure of a considerable sum in the erection of a lighthouse and the clearing away of rocks. Two and a-half millions was the lowest esti-This, both America and England mate for the Trent Valley scheme, while It was not to Froude's interest to rethe lowest for the Ottawa route was twelve millions.

Ald. Grenier moved, seconded by Ald. Hoop, that the Mayor and Ald. Nelson be a lics with Americans, as if an American could | deputation to confer with other deputations and the Government on the subject.

The Mayor thanked the deputation for their attendance and explanations. The meeting then closed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post :

DEAR SIR.-I have noticed with pleasure the mention made, by your talented Quebec correspondent, of the approaching celebration of the 50th anniversary of the ordination of the Irish orphan's friend, Monseigneur C. F. Cazeau.

Being in possession of certain data regarding the career of that eminent philanthropist, and believing that the readers of the Irish organ in this Province will be interested in their perusal, I herewith send you a short resume of them, which you may publish if you see fit to do so. Charles Felix Cazeau was born in Quebec

on the 24th December, 1807. His father

providing for and educating her children, tered in the whom we believe to have been five in number. Of the success attending her energetic exertions to attain those ends no further proof need be given than to state the fact that every one of the five have filled respectable positions in society. The young Charles Felix began his studies in a college which had been established in the suburbs of St. Roch, by the Rt. Rev. Joseph Octave Plessis, Bishop of Quebec. The late Archbishop Baillargeon was at that time a professor in the same college. After spending some time in this new institution, Charles Felix Cazeau entered Nicolet College, where he made his classical course. A few years ago, at the celebration of the centenary of Nicolet College, Mgr. Cazcau was one of the many eminent men who met within its walls to celebrate the occasion with their former fellowstudents. In 1825 Mr. Cazeau returned to Quebec and was appointed, while yet in the 17th year of his age, to the important office of Under-Secretary of the Dlocese. Shortly afterwards, on the 2nd of October of the same year, that eminent prelate, Mgr. Plessis, who had always taken a lively interest in the promising young student, admitted him to the first degree in Holy Orders. Mr. Cazeau continued to fill the the same time pursued his theological studies at the Seminary of Quebec, up to the 3rd of this project would not only be a great January, 1830, when he was promoted to the benefit to the districts through which it order of priesthood. The friend and protector Georgian Bay to within 420 miles of Montreal, to receive his eternal reward, and was sucand really part and parcel of the harbor of ceeded by Mgr. Panet. Mgr. Panet had made Montreal, as lake vessels would discharge a just estimate of the young priest's valuable qualities, for immediately after his ordination, with the teachings of the Catholic religion, of Lake Huron, and to much reduce the cost Diocese, giving him, at the same time, charge of the chapel of the Congregation in the city. tion in April, 1849.

cessive Archbishops, and still continues to

exercise the duties of that high office. In 1856, in spite of all the labors and responsibilities attached to his office of Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Mr. Cazeau, prompted and sustained by his zeal and unbounded charity, took upon himself the duties of Ro- trusted seven hundred of Ireland's fatherless man Catholic chaplain to the forces at Quebec, as well as that of Director of the newly organized community of the Good Shepherd in that city. This he did in order to permit the Rev. Abbe Ferland, who was then fulfilling those duties, to visit Europe in the interests of the Canadian people. It then became quite a familiar scene to the good people of Quebec to witness the Vicar-General cautioning a soldier whom he supposed to have entered on the downward path, or stooping to remonstrate with those who had already fallen to encourage their return to righteous-

On his return from Europe the Abbe Ferland reassumed the duties of chaplain to the Catholic soldiers, V. G. Cazcau became the permanent director of the Asylum of the Good Shepherd, and continues, to this day, to discharge the charitable duties of that office. A few years ago, during the visit of the present Archbishop of Quebcc to Rome, the

administratorship of the arch-diocese. The merits of the administrator were known household, and conferred upon him the title

Very Rev. Mr. Cazeau was charged with the

of Monsignor. Thus, for over 54 years has this devoted servant of God held office in the most ancient Catholic diocese in the New World, and, notwithstanding his humility and his aversion to celebrity, has he been raised to the dignity of a prince of the Church, while his fame as

a philanthropist is world-wide. Having thus briefly sketched some of the principal points in the career of our noble and distinguished friend, it is but meet to mention some of the facts for which the Irish race, particularly the Irish in Canada, have reason to love and to honor Monsigner Charles Felix Cazeau. During the cholera season of 1832, Mgr. Cazeau, who had been ordained a priest but two years before, distinguished himself as the friend and the conwe | soler of the afflicted, among whom were many

Day and night he was at their bedside sistance in his power. Were the scene never so loathsome and so pitiful he was there. His great, generous heart throbbed with sympathy for the unfortunate sufferer; tears of pity gushed from his eyes, but his noble Christian soul sustained him, and gave him strength to overcome the weaker impulses of

Montreal, as well as for opening up the re- mission. In that scourge the Irish race were not route.

alone the victims, and our rev. friend's noty labors were distributed indiscriminately amongst all nationalities.

Fifteen years pass away. The young priest of 1830 has now had seventeen years experience in his sacred duties. His abilities as diocesan secretary are now fully appreciated by his ecclesiastical superior, to whom his constant presence has become a necessity He has the chapel of the Congregation to administer to and consequently it cannot be ex expected that he should attend to anything

That conclusion seems to be quite natural, but in the bosom of the St. Lawrence, a few miles below the ancient city of Champlain, there is a portion of land known under the peculiar name of Grosse Isle. Although intended by nature to be a quiet, salubrious spot of land, that speck on the broad river is gain- for new wood instruments. ing a ghastly notoriety. The sound of its name falls on the Irish ear like the tolling of the funeral bell.

Beyond the Atlantic famine has thinned the

ranks of the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle. Moving spectres now take the places of the blithe and merry Irish lads and lasses on the fair grounds, along the streets and in the thoroughfares, in the field, in the bog, on the mountain and along the sea-shore. The crops have failed in Ireland, and there is no food for the people in 1847. One alternative is left—emigrate! It is hard to leave home, the birthplace of our ancestors, but how remain in a land that offers nothing but a grave to its children? Thousands gather up the remnants of their once modest fortunes and join the ranks of the faminestricken to flock to the senbords and go on board the ships that are to take them to a land of plenty. The holds of ill-conditiondied when he was only two years of age. On ed, ill-ventilated vessels are packed with livhis mother, therefore, devolved the duty of ing human freight. Disease is fosloating hotbeds of Weeks and weeks those contagion. sluggish sailing vessels are tossing lazily among the billows of the Atlantic and their course is marked by the Irish corpses strewn upon the ocean. Thousands of the most robust reach land. In order to prevent the contagion from overtaking the healthy population of the cities and surrounding country a quarantine is established where the emigrant is to purity himself after leaving the floating pest holds in which he has crossed the sea. The island, the name of which I have mentioned, is chosen for that purpose.

Fathers, in whose breast a gleam of hope enters on reaching land, carry their dying offspring in their fevered arms and place them on the long-looked for shore in the hopes of of seeing them regain their fast obbing vitality. of their bones had been broken. Mothers clutch their infants to their fever parched bosoms and totter with them along the dizzy gangway. Husbands assist their partners, on whose cheeks the rosy hue of health has given place to the hectic glow of fever, to reach the promised land. Let us not dwell on the harrowing scenes, but cast a veil over the agonizing incidents that take place here .

One feature alone in this terrible drama can we look back upon with feelings of relief office to which he had been appointed, and at | and gratitude. Brave, generous hearts have been found on these shores to supply, as far as lay in their power, the physical wants of the multitudes of sufferers, while the French Canadian priesthood and Sisters of Charity have come forward, eagerly, to minister to the spiritual welfare of our famishing fellowcountrymen. Some of these heroes of charity were falling daily, martyrs to their heroic devotedness, but their places were speedily filled by heroic volunteers.

The angel of death spared some of the vicchildren of tender age, whose natural protectors and guardians had left them orphans, strangers in a strange land. What was to become of those little helpless ones? Ah! there were noble, generous hearts amongst the representatives of the several nationaliforward in the time of need. They took On the death of Mgr. Panet, on the 3rd those orphans into their families and they

But standing out in lofty preeminence above them all there was in particular a man preciate the character and abilities of the of noble figure, of high scholarly attainments, Diocesan Secretary. Shorly after his conse- of refined manners, the welcome guest in the cration, this esteemed prelate preferred Mgr. highest social circles, a man born to take take the little forlorn Irish orphans by the hand and to seek and find for them homes where kind hearts and willing hands would minister to their wants and give them a Christian education. He was beloved and honored by his people and into their charge he enand motherless children.

He looked after them with the solicitude o kind foster father; he followed them in their career, and when assistance was required be furnished it, even to the extent of depriving himself of the strict requirements of one in his position.

He is loved and honored by every Irish heart in Canada. His name is revered by all who know it, and it forms a bond of union between the Irish and French Canadian elements in this Province, a bond that never will be broken. That name is, Father, and now Monsignor, Charles Felix Cazeau. M.T.S.

The improved condition of the people of Ireland is a theme the English papers are never weary of discussing. They tell us that whereas, previous to the famine of 1846, there were more than 400,000 mud huts in that country, there are now but few over 150,000. They discreetly hide the fact that the population of Ireland has decreased since 1845 more than two millions, and that consequently there are fewer people to inhabit such hovels, or quote that fearful diminution as a sign of Ireland's prosperity. Verily, the terrible effects of British rule, both there and in the East Indies, where famines are also constantly occurring, may well be described in the words of the

poet: Mark where her carnage and her conquest cease, She makes a solitude, and calls it—peace! N. Y. San.

HOLLOWAYS' OINTMENT AND PILLE .- Rheuma tism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Cintment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the unguent should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction should cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to reduce inflamation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases, which spring from heriditary predisposition, or from any acci-uental weakness of constitution. This Ointment checks the local remedy. The Pills restore the vital powers

-It is proposed to construct immense boats. similar to our railroad boats, to make the transit from London to Paris in eight hours. The train would go straight through, and there

Miscellaneous.

-There is an extraordinary flight of qualis to ltuly this year, and they are sold for five cents in the streets of Naples.

-The Prussian budget announces a deficit for next year, caused by extraordinary expenditure particularly in public works,

-The London Spectator considers that Prince Bismarck has transferred the diplomatic centre of the world from Paris to Berlin.

-Miss Thompson has had a miniature Rorke's Drift" erected in her residence, where she is painting a picture for the next Royal Academy Exhibition. -Mainly at the instance of Adelina Patti, the pitch of instruments at the Italian Opera, Lon-

don, is next season to be lowered to the diapason normal. It will involve an outlay of \$5,000 -The two highwaymen who assailed John Hamm, a thin, bent, consumptive little man, near Vincennes, Ind., waked up the wrong customer, for he drew a pistol and shot one of them,

and pounded the other insensible with the weapon. -The great preaching bishop in England nowadays is Magee of Peterborough, translated from the Irish to the English land-an almost unprecedented distinction-by Lord Beaconstield. He is also an excellent speaker. Dr. Magee is rather Low Church.

-The Golos of St. Petersburg publishes a letter from its correspondent in Odessa to the effect that a very ancient and interesting manuscript of the four Gospels, written on 120 sheets of parchment, has just been discovered under an old house in Bulgaria.

-Sunday has long been the greatest day of the week for the show business in Cincinnati; not only are all the regular theatres open, but several large variety concerns run at no other time. The police have now undertaken to prevent all Sunday entertainments.

-Bismarck is at his country house, suffering much from nervousness. His physician tells him that his excessive smoking is aggravating, and possibly is the main cause of the ailment, and advises him to stop the use of his pipe altogether, and to confine himself to light eigars. But the chancellor defies the doctor and sticks to his pipe.

-Two men were driving along a road that skirted a precipice, at Crawford, Iowa, and rain and darkness came upon them. They had heard horses could see in the dark, and therefore let go of the reins, trusting to their brute's instinct: but it happened that this horse was blind, which fact they did not know until after a good many

-A young man cloped with an Himph girl. and abandoued her at Have City, Kan, giving ner a draft for \$100, and advising her to return home, as he was going to Texas. She met with some delay in getting money for the draft, but as soon as possible she bought a horse, a revolver, and some provisions, and started after the fugitive. Interesting news is expected from

-Figure relates that when the son of a usurer was sought in marriage by the parents of a woman he had never seen, his father told him to ask \$12,000 if she was young and pretty, \$16,-000 if she was old and ugly, and if there was anything queer about her or her family to demand \$100,000. A few days after came a telegram : 'The girl has assassinated her father. How much am I to ask."

-As a sedate old man entered a railroad car with his wife at Truro, Cal., a flask of whiskey fell from his pocket. A passenger picked it up and offered to return it. "O, it isn't my husband's," the woman said; "he never drinks or carries liquor." "No, it's not mine," the man added, uneasily. At the next station the couple left the train; but before it started the passengers were amused to see the old man come back to claim the flask.

The Luxemburg Palace, where the French Assembly recently met for the first time, was built in 1612 by Marie de Medicis, and made over by her to her son, Gaston d'Orleans, whon she yas sent into exile through the Influe dinal Richellen. At his death the palace became the property of his daughter, Mile. de Montpensler and Elizabeth do Guise, by the last-named of whom it was made over to Louis XIV., and so became crown property. From 1733 to the Cazeau to the dignity of Vicar-General. rank among the princes of the Church, who Revolution it was occupied by various princes. This position he has filled under three sucbreaking out of the Revolution it was converted nto a prison, and among those guillotined from there were the Viscomte Beauharnais, first husband of the Empress Josephine, and Gen. de Broglle, grandfather of the present Dake. After the 18th Brumaire Napoleon had " Palace of the Directory" changed to "Palace of the Consulate," over the portico.

> A gentleman of 80, who, only four weeks before he poured out the tale of his wrongs into the unsympathetic car of a Itussian police magistrate, had wedded a blushing bride of 75, ap peared the other day in one of the Odessa District Courts. His plaint against his spouse con. tained several counts, one more grievous than the other. She would run about the streets all day, neglecting her family duties. Her companion in these frivolons excursions was a daughter, of whose existence no intimation had been conveyed to him during the happy pre-nuptial days of his courtship and engagement. This daughter had been abruptly disclosed to him shortly after his marriage, and had caused him to infer that when he thought he was taking into his arms a virgin septuagenarian, he had labored under an error brought about by wilful deception. His wife, moreover, had refused to hand over to him the sum of four hundred roubles, which, on the eve of their wedding day, she had bound herself by solemn adjurations to contribute next morning to the family exchequer. Nor could be induce her to repay him a loan of forty roubles. advanced to her for the purchase of her trousseau. The hard-hearted magistrate rejected his piteous appeal, with the remark that "there is no fool like an old fool!"

The new administrative referms proposed by the Emperor of Russia commence with the establishment of a Council, which is to have a purely deliberative vote, without any right to control or interfere with the action of the Government. It is to consist of two bodies, one chosen by the peasantry, with a very slight middle class ingredient; the other consisting of nominees selected by the Czar from the ranks of the ancient hereditary noblity. The Council is to represent only European Russia: the Caucasus, Siberia, and all other Asiatic peasessions being, for the present, left to the absolute control of their Governors-General. The provincial representative assemblies established some twenty years ago, and deprived of all the rights of anministrative control in the subsequent reactionary period, are to be restored to at least a modicum of their former privileges. The capitation tax of the lower orders is to be superseded by an income tax extending to all classes alike. The secret police called the Third Department or the Imperial Chancellery, the most arbitrary and inquisitorial body which ever existed, will be remidelled and obliged to acknowledge at least the forms of judicial procedure. Side by side with these improvements there are measures that will be severely felt by the classes affected. Jews are to remain outcasts, and the Cossecks, who have so long sent only every third adult to the army, will be subjected to the most would be no Custom House or other delays en rigid universal conscription and formed into a a regular cavairy.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

CALENDAR. DECEMBER.

THURSDAY 25—Nativity of Gur Lord. Christmas Day. First Mass. Epist. Tit. ii. II-15; Gosp. Luke. ii. 1-14. Second Mass. Epist. Tit. iii. 4-7; Gosp. Luke ii. 15-20. Third Mass. Epist. Epist. Heb. i. 1-12; Gosp. John I. 1-14. FRIDAY 26—St. Stephen, First Martyr. SATURDAY II—St. John, Apostic and Evangelist

list. SUNDAY 28—Holy Innocents. Less. Apoc. xiv. 1-5; Gosp. Matt. ii. 13-18.
Monday 29-St. Thomas of Canterbury, Bishop and Martyr.
TUESDAY 30-Of the Octave.
Wednesday 31-St. Sylvester, Pope and Con-

fetsor.

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CHRISTMAS!

mas, our welcome, annual visitor, who covers supremacy between England and Russia. the land with gladness and says to the sad | Everyone is reading up the events of 1841 and sorrowful, "Cease your wailings for a short | and drawing a parallel between the situation space. I am Christmas, come to make you of the General Elphinstone of then, and the happy; be joyous for at least this one day and | General Roberts of now. Their positions me," says the heavy, frosty, old holiday, with and if the finale be not the same it can there would be no periodical calls for charity. with their thousand bells agitating the air tiger-like thirst, for their blood. The fearful with their tinkle, tinkle, jingle, jingle, over mistake made by the British from the first, the crisp, crackling snow of the Canadian notwithstanding that bitter experience should ground, and they see the large stores bril- have taught them different, was in imagining liantly dressed up and lighted, filled with that the Afghans were as easily dealt with as furred and ulstered customers, purchasing for the poor effeminate rice-eating millions their homes and little ones. All this creates of Madras and Bengal. They now realize bustle and excitement, and delights the heart | that it will take fifty thousand men to conof the golden youth. Then comes generous | quer Afghanistan, and at least half the num-Santa Claus to the still younger, and dis- | ber to hold it in permanence. The outside tributes Lis gifts with both hands. Santa world cannot judge very well of the present Claus, who is merely the Prime Minister of | military situation, owing to the extraordinary the Royal King Christmas himself, but who is precautions taken by Lord Beaconsfield more popular if possible than his master, against intelligence passing through the lines. whom he so much resembles, for he too is He may have thought the dribbling of news hoary and frosty and kindly, but mysterious now and again would lessen the public interto a degree. He enters while the little ones | est, and the complete subjugation of a counare softly sleeping, and leaving his treasures behind him departs as secretly, as noiselessly, dramatic effect if not suddenly announced. as mysteriously as he came. Blessings on Correspondents were therefore not permitted Santa Claus, and may a generation of men to accompany the invading army unless spring up like him, who will do good actions | they subjected themselves to military discipwithout ringing a bell on street corners, or line. They were to bear the rank of nonpublishing them in the newspapers, which commissioned officers, submit their reports to amounts to exactly the same thing. But here revision, and might be flogged and drummed we are growing cynical ourselves, for which out of the army like others of relative we deserve horsewhipping on Christmas Eve Turning from youth to age, let us observe old friends meet one another on the streets, and which shews that though he has been a while they clasp hands exclaim "Merry Christ- | private soldier he possesses the instincts of a mas and Happy New Year; the same to you and a great many of them." Are there not many of the men and women thus exchanging kindly greetings who throw retrospective glances and think of the friends who have gone forever? who linger in the memory of those they loved and wished a Merry Christmas a year ago, but who now sleep coming from army head-quarters of to-day shrouded in the graveyard with the stainless snow white and carpeted above them? While youth always looks forward, age sometimes glances backward. But here again we have stepped out of the Christmas track to moralize and indulge in melancholy, which is absolute high treason to the monarch of joyous festivity. But, leaving the worldly joys and sorrows attached to Christmas aside, and viewing it as a deeply religious festival, what memories does it not awaken in our hearts? Christmas, the anniversary of the most stuter its creation; it is the day on which our succor from Candahar, which is, no doubt, obtain something like a repeal of the Union Saviour, the Son of God and Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, assumed human form,

sufferings and sorrows of the poor among whom he sojourned for thirty-three years. shepherd to whom the great event was first re- the sake of the galtant fellows the sky ablaze with glory, and we hear the an- | able to hold out to Spring, if not he will have gelic hosts of Heaven sluging the joyous an- to make a dash through the besieging lines, them, "Gloria in excelsis Deo et in terra pax | when, if victorious, he may reach Jellalabad, hominibus bonæ coluntatus." The Catholic and if unsuccessful he will be simply Church ushers in Christmas Bay with the annihilated. In either case an advance is solemn midnight Mass, and the bells of the out of the question, Eoberts and his army are different Churches, in unison, ring out a fighting for their precious lives. Taking for joyous peal to welcome the advent of the granted that the worst shall happen it time-honored anniversary, carrying the hearts | may be asked what next. The scenes of the of menalong with it until their beating seems | Indian mutiny may be repeated, and if to say, with the bells, "Glory be to God on so it will tax the might of Britain to high, and on earth peace to men of good will."

Christmas, then, is a day of happiness to those who can afford it, and, thank Heaven, they are the great majority in this land of Canada. Few familes here are too poor the stove at red-heat to answer for the jolly Yule log of their ancestors WITNESS regularly should complain direct to in the ancient times. Still, we canour Office. By so doing the postal authorities can not shut our eyes to the fact that, after years of great depression, the gaunt shadows of which still linger as if reluctant in depart, poor people exist among us to whom Christmas brings not a dinner. It should be the pleasure as well as the duty of those who are in easy circumstances to make good this deficiency. There are thousands of poor children in our charitable institutions whom even Santa Claus forgets in his rapid rounds, children to whom a toy, be it ever so insignificant, would bring gladness for many days, children who have no parents, no relations, no friends, except the benefactors who think of them occasionally, and the guardians, who are themselves poor. Forget not the poor ye who have riches; remember the orphans, oh men and women of kindly hearts, and little ones of your own. We sincerely wish the readers of the TRUE WITNESS a merry Christmas and a happy New Year and many

The Situation in Afghanistan. The eyes of the world are at this moment turned towards Afghanistan, for it is thought, rightly or wrongly, that it will shortly be the Christmas is at hand, genial, merry Christ. army, to be followed by a struggle for Asiatic try never conquered before would lose its rank. Forbes refused to go out as correspondent subject to such degrading conditions, gentleman. Lord Beaconsfield may not be disappointed, for the news may any fine morning before the new year be of a character startling enough to create a profound sensasation throughout the British Empire. It is then extremely difficult to form an idea of the actual situation, for the absurd despatches are sure to be contradicted the day following. We know, however, that General Arbuthnot holds Jellalabad, Gough commands at Gundamack, while there is a British garrison also at Candahar. Jellalabad must be held above all things. It is half way between Peshawur and Cabul, and if taken by the Hill Tribes the last chance of Roberts is gone. He can, Gundamack, and, in fact, was on his way when he found himself brought to bay by the Ghilzais, and may even fall a sacrifice the alien Government that rules Ireland, in pendous event in the history of the world af- before Roberts. There is still less hope of favor of London and Liverpool. Let Parnell credit to Canadian enterprise. Readers of

ere this closely invested by the army

tional army, or, as the London Daily Telegraph innocently terms them, the rebels. Eoberts, Dwelling on this great act of mercy gives therefore, has to depend upon his own rebirth to boly and solema thought; our minds | sources, as, indeed, has each of his Lieutentravel back to the Nativity, and we see the ants as well. Macpherson, Massey, Baker Creater and Saviour of mankind an infant by- and himself has each in turn been defeated, ing in a manger, because, as the Catholic and he is now entrenched at Shirpur with, Rosary expresses it, "there was no room for says the Kilitary Bureau, plenty of can-Him in the inns at Bethlehem;" we see the non and dive months' provisions. For vealed from on high visiting the birthplace of have been seat into this miserable rat trap the Man-God; we see the glorious star which | by the brilliant charlatan who is their evil guarded the Eastern Kings until it rested genius, we hope this is true at all events, over the manger; we observe them rendering | but considering the source whence the news homage to the new-born King in offerings of emanates we are obliged to doubt. If Roberts gold and myrch and frankincense; we see actually has provisions enough he may be bring a great rebellion in India to a successful termination. Fortune and blind chance may tire assisting British audacity and bravery, and if so, and if a rising be general, a month will sweep every white man off the to purchase the Christmas turkey, or keep peninsula of Hindoostan. This is certainly taking a pessimist view of affairs, for there may be no mutiny; nay, more, it is yet possible that Roberts may, through one of those strokes of fate which comes because it is not expected, emerge from his perilous position. and thus restore British prestige once more on the continent of Asia. Even then there is Russia to meet in the spring, Gen. Alrahoff is in command of a powerful expedition marching on Merv, and the English papers say the capture of Merv will be a casus belli. All this is not pleasant. There is only one way to end it, and that is a change of Government in the formation of scientific frontiers no more than to a spirited foreign policy, and he would have no more objection to the Russians taking Merv than Disraeli had to their taking Khiva.

Ireland and its Friends.

The New York Herald, and papers on this side which follow that weathercock of public opinion in its somersaults and gyrations, afraid to say openly, "don't give any sympathy to the Irish," adopt the next best plan, and advise that they be given provisions, but no encouragement in their agitation. This is like giving a man charity, and refusing him the means of supporting himself without it. The amusing feature of this scene of a great catastrophe to a British is that the advice is given by those who entertain a foolish, but perhaps natural, prejudice against Ireland and the frish. Give them meal, cry those philantrophists, but let absenteeism still prevail, and let landlords be permitted to crush the people and regulate the rent. They seem to shut their eyes you may weep again to-morrow." "As for suggest a striking and threatening similarity, to the fact that if the land system was changed eighteen hundred and seventy-nine years on only be through a miracle or a supreme effort Mr. Parnell is hacking at the roots of the on his head, "I shall positively have no of genius. If Roberts possesses genius of a shameful, the tremendous evil which is altogether different, however, when a Catholic weeping. It is only the most flinty-hearted bigh military order he may escape with at corporate body, though a clergyman may be connected with it. We that the Irish people of this continent, and unprejudiced with wasting and lavishing the money have been gooded to madness by the content of the united shameful, the tremendous evil which is altogether different, however, when a Catholic kingdom is such neglected wretchedness, organ attacks a corporate body, though a clergyman may be connected with it. We that the Irish people of this continent, as well as the impartial and unprejudiced with wasting and lavishing the money endors of the united kingdom is such neglected wretchedness, such filth, such squalor, such misery of every kind to be seen, as are to be seen on Mr. O'Connell's estate, in the presence of his son, with wasting and lavishing the money endors of the united kingdom is such neglected wretchedness, such filth, such squalor, such misery of every kind to be seen, as are to be seen on Mr. O'Connell's estate, in the presence of his son, more where the united kingdom is such neglected wretchedness, continent, and the initial and unprejudiced with united kingdom is such neglected wretchedness, such filth, such squalor, such misery of every kind to be seen, as are to be seen on Mr. O'Connell's estate, in the presence of his son, with wasting and lavishing the money endown and the presence of the united kingdom is such neglected wretchedness, such filth. We cleare solemly, that in no part of the United kingdom is such neglected wretchedness, continent, and the presence of the united kingdom is such neglected wretchedness, continent, and the presence of the united kingdom is such neglected wretchedness, and it strikes us clergyman may be connected with it. We clergyman may be co ing with rapture, for in the Christmas times mercy, have been gonded to madness by the or an nationalities, will entirely agree they behold sleight rushing hither and thither afrocities of the favorers, and thirst, with a that his plan, though a radical one, is best adapted for saving the country. Parnell, in his | Church we are at a loss to discover. Our Ot- | before: "And are matters different with this speech at Birkenhead, declared he would first tawa contemporary will, therefore, have to class of agitators?" Poor, miserable nonentity! agitate a change in the land system and then try for Home Rule, or, perhaps, both at the same time. The former is the more urgent, but in the present state of the British Empire he can have almost anything he wants. It is to be presumed an Irish Legislature could deal with Irish land and Irish landlords, and if so, that we should hear no more of absenteeism, we should not again witness the spectacle of an impoverished peasantry and a wretched class of tenantfarmers toiling from the 1st of January to the 31st December in order that an English Duke who never trod the soil of Ireland may fatten and wrap himself up in purple. But we should see other changes. It is well known that Ireland for the most part, and the English aristocrats who hold land in Ireland: look to the crops for existence and rents. The crops are their only hope, and if they fail them a cry of distress is heard, and a fear of famine entertained. Failure occurs periodically, and, as a matter of course, famines. Wise editors and people who write letters to the people ask in astonishment why it is that when the crops fail in England and Scotland we do not hear of disturbance engendered by hunger. The answer is simple, they do not depend on the crops, but on commerce and manufactures. Ireland has little or no trade. In the seventeenth century a large woollen trade was growing up in Ireland, but the English Government asked the glorious and immortal Dutchman William to suppress it, and he cheerfully consented. While Ireland had a National Parliament from 1782 to the thrice accursed Union, her trade and manufactures increased to such an extent as to alarm the British Government and British merchants and manufacturers. Ireland is situated more advantageously than England the old works and the new. She great experience in the manufacture of organs therefore, expect no succor from there. Gough | possesses two of the finest harbors in is willing enough to reinforce his chief from the world, Cork and Waterford, but nevertheless these two ports have very little commerce, simply because they are neglected by

European civilication in millions of English workingmen and farm laborers, who in their turn will have to come across the ocean Heretofore their opinion of Ireland was tormed from the immigrants of the famine years, who delayed so long as they could, and then fled from their native country in their last and dire distress. The Irish in America then will welcome Charles Stuart Parnell, and look with suspicion upon those who asperse him and his motives. The same narrow-minded critics would malign our Saviour if he visited the sarth once more, and would abuse Ireland and the lrich under any shape. Truly the lot of the Irish patriot is hard; English ruling, malevolence, spite and bigotry have followed him over the earth, from the days of the Yankee amhassador, Rufus King, to the days of the English aristocracy loving son of the late Gordon Bennett.

Our Ottawa "Sympathizer." We regret being obliged to deprive the

Ottawa Herald of any little comfort it may

have given itself while laboring under the

delusion that the l'ost had, like itself, got

into difficulty with the ecclesiastical authori-

ties of the Catholic Church. Our contem-

porary is altogether mistaken. So far is the

Post from being "virtually at war with the

Church" that the Catholic clergy are in

sympathy with it in its agitation against

the School Commissioners, or more, correctly speaking, the agitation of the taxpayers, who view with honest indignation hundreds of thousands of their money equandered without benefit to the poor in whose behalf the tax was originally imposed. Our friend the Herald falls into the error common to anti-Catholic organs in thinking, or pretending to think, that the Catholic clergy would prevent poor people receiving an education. So contrary is this to the agents and rack rents. truth that those acquainted with the believe—that more has been done by Imperial real circumstances are aware that a large number of the children of poor England, for Gladstone is not committed to men have been gratuitiously educated by the priests in their schools and colleges who now occupy high positions in the different professions, though some of them are ungrateful enough to forget the source from which they have derived their present prosperity. Our contemporary ascribes the to the influence of the clergy, but this is another grand mistake. The great dailies of New York are as much Catholic as Protestant, tations, are themselves among the most noted and three of them are owned by Irish Catholics, while that element composes half the staff of the others. So it is with Chicago and the other great American cities. What gave journals like the Sun and Post a raison Tetre was the existence in Montreal of such pronounced anti-Catholic journals in a Catholic city as our esteemed contemporary the Witness and our Craig street ingly asserts that of those who have ever led friend. If the Post imagined it knew more about theology than the Catholic hierarchy and clergy, and presumed to criticise the discipline and doctrine of the Church, if, in a word, the Post became infidel and succeed at Christianity, it could scarcely expect any quarter from its authorized teachers -the Catholic priests and bishops. It is all over England, Wales, and Ireland, and we trusted to them for educational purposes, but what that has to do with the censures of the look elsewhere for consolation and companionship in the troubles It has brought the glorious services that he has rendered down upon its head. Pere Rousselot challenged the statements of the Post as a But who formed the above "Commission?" School Commissioner, and not as a priest, and the best evidence of this is that he threatens to bring an action for libel, thus appealing to the law, and not to the ecclesiastical

> Is the British Government does not succeed in conquering Afghanistan, it has at least the satisfaction of being able to send an Irish tenant farmer to jail for five years for knocking down a lord. It is a beautiful theory that all men are equal in the eyes of British law, but it is scarcely carried into practice. If Michael O'Shea had knocked down John Murphy or some discontented brother tenant, he would be fined ten shillings, but Lord Fermov-Oh! that is quite a different thing, you know.

> HIS GRACE Archbishop Lynch has returned from his European tour with renewed health, vigor and intellect. He has attentively studied the affairs of Ireland, and has already given some of his views as to the best means of ameliorating the condition of its people. Both clergy and laity of Toronto have given His Grace an enthusiastic reception, and all creeds and classes are glad to see the venerable prelate in their mid-t once more.

ORGANS.-The Dominion Organ Company. of Bowmanville, Ont., has entrusted their general agency for the Province of Quebec to Mr. L. E. N. Pratte, whose show rooms are very appropriately located in the commodious music store of Mr. A. J. Boucher, No. 280 Notre Dame street. The show rooms are large and well stocked with the Dominion organs, suitable for family or chapel service, and ranging in price from \$85 to \$1,200. These instruments have been manufactured from the best materials, and with the greatest care, under the personal supervision of meman entrepot of the commerce of bers of the Dominion Organ Company, whose in the United States is a good guarantee of their merits. These organs have taken gold medals, diplomas and first prizes wherever they have been exhibited, including Paris, France; the Centennial, Philadelphia; Sydney, Australia; and Toronto—a still greater proof of their superiority, and is a the Post or True Witness in want of a good organ would do well to place themselves in communication with Mr. Pratte, who will be and we shall hear no more of Irish famines, which left Herat three weeks ago. But even the famines and the immigration will be then able to accommodate them with a suitable and, for the salvation of the souls of men, if it were not so, Ghuzni blocks the way, and confined to England, and the people of instrument, and guarantee it for at least five rafters and beams suggested the presence of consented to live on the earth and share the this latter place is in the bands of the Na- this continent will see another type of | years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Position of Ireland.

To the Editor of the Post and True Witness. Sir,-A scribbler, signing himself "Observer." has made use of the columns of the Gazette to slander the memory of Ireland's best and truest son-the great Dan O'Connelland to throw cold water on the ardor of those who now wish to come to the relief of their famine-stricken countrymen. He gives vent to his Celto-phobia in a series of questions, which we apologize for inflicting on your readers, with the answers that suggest them. selves.

"1. Are not many families in England and Scotland, and in as great proportions as those in Ireland, suffering from the same cause? And if so, why is there not an equal stir for relief for such as for those of the sister Isle ?"

There is not half the suffering in England and Scotland that there is in Ireland to-day. But even if there was, it would soon be relieved by the Imperial Ministers, who believe, in the words of Shakespeare, slightly altered, that one "touch of religion makes us wondrous kind." The great majority, unfortunately, of the people both in England and Scotland, and all the Rulers of the Queen's treasures (Pinafore) dig with the same foot," that there need be no fear of a severe famine in those two favored countries if the whole wealth of the Empire can help it. Oh, no-"the devil's always good to his own," and is sure to watch over their wants.

" 2. If relief is called, and properly, for those in Ireland now suffering from poverty and want, pray how is this owing to the disaster of the landlordism in Ireland, as being so different from that in England and Scotland, and of which we now are hearing so much?"

The failure of the crops in Ireland, the cause of the existing misery and poverty in that island, is intensified by the odlous system of landlordism, that curses, and has long cursed, its inhabitants—a system unknown either in England or Scotland. I allude to absenteeism and the consequent existence of the notorious "Crow-bar Brigade," unscrupulous landlord

legislation to meet the case (the wishes) of tenants as against their landlords in Ireland than in either England or Scotland, then how is it that all the cry for still further legislative interposition, and that to the actual despoiling of the landlords, comes from Ireland

The answer or answers to the foregoing are sufficiently given in my reply to "Observer's" first and second questions.

"4. Again, I ask, why is it that the agitaabsence of Catholic daily papers in the States | tion now, as that in former years, is all against landlords in general, and the Government in particular, when certain persons, not only joining in but actually leading such agiand reprehensible in their conduct towards their tenants; and yet against such not a voice is or has been raised; nay, but that such are actually lauded to the skies as the benefactors of their people?"

He more explicit, please; who are those "actually leading such agitations" (for redress of tenant grievances in Ireland)? But we are not kept long in doubt as to the drift of "Observer's" last query, for he unblush-"such agitations," pre-eminent "for the most noted and reprehensible conduct towards tenants, stands the great Daniel O'Connell!" Indeed! And where is the proof, "Mr. Observer?" Why, of course, " in the report of an English Commissioner, found in the London Times for December 1845, in which is the

following declaration :-- " "We have," say the Commissioners, "been eclare solemly, that in no part of the United

the air of a man who had hit upon an idea that had never occurred to the mind of man you seek thus to belittle the genius of the and I hope something may be done; but all immortal Agitator? to decry his virtues and his down-trodden country and co-religionists? were they genuine friends of O'Connell? or was the "Commission" packed like Irish juries under the Jeffreys of other days? But the most contemptible feature in "Observer's" attack on Ireland's Emancipator is his desire to show him up in the light of a cruel landlord, which is the character that foreigners and the unwary generally would give him on a casual perusal of that part of "Observer's' quotation that tells of "the wretchedness." "filth" and "squalor" "seen on Mr. O'Connell's estate." But "Observer" must know what history relates, that Daniel O'Connell was the most indulgent of landlords, and that, if his estate was found in disorder, it was owing to two causes-firstly. to his detestation of "crc wbar brigadism," and, secondly, to his excessive love of country, in whose interests he was absorbed to the exclusion of his own, from the beginning to the end of his high, patriotic career. Then, shame on such mean, petty maligners as "Observer!" _vipers who make themselves ridiculous by biting at steel-"blatherskites," whose bigotry or prejudices blind them to the extent of impugning the sincerity and purity of the lives and motives of Ireland's tried and trusted sons-of her O'Connells and Par-NELLS-men whose aspirations for their country's weal are too exalted to be understood by Castlerenghs or their umbrw, who seek to expectorate their anti-Irish spleen, whether in the congenial columns of the Guzette or out

Montreal, December 22nd, 1879.

A GRAND CONTEST OF ELEMENTS.

Destruction of Benning and Barsolon's Auction Warehouse and Stock-Hard. ships of the Firemen-Narrow Escapes

One of the largest fires which the city has sustained for some time past took place Sunday evening about half-past seven o'clock. At that hour an alarm sounded from box 9, and as it was repeated the men from all the stations were called to the scene of the conflagration. The warehouse of Benning & Barsalou's, auctioneers, on St. Peter street, was in flames, and anyone who gazed upon the building a few minutes after the arrival of the firemen could not but suppose that the entire block would fall a prey to the terrible element. The fierce glare of the fire through each window of the doomed structure would readily lead the imagination to picture

A MINIATURE HELL raging inside, while the dancing, leaping flames, and horrid crackling sound of the revelling demons

LAUGHING IN THEIR GLEE.

And yet the sight was a grand one. The water from the hose, clinging to every object upon which it was directed through the intense cold of the atmosphere, formed myriads of icicles, which, reflecting the light from the flames, formed a sublime picture, resembling on a giant scale, the fairy structures represented in Christmas pantomines. The street, and adjacent thoroughfares, were packed by human beings, who, spell-bound by the splendour of the spectacle, had partially lost their sensitiveness to the cold, and it was cold. The term seems but a lukewarm expression of the state of the weather. The street was covered with ice, formed from the water bursting from hydrant and hose; the burning building and adjacent structures. were enclosed in ice; there was

ICE IN THE VERY AIR,

was almost palpable to touch. Away up towards the sky the millions of flying sparks formed a fit and pretty canopy to the magnificent spectacle beneath. The firemen were both to be pitied and admired. Drenched by the falling water, their clothes instantly became a mass of ice, a transformation which made it extremely difficult for them to move, and four times a relief was formed in order that they might change their clothing. Their outer coats had actually to be

CUT FROM THEIR BODIES.

One of the hydrants was frozen, and frequently the water in its passage through the hose was changed into ice. But even under theseterribly discouraging circumstances the firemen lost none of the energy or courage which has ever distinguished them, and were it not for their herculean efforts the entire block would have been annihilated. Two men from No. 2 station, Mangan and Gilbert, had a

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

They had mounted a ladder to the third story, and as they reached the top it slid, and for a moment their instant death appeared inevitable. The ladder, being covered with ice, could not find a firm rest against the stone wall, and, therefore, as the men reached the top rungs it slipped away with gradually increasing velocity as the sliding continued. Fortunately, however, as the two men passed by a window in their sidelong descent, Mangan managed to grasp the ledge and hung on with a strength and tenacity inspired by a full sense of his extreme danger. They gained the ledge and descended by another ladder. The fire was confined to two upper storeys of the building in which it commenced. The origin of the disaster is unknown, but it is supposed that it must have started from the furnace in the basement, for it is the duty of the storeman to light on Sunday afternoon so that the building may be warm on Monday morning. The two upper flats were occupied by packing boxes, fancy toys, and dry goods, and these were destroyed by fire, but in the lower flats the goods were only injured by water. The loss, which amounts to about \$15,000 is fully covered by insurance in the Royal Canadian, Citizens, Royal, and Lancashire Companies. The building is the property of Dr. Fisher's estate.

AN ACCIDENT.

During the progress of the fire the horses attached to the Skinner Ladder waggon became tired of waiting in the cold, and started on a gallop homeward, reaching the station before they were again secured.

The amount of damage sustained cannot be ascertained at present, but is exceedingly heavy. The stock and premises are insured to the amount of \$64,000 in the Royal, of England, Royal Canadian, Lancashire and Citizens, Insurance Companies.

Mr. Bright on Irish Affairs. Mr. John Bright, M.P., has addressed the following interesting letter to Mr. John George MacCarthy, M.P. :-

"ONE ASH, BOCHDALE December 1, 1879.

" My DEAR SIR,-I wish I knew enough of your plan to be able to express my opinion upon it; but I do not, and I am unwilling to take the responsibility of urging the Government to some great scheme of expenditure, of which I cannot see the end or the result. What you have written seems to me most worthy of consideration by the Government, administrations are afraid of touching the proprietors of land, and the "rights of property" are, I fear, deemed more sacred than the comfort, and even the lives of the people. If the landowners are in favor of extensive schemes of drainage, then there would be no difficulty in passing them through Parliament, or in forming a commission to put them into execution.

"I am afraid anything that can be done now will be of little avail against the threatened suffering, but your whole Land question requires to be dealt with by a Government strong in Parliament, and not less strong in sympathy with the Irish people. I think there is nothing which is possible, and which it would be wise to do, that might not be done for Ireland, if her representatives in Parliament would unite with the Liberal party in a combined and honest action for the real benefit of their country. Whether such union will ever come, I know not; without it I fear your country and mine may suffer a long spell of the rule of the party which now directs the destiny of both.

I am, very truly yours, JOHN BRIGHT. John George MacCarty, Esq., M.P., Riverview, Cork.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost in-

variably give relief. AN EMPTY HOUSE IS BETTER THAN a bad tenant, is exemplified in the case of worms, which afflict so many people. The surest and swiftest means of sending out such unwelcome tenants, is to serve them with a writ in the shape of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. Only 25 cents.

IF LIFE AND HEALTH CAN BE ESTImated by dollars and cents, MRS. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all the diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teeth-

SOME ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY SUBject to bilious colic, which is one of the most excruciating painful diseases. Such should keep near them, ready for any emergency, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided. Try it.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY for Bilious and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness of the eyes, Habitual Costiveness, &c., is Doctor HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PRIES, containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, they create appetite and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Death of the Prince Imperial. BY FATHER A. J. RYAN.

Walketh a woman, "Oh! my God!"
A breaking heart in a broken breath—
A hopeless cry o'er her heart-hope's death!
Can words catch the chords of the winds that

Can words catch the chords of the winds that wall,

When love's last lily lies dead in the vale?

Let her alone
Under the rod
With the infinite moan
Of her soul for God.

Ah, song! you may echo the sound of pain,
But yon never may shrine,
In verse or line,
The pang of the heart that breaks in twain.
Walleth a woman. "Oh! my God!"
Wind-driven waves with no hearts that ache,
Why do your passionate pulses throb?
No lips that speak, have ye souls that sob?
We carry the cross, ye wear the crest,
We have our God, and ye your shore,
Whither ye rush in the storm to rest;
We have the havens of holy prayer—
And we have a Hope—have ye despair?
For storm-rocked waves ye break evermore,
Adown the shores and along the years,
In the whitest foam of the saddest tears,
And we, as ye, oh! waves, gray waves!
Drift over a sea more deep and wide,
Por we have sorrow and we have death,
And ye have sorrow and we have death,
And ye have only the tempest's breath.
Ent we have God when heart oppressed,
As a calm and beautiful shore of rest.

Oh, waves! sad waves! how you flowed be-

Oh, waves! sad waves! how you flowed be The crownless Prince and the exiled Queen

Waileth a woman, "Oh! my God!"
Her hopes are withered, her heart is crushed,
For the Love of her love is cold and dead,
The Joy of her loy hath forever fled;
A starless and pitlless night hath rushed
On the Light of her life, and, far away,
In an Afric wild, lies her poor dead child—
Lies the Heart of her heart—let her alone,
Under the rod,
With her infinite moan,
Oh! my God!

Oh! my God! He was beautiful, pure and brave
The brightest grace
Of a royal race;
Only his throne is but a grave;
Is their fate in fames?
In their doom in names?
Ah! what did the cruel Zulu spears
Care for the Frince or his mother's tears?
What did the Zulu's ruth'ess lance
Care for the Hope of the future of France?

Crieth the Empress, "Oh! my son!"
He was her own and her only one;
She had nothing to give him but her love;
Twas kingdom enough on earth;—Above
She gave him an infinite faith in God;—
Let her cry her cry
Over her own and only one;
All the glory is gone—is gone
Into her broken-hearted sigh.

Moaneth a mother, "Oh! my child!"
And who can sound that depth of woe!
Homeless, throneless, crownless, now
She bows her sorrow-wreathed brow.
(So Fame and all its grandeurs go.)
Let her alone,
Heneath the rod,
With her infinite moan,
Oh! my Got!

Oh! my God!

Christmas With the Pepper Family.

That Christmas was close at hand might well be known by the preparations going on in the Pepper family. Evening after evening had the children been engaged twining evergreens, making crosses and stars, cutting gold and silver paper into various forms. and making cornucopias and filling them with tempting candies.

During the day, after school hours, the boys were cutting and bringing from the woods suck quantities of evergreens, that you world have thought the whole house was to be covered with them.

Mrs. Pepper had no end of good things prepared, and was making more; while Mr. Pepper was busy with carpenter's tools and paper, and muslin and paint; for, as he said there were to be some new features intro-duced in the Christmas celebration this year.

When not busy hammering and sawing, Mr. Pepper devoted his time to literary pursuits. Night after night he sat at the table with pen in hand, and an expression of the for a moment upon the ceiling, then suddenly on which h the paper. quickly wrote, and thus preserved for posterity the thoughts that passed through his brain. The ideas did not seem to come without considerable effort, and Mrs. Pepper said that he would have no hair left on his head if he continued to run his hand through it so often; but the children said that they liked to see :papa with his hair that way, hecause he looked just like a poet. Mrs. Pepper did not agree with them, and muttered something about looking like a fright; but Mr. Pepper was too much absorbed in his writing to hear the remarks of his children

The fact is he seemed at times to forget that they were present and, while brushing his hair with one hand, and holding his paper with the other, would recite —

"Far from my home in the frozen North, When Christmas comes I issue forth, To all good children I bring—

i bring---"Toys," timidly suggested Tommy, from the other side of the table. Mr. Pepper went on, without noticing

Tommy :-"To all good children I bring cheer,

"And hope they will be good all through

the yest," added Billy. "And hope," continued Mr. Pepper, then quietly be resumed his writing, and the recitation ended, only to be resumed again when

something particularly fine had been written. There was to be no company at the Peppers this Christmas with the exception of Aunty Viney, "who;" as Mr. Fepper said, "see ned just like your own folks." But all the children of the neighborhood, poor and rich, were invited to come to a "Santa Claus Christmas Festival," as Mr. Pepper called it, and it was in preparing for this event that

the whole family were so busily engaged. The house was all decorated on the day before Christmas, the tree in its place, the crosces and wreaths hung on the wells and the children were waiting with impetience for the night to come.

Just as paps returned home, it began to snow, much to the delight of all, for they said, "it did seem more like Christmas when there was snow on the ground."

At supper the children were so excited that they could scarcely eat; little Johnny, the youngest of the family, alone seemed blessed with an appetite, and even he divided his time between eating bread and milk and polishing his spoon, and then holding it out, exclaiming, "See, Aunt Viney, how I make 'um shine!" This remark was drawled out to the greatest length, and with special emphasis on the "shine."

Johnny, although a little fellow, somehow managed to do a great deal of talking at the table. His mother would occasionally remark: "Isn't he too cunning?" and his father would once in a while call him to order, but Johnny generally had his own

way. After supper the table was arranged for breakfast, and, then, as the children said, "Christmas began."--It commenced in a very singular way. .. In the first place, there was a great whispering and giggling among the children; then one after another left the room, and when they came back, each carried a number of bundles, some gin ill, some large, and all different shapes,

The bundles were put up by the children at the various places at the table, and arranged so that the one for whom they were intended could read. "From Willie to Mamma," From Tommy to Papa," "From Gracie to Willie," "From Willie to Gracie,"

There were a number of presents for each one, and after they were all arranged, the children began guessing what might be in them. Johnny proposed to open them there and then, but this was objected to, for, as Mary said, it was so much better to be wondering all night what presents they were to

After this came the hanging up of stockings; and, without exception, each of the Pepper children hung up the largest that they could find. If Santa Claus judged from the stockings on the mantle, he must have thought that the Pepper family had very large feet.

Every one retired to bed early, for they knew that there would be no sleeping the next morning; and they were right, for long before daylight there was such a noise of trumpets, such a knocking at doors, and wishing "Merry Christmas," as would have awakened the soundest sleeper.

Then came the taking down and unpacking of the stockings, and the lighting of the candles on the Christmas tree. Johnny was dressed with a soldier cap, and went about beating his drum. Mary and Gracie were busy with their dolls and waggons, and the boys with a beautiful span of horses, while Mrs. Pepper held the baby in her arms, so that she could have a good look at the Christmas tree.

When the candles were lighted, and they were all standing quietly around the tree, Mr. Pepper began the following Christmas carol, in which the whole family joined with great devotion and earnestness :-

" Sing for joy, on Christmas morn, In Bethlehem a Child is born; From Virgin pure His life began, And He is God and He is Man.

" Jesus, on this Christmas Day, At Thy feet our hearts we lay, And our carol loud we sing— Glory be to Christ our King."

After the tree came the opening of the bundles left on the breakfast table, and such shouts of laughter as were heard when some large and carefully tied bundle was opened, and it proved to be a block of wood; or when paper after paper was removed from a package, and at last a little finger ring was reached.

After breakfast things became more quiet, and when the time came to start for Mass, the family had recovered its usual compo-

Soon after dinner everything was in readiness for the Santa Claus festival, and the children who had been invited, as well as many of their papas and mammas, began to to arrive. Mr. l'epper had not been seen for some time, and Tommy and Billy had likewise disappeared. The guests were ushered into the parlor, which was the largest room in the house, and connected by folding doors with the dining-room.

The doors were at first closed, but when the guests had all arrived, they were suddenly thrown open, and at the far end of the room was disclosed an immense old-fashioned fire-place, large enough for one to sit comfortably in the chimney corner.

It looked as though there were a log fire on 'the hearth, and even the old crane and tea-kettle had not been forgotton, and long stockings were hanging from the mantle. The windows of both rooms had been closed, while the door leading to the kitchen had been made to represent a window, and was covered with blue paper to give the effect of moonlight streaming into the room.

All was quiet for a few moments, then came

the sound of sleigh bells far in the distance" and then a whispering voice said "All ready," with pen in hand, and an expression of the deepest thought upon his face, his eyes fixed into the room, dragging after them a small sleigh, and after considerable racket Santa Claus himself stepped forth from the chimney, and from the children in the parlor were heard exclamations of

"Oh, oh! he has come! It is a real live Santa Claus!"

Meanwhile Santa Claus was arranging the toys which hung from a great bag on his back, and all the time puffing clouds of smoke from a little short pipe that he held in his mouth. The reindeer and sleigh stood just to one

side; it really made a very pretty picture, and delighted all the children. Santa Claus then turned to the audience, and was just beginning his remarks, when

little John called out in a very low voice :-"See Aunt Viney, how him moves his tail!" At this there was a burst of laughter from all, and sure enough, one of the reindeer, which had an unusually large tail, was wagging it furiously.

It seems that Billy and Tommy had insisted in taking part in the performance, and they had been dressed in paper muslin, and had little horns and harness, and were decorated with flags and toys. While they were quiet they did look a little like reindeer; but their creeping motion betrayed them. Tommy had arranged very ingeniously a moveable tail, which, when he pulled a string, would was about very unnaturally. Santa Claus was evidently taken by surprise by the movement of the reindeer's tail, and whispered in a sharp tone, "Be quiet!" He then stepped a little forward and began :-

"Far from my home in the frozen North. To all good children I bring good cheer, And hope—"

Here Santa Claus paused, and looked at the chimney and the reindeer, and then repeat-

"To ak good children I bring cheer, And hope—and hope—"

Santa Claus had evidently forgotten his part, and after stammering and coughing for a moment, he began in an entirely different voice :- "My dear children, we have assembled together this beautiful, sunny aftennoon -I mean evening-I mean-once when I was in the war-

Here he was interrupted by some one say saying: "Why, Mr. Papper!"—Then the voice of Johnny was heard, "Why, Aunt Viney mamma calls Santa Claus Mr. Pepper." Al laughed at this, and the reindeer, thinking this good a chance, wagged his tai'.

By the time that the noise had subsided

Santa Claus had remembered his part, and everything went off nicely. Each of the children received a little present of candy or toys directly from the hands of Santa Claus, who, when all was distributed, disappeared with the reindeer and sleigh up the chimney. Then all the children were admitted to the room that they might have a look at the chimney, which Johnny soon informed the company was The children now played games to their

made of paper and sticks, and papa made it. heart's content. Soon Mr. Pepper walked into the room, looking as if he had never heard of Santa Claus, and when late at night the party broke up, everybody was pleased with the Christmas festival, and with the Pepper tamily's efforts to make them happy

No Irishman has a sinking of the heart so long as there's a bit of Cork in him.

Miscellaneous.

-According to the Russian paper Rasvet the total number of Jewish farmers in Russia is now probably upward of 100,000.

-The new ocean Pouyer-Quertier cable is mainly owned by French and Americans, but was made by English, and is asserted to be the finest ever laid.

-While a poorhouse was burning at Colchester, Conn., an idiot girl ran back deliberately into the flames, after she had been safely carried out of the building, and was burned to death.

-The Oxford Times says that "sweet girl (under) graduates." with golden bair, are now a recognized fact at Oxford. A Professor of Husbandry at Somerville Hall-the ladies' collegeis suggested.

-The Prophet Zadkiel has taken us in hand for 1880. "There will be feverish excitement in New York in May, and the marshalling of troops will rouse the martial instincts of the American

-The Norristown Herald regards approvingly the maintenance of the old custom of flinging an old slipper after a bride, but holds the practice of flinging after a would-be son-in-law a heavy boot containing the foot of a girl's father as des-

-Gastronomers assert that the merits of the truffle were very early recognized, and there is an Egyptian tradition that it found a place on the tables of the Pharons. Volailles truffees a la Perigard, was, in Talleyrand's opinion, thene plus ultra of the culinary accomplishment, and his chef was unexcelled in its production. Dogs are better for truttle hunting than pig, who are supposed to be special adepts at it, and, moreover, don't cat the dainty; pigs invariably do if they get the chance.

-For good sport Montana seems to be the happlest hunting ground. Two Scotch gentlemen who are travelling over the world, and everywhere looking for good shooting, have gone to San Francisco after several months' sport along Montana rivers. They say they were never in want of something royal to shoot at, finding buffaloes, elks, bears, deer, antelopes, mountain lions, lynxes, wild cats, and other game in abundance. They brought as trophies magnificent sets of elk and deer antiers, buffalo heads, bear and other robes. Twenty-eight bears, mostly grizzles, fell prey to their rifles. One of these was estimated to weigh 1,200 pounds, and measured thirty-eight inches around the forearm. The robe, handsome and well preserved, measures eight feet three inches from nose to

-There are several societies in London which furnish wedding portions to Jewish girls of the poorer classes. They are endowed by wealthy numbers of the faith, and poor Jews with daughters make weekly contributions, from sixpence down to a penny, in the names of their girls. Once a year, before the Passover or before New Years Day, there is a drawing by young women who are engaged to be married, the prizes ranging from \$250 to \$1,000, according to the capital of the society and the number of candidates. There are no blanks-each candidate draws something. On the occasion of a wedding the Jews of the neighborhood often contribute towards the bride's dowly. Young men, on seeking wives, maken point of learning whether the girls they fancy belong to any of

these societies. -Sidi Muley Hassan, the reigning Sultan of Morocco, may justly claim to be one of the unucklest sovereigns of his period, for prison has been administered to him in his food upon two successive occasions. Indeed the effect of the last dose he unconsciously swallowed has been to undermine his constitution so gravely that he has become a confirmed invalld. None of the drugs prescribed for him by his body-hakim have done him any good; so in sheer desperation he has sent off from Fez, his capital, to Mecca, a holy man of great local repute as his ambassador to the Keeper of the Sacred Kaaba, imploring that plous functionary to part, at any price, with the blessel broom daily used for dusting and polishing up the mystic marble that covers the Prophet's grave. The course of treatment imposed upon the august sufferer is very simple. It consists in hanging up the broom in his bed room, where its presence is expected to bring health, wealth and long life.

publishes an historical review on the relations existing between Germany and the country of the Czars from the time of Ivan the Terrible to the present day. It says that after the that he was not going to drive people into Napoleonic invasion of 1812, and particularly acts of violence, and that his unconstitutional, during the reign of Czar Nicholas, Russia was invaded by a borde of Germans, who took charge of large estates of the pristocrapy as overseers and balliffs, and in course of time became landowners themselves and acquired titles of nobility. The seamen were mere speculators, and ors voted for a Liberal in that borough he preyed upon the peasantry and farmers, treating them no better than cattle, and draining their life blood. Since that time Germans have been bitterly hated in Russia, and the apparant friendliness that was supposed to exist between the two countries during the time of the triple alliance was the hollowest sham. Between the Emperors, personally, there may have been amicable feeling, but it found no response in the hearts of the Russian people. On the other hand, the Germans have not been better disposed towards Russia, and it was declared between the countries, it would be welcomed by a large part of the population of both.

POST (0) BITS.

-Who was Scipio's wife?-Mississippi-o, of

-You may purchase any stamp at the Stamp-office, except the stamp of a gentleman. -What tribe of Indians could obtain a long with the most case?-Pawn-ees.

-"There's nothing like leather!" is an old saying and a true one. It is the sole support of —Is a ship's jolly-boat stouter than the rest of the boats?

Let a fool keep his mouth shat, lest flies make an entrance and worse things an exit.

A single glass of liquor too much may seperate lovers more widely than theocean ever

The happlest man is a benevolent one, for he owns stock in the happiness of all man-

—HAPPINESS.—To look back and approve: to look forward and hope.

—If we all had windows in our hearts, many of us would take good care to keep the blinds -Storm generally area mystery, but you can always see the drift of a snow storm.

—All the women of the villages on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico are in the habit of swimming. The young ladies are all diving believ

-Lord Kelly had a very red face. "Pray, my lord," said Roote to him, "come and look over my garden wall; my cucumbers are very back-wurd." -Bread is the staff of life, and liquor the stilts the former sustaining a man, and the latter elevating him for a fall.

-The swan subdues the engle when he attacks her on her own element; so the weakest may subdue the strongest foe, if he but keep his place and do his duty.

-You may wish to get a wife without a failing; but what if the lady, after you find her, hap-pens to be in the want of a husband of the same character.

—Idle men and swine are equally valueless in life; but the latter, unlike the former, have a value after death. —" Man," says Adam Smith, "is an animal that makes bargains. No other animal does this—no dog exchanges bones with another."

Doing His Part.—1 young doctor in a new settlement, on being asked to contribute towards enclosing and ornamenting the village cemetery, ve y coolly replied that if he filled it, he thought he should do his part.

Naturalist's Portfolio.

A Dog in his own Defence .- Averse from being convicted for grave misdemeanour and suffering the penalties of the law, a dog belonging to one Theodore Gordon, of Shepherd's Bush, has played a sensible part. It had been taken before Mr. Paget on the serious accus ation of biting a lad's pantaloons, and the evidence on the charge of ferocity was going hard against it, when the creature entered the court. Immediately comprehending the situation, it jumped upon the magistrate's desk, and, in lieu of a speech for the defence fondled the representative of offended justice; then the dog settled down quietly upon the chair, where its unimpeachable behaviour during the remainder of the case so wrought in its favour that, in place of being dangerous, it was declared playful, and liberated without even the necessity of finding bail. It is evident that, Artemus Ward's kangaroo, this Shepherd's Bush mastiff was extremely intelligent. Had it bitten the magistrate or worried the usher. or even barked at spectators who thronged the court, it might have met with the direst fate. But the dog enew that there was a time for all things, and that in the Hammersmith Court an affable, engaging manner would be preferable. In reviewing the conduct of this thoughtful animal, one is almost tempted to regret that it cannot imbue some of the lords of creation with equal sagacity. If some of longer. them only knew when to be quiet, a great step would be gained .- London Telegraph.

A DIVER'S RUSE WITH THE SHARKS .- An old leep-sea toiler, with long chapters of thrilling adventures in his memory, tells the following about some of his under-water companions: I dived once in Mobile Bay, where I put over 300 chains under an ironclad. The greatest annoyance that we had there was sharks. They didn't hardly tackle us, because with our armour we looked more like scarecrows than anything else. They would come sailing along, and gradually swim towards us with their big mouths wide open; but when within a few feet of us they would stop and lie there flapping their fins, and looking, it seemed to me, like the very evil one himself. Finally, we devised a way to scare them off that never failed to frighten them, so that they would stay away an hour or longer before they dared to come back. The armour we wear is airtight, you know. Our jacket-sleeves were fastened around our wrists with an elastic, so that the air could not escape. By running my finger under the sleeve of my jacket, I could let the air out, and as it rushed into the water it would make a sort of hissing noise, and a volume of bubbles shoot up. So whenever that if the Government were disposed to settle those sharks would come prowling around me the question a short bill might be introduced the question as the property of the property o I would hold out my arm towards them, and, putting my finger under the elastic of my acket-sleeve, I would let a jet of air out and send a stream of bubbles into the shark's face, with a hissing noise, like steam from a gauge cock. The way that those sharks would go scooting off was funny to behold."

Mr. Parnell at Birkenbead.

On the first of December at the Queen's Hall, Birkenhead, Mr. Parnell, M.P., lectured on the Irish Land Question. Ro referred at the outset to certain mendacious statements to which the Press had given circulation, and which were calculated to do great injury to the cause of English Liberalism, and in alluding to some information given by the Daily Telegraph's special correspondent, he denied that any landlord had been shot in Ire land since the commencement of the agitation, and said there had been a most remarkable absence of outrage or agrarian crimes of all

kinds. As for the man who was covered over with petroleum and set on fire, he existed only in the fertile imagination of the and Conservative, as of a character entirely to mislead, Mr. Parnell sketched the points -The Russkaja Retan, a Russian magazine, of difference between the English and Irish land systems, and, in reference to the present agitation, said that if they could succeed in beating Lord Beaconsfield and showing him they would be able to conduct their agitation | people. without any loss of life (applause). He was told, on very good authority, if the Irish electwould be returned, but they must not rush into the arms of the Liberals, unless the Liberal said he was a Liberal, not only as regarded England, but also as regarded Ireland (applause), when they merely asked Parliament to inquire into the nature and extent of the demands of their people, and to vote for a Parliamentary inquiry into them, the candidate who refused to pledge himself to such an inquiry was unworthy of the name of Liberal, and ought not to receive the votes of their countrymen. In Ireland weighty blows were being struck every day at the land system, there, and if they could hold themselves together, and restrain their people, there was no doubt that the downfall of that system was very near at hand (hear, hear). principle they insisted upon was that the people of Ireland were entitled to be governed according to the wishes of a majority of the people of Ireland. It was said, "You have no right to be a separate nation." He replied that the Creator of all nations made Ireland a nation (applause). The Irish people were separate and distinct from the English, and though there was no scientific frontier (laughter), there was a natural boundary between them, and nothing but mischief had ever resulted from the attempt of England to rule the Irish (applause). If at the next general election the Irish constituencies sent a bidy Ireland, they would very soon show an En-glish Government, be it Whig or Tory, that it lution. All that was said in the time of was utterly impossible to continue the un- O'Connell, and it was over the imprecations natural state of things at present existing in The following resolution was then carried-

Ireland (applause). "That in the opinion of the meeting the irrest of Mesers Davits, Daly, and Killen by the Government is an arbitrary and an immoral act, and contrary to the spirit of the English constitution, and that the Government which squanders the blood and riches of the people in unjust wars abroad while there is misery and famine at home stands condemned in the eyes of all thoughtful men." In acknowledging a vote of thanks at the to whom the Government had so long refused the title of a political prisoner. They were blamed for this agitation, but he replied that the Irish land question would never have attracted the attention it had but for agitation.

agitator of modern times—Dan O'Connell(applause). He asked them in cenclusion to help the agitator until legislative independence was obtained for Ireland (applause), and to vote for that candidate at the next election who would do the most for Ireland .- Irish Paper.

New Book.

The little brochure published by Mr. James McAran, 196 Murray street, Montreal, entitled Songs and Stories of Ireland," is very entertaining. It is sold for 10 cents.

IRISH NEWS.

The Mallow, Kanturk and Cork Unions have been added to to the list of districts in which special facilities are to be afforded for obtaining loans for public works. At the meeting of the Mallow Board of Guardians yesterday it was announced that several landords in the Union intend to avail themselves of the loans, and that considerable employment will be afforded immediately. A large number of laborers waited on the Board to your breath at once."-Eric [Pa.] Herail. petition for work, representing themselves to be in a state of sheer starvation, and when informed that no immediate employment was available, sixty of them entered the workhouse, stating they could stand the hunger no

A long discussion took place at the meeting of the Cork Town Council on December 7th, upon the proposal of the committee working the Artizans' Dwellings scheme, to employ Mr. Walker, senior, as valuer in the arbitration proceedings, at three guineas a day. This was objected to, on the ground that as a superannuated official Mr. Walker ought not to receive special renumeration. But it was replied that Mr. Waiker had special knowledge of this kind of work, and that the committee considered his services indispensable, whereupon the recommendation of the committee was adopted. The Town Hall Committee reported that they had ascertained the probable cost of obtaining the feesimple of the Sullivan's Quay site for the run through the pile. proposed Town Hall to be about £7,000, and that they had directed further inquiries to be literary women, asked an authoress if she made as to the terms on which the owners | could throw any light on kissing. "I could," would dispose of their interest. An offer had | said she, looking urchly at him; "but I think been made by Mr. Fox to sell the premises, it's better in the dark." South Mall, for the purpose, but the committee had rejected it.

W. H. O'Sullivan, M.P., was read suggesting that if the Government were disposed to settle giving all tenants security in their holdings all the others have failed to give the correct at Griffith's valuation, and compensating those landlords who had not advanced their rents during the past thirty years by paying them for the differences between the val intion and the actual rent, but giving nothing to those who had been charging what are known as rack-rents. Mr. Gray. M.P., who spoke to one of the resolutions, advised the people, while agitating for a peasant proprietary, not to lose sight of the demand for fixity of tenure at fair rents. The creation of a peasant proprietary would necessarily be a slow process, whereas fixity of tenure would afford immediate relief, and reach classes who could not be benefitted by the alternative proposal. A resolution was adopted pledging the farmers of the county to toke no farm from which a tenant had been ericted in consequence of his not paying a rack-rent, or from any other unjust metive.

The Agitation in Ireland.

We translate the following from the PUnivers (Paris); "We can say from the present moment that the policy of the English Government not be in accord with the national movement correspondent. He himself had seen the M.P. which, in Ireland, claims with unanimity a who had his ears cut off with his ears on reform of the tenant laws. These laws are who had his ears cut off with his ears on (laughter). After describing the attitude of the English and Scotch Press, both Liberal and Conservative, as of a character entirely so much; the Irish Bishops, representatives, writers and the most popular orators, have exposed to the world the iniquity of a state of things which, periodically, throws the country into the most dangerous crises. Something other than acts of authority would be necessary to give reason for an agitation, which in some few cases, has surpassed legal illegal, and violent conduct was not to find limits, but which is in general, the legitimate imitators in Ireland, he had no doubt that expression of the unanimous wish of the

The English press, which loses no opportunity of caluminating the sister isle, may well wish to transform this agitation into an anti-legal and seditious campaign, but it will not succeed in deceiving the world in regard to the nature of the claims of Ireland. If misery, famine, and the tortures which are to-day the lot of many portions of Ireland have made the speakers at a few rare meetings outstep the bounds of legitimate resistance, that is no reason to deny the necessity of the reforms which the masses of the Irish claim, and which will be adopted at an early

We wish for no further proof than one of the late acts of the English Government ; the fact will be remembered that recently, the Ministry, by the mouth of Lord Beaconsfield. declared that there was nothing very serious in the crisis in Ireland, and now the Government this week granted to the "Poor Law Boards" the authority to effect loans, to be paid back to the Government, commencing from the third year, without interest.

Now, why was this authorization to borrow accorded to the local corporations of Ireland? Solely to allow them to establish the " works of help," which fifteen persons, bishops and representatives of Ireland, declared to be of urgent necessity, which the Government, "according to the best information," judged to be useless.

Again, let us not, on the faith of the great London journals, believe that the whole of of men to the House of Commons to represent | Ireland, a prey to the exciting appeals of the and sinister threats of the English press that he led the people of Ireland to the conquest of their first liberties.

Not more than then is Ireland at the present time wanting in enlightened and vigilant guides, who know how to dissuade the people from the way of violence into which, perhaps, some over estimated patriot, whose power vanishes at the word of a bishop, might endeavor to lead them.

In regard to the land question, it is not unlikely, that before long it will be decided. How could we do otherwise than believe close of the meeting, Mr. Parnell said that as firmly in this solution when we see the adregarded the land movement he could not claim much credit either for its inception or bishops, the members of Parliament for having carried it on. The man who be-gan the land movement and was entitled to of which the existing crisis shows the the credit of the commencement was Michael urgency; when, on this question of the soil, Davitt (loud cheers), who had carried out his we see men like Mr. O'Donoghue clasping the work in spite of remarkable disadvantage, and | hand of the other Irish members, whom the English press contemptuously designates as "Obstructionists" and "Socialists"

Certainly, like Catholic Emancipation and Catholic Education, it is hard to extract the land reform from "generous" England. But (applause) Agitation was a good thing, so the Irish have on their side right and justice; let them stick to the advice of the greatest they have also on their behalf the sympathy

of the whole world, except, perhaps, that of M. Gambetta and the French Republic, where the Irish are styled cierical demagogues and revolutionists.

It is a strange spectacle to see the standard of the 4th of September, then mised in the cause of Republican ideas, now raised against the claims of a people for their rights. Gracehos seditione querentes. But it is necessary, it would appear, for the Gambetta Republic to beg for English sympathy. The honor and liberty of Ireland are but little in comparison with "a moral alliance," which, up to the present day, has been of no other use to France, save the showering of compliments on Gambetta.

Miscellancous.

Beautiful young equaws of the Indian Nation make a sensation at Texas dances.

I IWe saw a girl the other day who was just is pretty as she could be," but, poor thing, she couldn't be very pretty .- Boston Post.

The Persian salutes you with "May God cool your eye," the Chicagoan with "Change

Surgeons who examined a man in France five minutes after he was guillotined, say that the lesions in his brain prove him an irresponsible lunatic.

The deepest well in the world is at Buda Pesth, Hungary. The total depth is 3,200 feet, and the temperature of the water it yields is nearly 165 degrees Fahrenheit. The legislature should never rest content

till it has passed a law to prevent barbers from drinking Medford rum on the same day they eat raw onions .- Woonsocket Reporter. When a tobacconist sees Wendell Phillips

coming he rushes out and takes in his Indian before the philanthropist gets a chance to ruin his trade by denouncing the image as in-The Michigan granger has heard of the business boom, and charges \$4 to \$5.50 for a

"jag" of wood alleged to contain a cord, An old bachelor, who particularly hated

" Papa, they don't have any stone in Ireland, do they ?" asked a little Loy, the other At a large popular meeting on the Land day. "Yes my boy; but why do you ask such Question held at Nenagh, a letter from Mr. | a question?" "Because, papa, I thought it was all sham-rock over there." Pedagogue-What is the meaning of the

the Latin verb ignosco? Tail student [after

lefinition]-I don't know. Pedagogue-Right. Go up head .- b rehange. A French gentlemen meets a young and pretty American girl in Paris. "What in the world are you doing here?" "I'm spending

my honeymoon." "But where is your husand?" "Oh, he's in New York." Mainly at the instance of Adelina Patti, the pitch of instruments at the Italian opera. London, is next season to be lowered to the diapason normal. It will involve an outlay

of \$5,000 for new wood instruments. An exchange has a report of "a sensation at sea." If you have ever been at sea you have probably experienced it. It steals over you soon after breakfast, and displays the surging, unrestful disposition of a youthful

LOCAL NEWS.

MONDAY.

HUNAWAY .- On Saturday there were several cases of runaway horses, but in no instance was any further damage done than the whole or partial demolition of the sleighs.

Immigration .- Yesterday about 30 immigrants, the majority being English, arrived inthis city en conte for Western Canada. During their stay they were accommodated at the Mansion House.

To PROTEST. - An indignation mass meeting of citizens will shortly be held in the East End for the purpose of ventilating views on the situation of the railway terminus. A petition is in circulation for signature, and is being numerously signed, condemning the site of the Quebec Gate Barracks for a ter-minal building. Mr. Chapleau will be present, and address the meeting.

Insane.-Yesterday a young woman named Caroline Boisvert applied for protection at the Central Police Station, but as she complained of sickness was removed to the General Hospital. In the evening she was sent back to the station, as she had the appearance of being of unsound mind. Dr. Picault was sent for, and pronounced her insane. She will probably be sent to the asylum to-day.

Montreal Horse Market.

Monday, Dec. 22.

The volume of business done in horses here during the past week shows a considerable improvement, the official statement of shipments to the United States from this city showing a total of 139 horses, costing \$10,705, against 127 horses, valued at \$8,972.50, for the week previous. On Saturday, however, business had fallen officingly on account of insufficient offerings; buyers continue to report good horses scarce at any price; for first class animals, \$70 to \$75 each could be readily obtained, but there are very few offering. Estimating the duty of 29 per cent, freight and other expenses in shipping, the value of korses at their destination in the United States 14 about 33 per cent above their actual cost here. During the week some half dozes, car loads have been shipped from the American House yards by buyers from Pennsylvania, and different places in the States of Maine and Massachusetts. The average prices paid for the best horses are said to range from \$70 to \$80 each; on Saturday, Mr. Dean, of Boston, bought from Mr. Morris Hicks at \$75 each. There are at present 30 or 40 horses in the American House stables, ready for shipment this week, and about 10 American buyers remained here over Sunday.

The local demand is dual, and little or no business was done on the Corporation market during the week. Following is the list of shipments made from this city to U. S. during the week through the office of the American buyers remained here over Sunday.

December 13, 14 horses at \$1,365; December 13, 6 do at \$1,532; December 16, 10 do at \$1,242; December 17, 11 at \$1,052; December 16, 21 do at \$1,242; December 17, 14 at \$1,052; December 17, 16 do at \$1,270. A brisk demand for horses continues in Quebec for American markets, and farmors in that vicinity are realizing profitable prices ranging from \$85 to 70 each for stock. Several new American buyers were expected in Quebec on Saturday, and the outlook for an increase of business is encouraging. MONDAY, Dec. 22.

—It is now announced that Mr. Edison does not propose to give a pub ic exhibition of his electric light on New Year's day, he destring to keep the secret of his discovery yet a little while

—Fontenelle lived to be nearly a hundred years old. A lady, of nearly the same age, said to him one day in a large company, "Monsleur, you and I stay here so long, that I have a notion death has fargotten us," "Speak as low as you can," said Fontenelle, "lest you should remind him of us!"

him of us!"

—He was a jolly old farmer on Lord X.'s estate in the West, and had just paid his rent, when his lordship said unto him, "My good man, will you take a little cider?" The tenant had some, and remarked, "Did you make much cider last year," my lord?" "Yes, sixteen barrels." "Then," said the farmer, eyeing his barrels." "Then." said the farmer, eveing his glass. "I genes, my lord, if so be as how your lordship had bad another apple you might have made another barrel."

same manner. They will also have braces or collar beams.

"The ridge board will be 2 x 10.

"On the west end of main building, to give the necessary amount of strength to carry the the load, frame a truss above the girt on each side, making the girt the tie-beam, and put in a x 8 principals. Frame the whole together properly, strap the principals to the the girt, and put a suspension rod with nuts and washers into each truss.

each truss.
"Cover exterior of the building, roof included, with hemlock boards, set window and door frames, and shingle the whole building, lean-to included.

with hemock that seek whole building, lean-to included.

"The raiters will project is inches beyond the line of the building, and the boarding will run up by the rafters till it meets the root be arding.

"All floor joist will be 2x 12 and 16 inches apart from centers. Headers and trimmers for liatehways 3x 12.

"Make first floor gangway, front half of cow stalls, five fect out from the side walls and floor of horse stable of 2 inch plank matched with splines. Gover the rest of first floor with 2x 3 jo st one inch apart and splked down.

"In the stable floor and back of the horses there will be a gutter with a pitch to the west, to take the water to the manure pit.

"Cover second story floor with 2-inch plank, matched with splines and spiked to floor beams. The flooring to be notched for posts and studs, and to fit up close to the outer boarding.

"All the windows are to have plain cases. They will be glazed with ordinary 8 x 10 glass. Besides the number of windows shown in the plan there will be one of the same size in each peak.

"All doors not otherwise described will be

peak.

"All doors not otherwise described will be hung with rollers at the top, and the frames of sliding doors will be of 2-inch plank.

"Fit up the horse stables with permanent partitions the whole height of the story, making the stall divisions of the usual height. "Close the mangers up at the bottom and in front up to the ceiling. In the center there will be an opening horse-collar shape, with a castiron rim, and the bottom of mangers will be covered with sheet zine.

what the notion of integers will be sheet zinc.

"From gangway on second floor there will be covered openings to let down feed into the mangers.
"Opposite the horse stable there will be an ox stable as shown on plan, fitted with a permanent partition, and to have openings on gang way

for jeeding.

"On the second floor there will be permanent partitions set and celled on one side and overlead with I-inch matched spruce. The doors will all be battened, and that to the chamber will have a lock and catch.

"The hatches on both floors will be hung on hinges and will each have a ring and staple

rery lowest point, must be worth far more than \$700 a year.

The increased value of the manure alone, over that which lies in an open barn-yard exposed to rain and sun, to "drenching and bleaching," would go far toward making up the amount, which is only \$14 per annum for each animal accommodated.

The barn is somewhat more expensive in the item of doors and windows than it would need to be if soiling were not intended. For this, it is important to secure the most perfect ventilation in warm weather, which is accomplished in the case in question by the use of six doors, five feet wide, one door ten fect wide, ten single windows, and one double one, and by very thorough ventilation from above.

The doors are all hung from the top on iron rails, and the single ones close against stout jambs.

"Very few farmers are aware of the precise amount of shelter needed for their crops, but lay their plans of out-buildings from vague conjecture or guessing. As a consequence, much of their products have to be stacked outside, after their buildings have been completed; and if additions are made, they must of necessity be put up at the expense of convenient arrangement. A brief example will show how the capacity of the barn may be accurately adapted to the size of the farm.

"Suppose, for example, that the farm con-

up at the expense of convenient arrangement. A brief example will show how the capacity of the barn may be accurately adapted to the size of the farm.

"Suppose, for example, that the farm contains one hundred acres, of which ninety are good arable land; and that one-third each are devoted to meadow, pasture, and grain. Ten acres of the latter may be corn, stored in a separate building. The meadow should afford two tons per acre, and yield sixty tons; the sown grain, 20 acres, may yield a corresponding bulk of straw, or forly tons. The barn should, therefore, besides other matters, have a capacity for one hundred tons, or over one ton per acre as an average. Allowing 500 cubic feet for each ton (perhaps 600 would be nearer) it would require a bay or mow 40 feet long and 10 feet wide for a ton and a half to each foot of depth. If the barn were forty feet wide, with eighteen feet posts, and eight feet of basement, about forty-five tons could be stowed away in a bay reaching from basement to peak. Two such bays, or equivalent space, would be required for the products of ninety well-cultivated acres. Such a building is much larger than is usually allowed; and yet without it there must be a large waste, as every farmer is aware who stacks his hay out; or a large expenditure of labor in pitching and repitching sheaves of grain in thrashing.

"In addition to this, as we have already seen, there should be ample room for the shelter of domestic animals. In estimating the space required, including feeding alleys, etc. a horse should have 75 square feet; a cow 45 feet; and sheep about 10 square feet each. The basement of a barn, therefore, 40 by 75 feet in the clear, will stable 30 cattle and 150 sheep, and a row of stable arcress one end will afford room for eight horses. The thirty acres each of pasture and meadow, and the ten acres of corn-fodder, already spoken of, with a portion of grain and roots, would probably keep about this number of animals. and consequently a bern with a basement of less size than 40 by 75 wou

(To be Continued).

AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Buildings—Continued.

"All the materials for this building will be farnished by the owner, and the contractor is to put them together in. The work of framing, resisting, and covering, including shingling sides and root, to be completed in thirty days from the time that the foundation walls are ready for the sills.

"On the time that the foundation walls are ready for the sills in porths side of second story floor. On the south and ends the wall will be carried up on eight of under side of second story floor. On the south and ends the wall will be carried up one foot show the prace is an on these three will be an a x x sill treat on the sull ment of the summer-breast will be summer-breast will be summer-breast will be summer-breast will be supported on two plores, and the beauth of the summer-breast will be supported on two plores, will be start floor and over plers there will be & x S placed edgwils.

"On the first floor and over plers there will be & x S placed edgwils.

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"On the first floor and over plers there will be a x S supports under two-inch flooring the summer over the summer over

THE WEST WINCHESTER CRIME.

Arrest of Mrs. Brown-Re-opening of the Case-Continuation of the Enquiry.

WEST WINCHESTER, December 16 .- Mis. Brown, widow of the late Robert Brown, murdered last autumn, was arraigned before Mr. David Rae, Acting Magistrate, and George Milloy, M. L. Beach, and E. H. Mills, Assisting Magistrates. She was taken by a warrant at the instance of Thomas Brown, brother of the deceased. Mr. L. Tyrrell appeared in the interest of the defence, and Mr. Whitney assisted the Bench of Magistrates. Mr. Tyrrell brought some objections to the complaint, but allowed the proceedings to go on under protest. The proceedings commenced at about two o'clock in Beach's Hall, and between one to two hundred spectators listened with interest to the proceedings. The first witness examined gave evidence at Clark Brown's trial, but nothing different from his statement was elicited, although he was closely questioned by both lawyers and magistrates. The second witness called was Joseph Brown, who also had given evidence at Clark Brown's trial. His evidence rather went to show that Mrs. Brown had left the house the night of the murder at a very early stage of the tragedy, and that the deed could scarcely be more than well commenced when she must have left the house. The third witness examined was Mrs. E Christie, who stated that she had lived with the family several times during the past twelve years, that Mrs. Brown had asked her if she would help her (Mrs. Brown) to put Robert out of the way, several times during the last five years, and had asked how hinges and will each have a ring and staple flushed in.

"Over the hatches there will be an eye secured too far back, but the last time the onestoo far back, but the last time the questo the ridge-board for a fall.

"There will be a bridge to floor of second story, made of x & chestnut sleepers, and covered to make the story made of x & chestnut sleepers, and covered to make the studence was allowed. The witness "There will be a bridge to floor of second story, made of 8 x 8 chestnut sleepers, and covered with 3 inch plank. On each side of manure and covered with 3 inch plank. On each side of manure and covered with 3 inch plank. On each side of manure and covered with 3 inch plank. On each side of manure and covered with 3 inch plank. On each side of manure and covered with 3 inch plank. On each side of manure and wooden sponts to take off the water from the root, also at the end of lean-to. All the outside doors have platforms in root."

For poultry, animals sick with contagious discasenses, and such uses, small inexpensive buildings have been erected in the yard, as remote as possible from the barn. The swine are kept entirely in the manure cellar, being fed through a shoot from the feeding floor.

The entire cpst of this barn, including the digging of the cellar, materials and labor, and a liberal estimate for the cost of steam and waterworks, and a horse hay-fork, will not exceed \$7,500, or a yearly cost for interest, repairs, and insurance, of \$700. It would be difficult to estimate in figures the yearly value of such a barn to the perfect protection of all manure made, the sheltering of fifty animals and of all the implements and vehicles required on the farm, the saving of the labor of watering stock, the great eccomy of such convenient feeding arrangements, the ability of two ment to cut a week's supply of fodder in two hours by the ald of a steam engine, the storage of 120 tons of hay, and the reduction of the labor of "solling" to its very lowest point, must be worth far more than \$700 a year.

The Increased value of the manure alone, over the increased value of the manure alone, over the propositions of Mrs. Brown before the much saked being one year ago last sum—mer, the said she had told her sister, Mrs. Baillie, of the propositions of Mrs. Brown told the propositions of Mrs. Brown to told the propositions of Mrs. End not told the propositions of Mrs. Brown told the propositions of Mrs. End not told the r

a square-cornered axe, still that it was his opinion that it was caused by a knife, and that after mature reflection, he thought it was not possible the wound described could be caused by any instrument except a knife; on the neck of Addie there were distinct finger marks which must have been caused before death, evidently to prevent her from screaming. The finger marks were made with clean hands; he saw Clark about twenty minutes after the murder, and although his hands had been washed they still showed signs of having been bloody, as there was blood about the finger nails; the doctor here produced a jackknife; he said he got it from Charles Brown Charles said he got it from his mother, who said she had found it in the cellar; the knife had an ivory or bone handle, and showed blood stains.

By Mr. Tyrrell-I would not undertake to swear that the stains on the knife were blood: stains; the stains on the hand could not be caused by rust; Charles told me his mother found the knife behind the pork bar. rel; the wound described might have been caused by a larger knife than the one pro-

duced. To George Mulloy, J. P .- In my opinion, from the appearance of the blood on the wall of the room where Robert Brown was mur dered, it would not have been possible for the blood to have dried on the hands that made the finger prints on the wall, so that the finger prints on the girl's neck would have been clean; I examined the neck of the girl the lady's bag from College Station. first night, also the next morning.

Patrick Fallen's evidence was the same as given at the Coroner's inquest, except that he stated that the prisoner had told him that she had followed Robert Brown down stairs before the snuff of the candle had gone out, but when he met her on the road opposite John Brown's she told him for God's sake to hurry up, for they had killed Robert and Addie, and were killing Clark; Clark's hands and feet and clothes were very bloody. David Christie's testimony was a corroboration of Fallen's.

Charles Brown, son of the prisoner-Recognized the knife as having belonged to my father; my mother gave it to me some time between the sentence and execution of Clark; my mother asked me if I knew the knife: I said it was my father's; she told me she found it in the cellar, behind the pork barrel; Thomas Brown suggested that coal this morning.

oil be put on it; I notice red stains on it now; I noticed them shortly after I got the knife; we killed a sheep with it since, but noticed the stains before we killed the sheep we found some strychnine in the horse stable in a bottle; my mother tasted it, and said it was strychnine; she asked me to give it to her; I said I would be apt to, meaning that I would not.

To Mr. Tyrrel-I believed my mother would be put on her trial for the murder of my father; Thomas Brown told me I had better give the knife up, for fear I would lose it; he advised me not to say anything to my mother about it; my father lost the knife in June or July last; I did not tell her the knite would be used in evidence against her. Ellen Brown's testimony was similar to

that given at the inquest. Margaret Caulhart being sworn, said-I lived at Mrs. Brown's from March till the 23rd of last January; Mrs. Brown told me a dozen times that she wished her husband was

dead; I thought her reasons were because he drank; I have seen him under the influence of liquor; she did not make these statements to me at the time he was in liquor; they always lived agreeable together so far as I ever saw; never heard her making such expressions in reference to anybody else.

William Gardiner said-I was at Mrs. R. Brown's this fall; she showed me over the house since the murder; she said, dear me, he was calling murder all the time.

Mrs. Christie, who was examined yesterday, was recalled, and stated that Mrs. Brown said that for that matter we could bury him in the cellar; this was immediately after making one of the proposals mentioned in my evidence yesterday; she said we could make up a story and no one would mistrust.

E. Sharp, sworn-Mrs. Brown came to my place, and went to the room where Clark was in my hotel after his arrest; Clark said, mother, I have confessed all; Mrs. Brown said, Oh! Clark, why did you do it; he said, Oh! ma, for our good and your good too; he said he felt a great deal better since he had confessed; I took him to mean the confession was for their good.

Andrew Brown, sworn-Mrs. Brown said to me I do not believe it was Clark that did it; I believe the first story was the right one; she said the reason that Clark confessed was that Stallmyer and another man told him that would be all that would save me and his wife; she said, Oh! he has got to die for me; I wish I could take his place.

Alexander Stallmyer said-I have heard the evidence just given by Andrew Brown. I never told Clark Brown that he had better confess in order to save his wife and mother. I never held out any inducements to Clark to make a confession. I charged him with committing the murder, and said it would be better to make a clean breast of it.

Mr. Tyrrell, on behalf of Mrs. Brown, asked that George Henderson be allowed to give evidence, also Winnie Brown and Thomas

Mr. Whitney replied that the learned gen-tlemen seemed to wish either to aid the prosecution or to set up a defence, either of which courses was absurd.

This closed the investigation, and the Magistrates are holding a final sitting of the Bench; and the decision will be given tomorrow morning.

WEST WINCHESTER, December 18 .- In the case of Mrs. Brown the decision is, two Magistrates for committing her and two against. The matter has been submitted to the County Crown Attorney, at Cornwall, and it is expected he will make as early a decision as possible; it is believed he will commit her. The feeling among the people is that she should be committed.

CHASED BY PIRATES.

HALIFAN, December 16 .- The Shelburne mer, the evidence was allowed. The witness schooner Laura Bruce met with an adventure said she had told her sister, Mrs. Baillie, of among the West India Islands on the voyage the propositions of Mrs. Brown before the from St. Jago de Cuba to this port. She left St. Jago on the 16th; on the 20th the mate, Brown, because she supposed Mrs. Brown Edward Sterling, was taken with fever, and the captain was afterwards seized with the same malady. The vessel was under control of the crew. A succession of northeast gales drove them to the westward, into long. 76, and they lost their jibboom, and had their sails split. On December the 5th they made the land off Nantucket, and being unable to weather the shoals, owing to the strong alt-Mrs. Brown, notwithstanding the evidence of erly winds blowing at the time, decided to Mrs. Christie. Great sympathy is manifested bear up the Vineyard Haven to repair sails for the aged parents of Mrs. Brown, who live and obtain medical assistance. When near the supposed uninhabited island of Marequana, a small vessel, schooner-rigged was seen at the only place of anchorage about the island. The Laura Bruce tacked to get out of McIntyre gave it as his decided opinion that | the way, but the stranger seemed desirous of bearing down upon them, and followed in every direction the Laura Bruce took to avoid her. At first the stranger was only under jib and toresail, but as the Laura Bruce showed a desire to get away, her main sail was also hoisted, and it became evident that the stranger meant to overhaul them if possible, but after a pursuit of about 40 miles, the chase was abandoned, and no more was seen of the unwelcome stranger. She was painted black, and showed no color, nor made a signal of any kind. Although at one time she was within half a mile of the Laura Bruce, no name could be made out, nor were any men seen on deck.

SCOTCH NEWS.

In honor of the marriage of Miss Malcolm Douglas, hoiress of the estate of Cavers, to Captain Palmer, celebrated in London on the 13th ult., there were great rejoicings at Hawick and throughout the estate.

Lord Berriedale attains his majority at the end of this month, and arrangements are being made for presenting his lordship with a testimonial of respect, subscribed for by the Earl of Caithness' tenants and other gentle

At the Glasgow Central Police Court, on Nov. 23, Matthew Chapman Fleming, a Bailie in Airdrie fourteen years ago, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for stealing a

Mr. J. C. Mackenzie, the veteran antiqua rian and teetotaller, of Kirkcudbright, has presented an ancient bottle to the Curling Club of the burgh, and at the dinner which took place the other evening the magistrates present actually had it filled with whiskey "in honor of the donor!"

The other day several laborers were working on a carrot field on the farm of Kilantrae, tenanted by Mr. Mair. Among the rest were Hugh McGenn, aged 72 years, and a young girl named Mina Douglas. In a playful scuffle the latter fell upon the former, and from the effects of the fall the old man died.

Death of the M.P. for Lanark.

ALMONTE, Ont., December 17 .- Mr. Daniel Galbraith, M.P. for North Lanark, died here

THE LAND AGITATION.

Demonstration at Hyde Park.

November, 30.

A great mass meeting convened by a branch of the Home Rule Executive Committee made a demonstration in Hyde Park to protest sgainst the action of the Government in arresting a demonstration in Hyde Park to protest sgainst the action of the Government in arresting a Messrs Killen, Daly, and Davitt, and express sympathy with them in the objects of their agitation. Contingents of the meeting were formed early in the afternoon at the Broadway, Dept ford, the Obelisk, Blackfriar road, Welcloss square, Clerkenwell green, Easton road, clean of Grove, and marched to cut road, and Lisson Grove, and marched to cut road, and Lisson Grove, and marched to cut road, and Lisson Grove, and marched to cut road and Lisson in the Colock, and the Park shortly after two o'clock. The line of ramch was along Cockspur street. Pall Mall, St. Janne's street, and along Piccadilly. The hour appointed for the meeting was three o'clock, a stand for speakers was formed of two or three builder's planks, laid upon tresties, with a form in front to increase the area of the platform, the whole a structure having at the back, near the centre, the synthemetry of a large tree standers, tree once and themselves subjected to a pressure which promised to become serious and dangerous. There was in fact, every sign that the proposed demonstration would be a very rough aftair. The arrangements, if there were any, were about as bad as they could have been. There was no valence of the platform, and themselves subjected to a pressure which promised to become serious and dangerous. There was in fact, every sign that the proposed demonstration would be a very rough aftair. The arrangements, if there were any, were about as bad as they could have been. There was no valence of the park was an alternative to be conveners of the meeting to keep a ring around the platform, and the proposed demonstration would per serious and dangerous. The Loudon Irish wore, no doubt, present in large numbers, but London also contributed the roughts, and the proceedings were all t

M.P., presided, and at the other Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P.
On Mr. Redmond being voted in the "chair-less" chair, he said—I thank you for calling me to the chair, at one part of this most magnificent meeting, to which the Irishmen of London have come in thousands to prove to the Government of the country that it is not by the old and miserable system of State prosecutions that agitation for the rights, for the happiness, for the safety, and for the free principles held dear by Irishmen can at this time of day be put down. (Loud cheers.) Fellow-country, iet us have no mistake about the object of our meeting to-day. You know that the enemies of Irishmen have misrepresented the course which has been taken by their patriotic leaders and representatives in Parliament during this Land agitation. It has been represented that the objects of the agitation are directed against the principles of justice and of right—(A. Voice—no, no)—against the rights of property, against the teachings of Caand of right—(A Voice—no, no)—against the rights of property, against the teachings of Catholics, and I say that a greater calumny and a fouler falsehood never has been circulated by the Press of this country. (Hear hear.) Ireland is now, as she has ever been since the early days of St. Patrick, faithful and true to the cause of honor and morality, and faithful also to the teachings of the great Catholic Clurch. (Hear, hear.) I will not detain you with a long speech, for speeches are nothing compared with the aspect of this magnificent gathering I see before me to-day. (Cheers.) We come here not to endoyse the words of any man, but to assert in an emphatic manner the rights of Ireland to agitate, undisturbed by miserable Government prosecutions in regard to objects which are honor emphatic manner the rights of fread to agretate, undisturbed by miserable Government prosecutions in regard to objects which are honorable, which are patriotic, and which every honest mind and every faithful Catholic would shed their last drop of blood to obtain. [Cheers.] I will now call upon the hon, member for Longford, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, to address a few words to you.

I will now call upon the non, member for Longford, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, to address a few words to you.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., who was received with prolonged cheering, said—I have seen a great many public meetings, but it never was my fortune to see a meeting so vast and so splendid as this assembly here to day. [Cheers,] You have come in your thousands to make a protest against the most unconstitutional and most lilegal prosecution instituted against the three gentlemen who have been arrested. It is a prosecution meant to put down Constitutional agitation in favor of the rights of Ireland. That miserable and abortive attempt is the last effort of a despairing Tory Government, and will not succeed. We are here to protest against disorderly and lawless prosecutions, and on that ground we take our firm stand and appeal to all that are here, Englishmen as well as Irishmen, to assist us in that effort. The first resolution that I have the honor to propose declares—

"Thus we, the Irishmen of London, protest

men, to assist us in that effort. The first resolution that I have the bonor to propose declares—
"That we, the Irishmen of London, protest against the arbitrary conduct of the Government in arresting Messrs. Davitt, Daly, and Killen, thus endeavouring to suppressfreedom of speech, and we condemn the summary manner of their arrest, and call upon the Government to abandon the unconstitutional prosecution of these gentlemen."

Mr. Coan, Barrister, seconded the resolution which was enthusiastically carried.

Mr. Reardon, ex-member for Athlone, moved the next resolution as follows:—
"That we offer our sympathy to the suffering people of Ireland in their present distress, and are of opinion that a reform of the land laws of the country, so as to enable the cultivators to become the owners of the soil, is imperatively called for, and we recognize the present condition of the agricultural population of Ireland as the result of victous land laws maintained there by the British Government for the benefit of an exclusive class and to the detriment of the vast body of the people; and further, we protest against the attempt to suppress constitutional advocacy for the redress of admitted grievances as calculated to drive people into the adoption of violent remedies."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Redmond, supported by Mr. Rouse, and was carried by acclamation.

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The resolution was seconded by Mr. John Redmond, supported by Mr. Rouse, and was carried by acciamation.

This meeting concluded with "Three Cheers for the chairman, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, and the political prisoners."

It was with great difficulty that Mr. O'Connor Power could gain the platform at the meeting over which he prosided, and to which he proceeded after leaving the first. His arrival on the platform was greeted with loud cheering, and it was followed by a tremendous crush and din raised by the rough portion of the platform.

The hour member, in his address on being called to the chair, congratulated the noble assembly, composed, he said of 100,000 Irishmen and friends of Irishmen, as the unconquerable spirit of public liberty by which it was actuated. Having denounced as unconstitutional the condition of the Government in reference to the rent gitation in Iroland, he went on to say he could prove from the speeches of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bight, and Mr. Lowe that the ablest statesmen often indulged in language on which any Orown grace. The language even of Lord Beaconsfield might be so constructed. (Hisses) He asked them not to lies Lord Beaconsfield, for though some of the Jows traced their descent from the impenitent thief who died on the cross—laughter—they should remember there were others who were very respectfully descended, even from Abraham, Isanc, and Jacob—Great laughter and therefore it was possibe that Lord

Beaconsfield had very respectable progenitors. The hon, member proceeded to read extracts from the Prime Minister's book, "a revolutionary epic," published in 1881, and again in 1864, with the object of fastening upon him language of a strongly seditions character. At this part of his speech, however, the platform was invaded in force by the crowd, and the support knocked away at the end. Great confusion ensued, and further attempts and reporting occame out of the question. The hon, member having at length concluded his address, the two resolutions proposed at the other meeting were again put here and agreed to.

address, the two resolutions proposed at the other meeting were again put here and agreed to.

Mr. J. O'Connor moving and Mr. McCann seconding the first, and Mr. Mooney moving and M. Callan M.P., seconding the second. The hon, member said he did so because it commended itself to their consideration by its truthfulness and moderation. Ten years ago, when Mr. Gladstone introduced the Land Bill of 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of that little band of ten 1870, he had been one of the protein was the fall recognition which did not recognized the fact that the only solution of the problem was the fall recognition by law of the tenants charter, and three years lixtly of tenure, fair rents and free sale. (Cheers.) With respect to the evil consequent on the present system, and the absolute necessity that existed for immediate legislation, he had personal knowledge. Two months ago he had gone over to treland to attend to his registry sessions at Dundalk—[cheers for Dundalk] where he had to contend against an unboly alliance of Whiggery and corruption, which, he was glad to say, he had defeated in the persons of the Whig and Tory agents of an English and anti-trish Whig barrister. He had gone on a tour of inspection through the Western and North-Western districts of King's County, Galway, Roscommon, Leitrim, Mayo, Silgo, Donegal, and Tyrone, and everywhere he found that in proportion as the people were dependent on potatoes for food and turf as their fuel. So in almost similar proportions potatoes had failed and turf could not be saved. In the remote rural and mountain districts the famine which un

Very few policemen were anywhere to be seen about the Park, but there was a force of 600 men held in reserve, under Colonel Henderson and Superintendent Guernon. — Irish

Foreign Notes.

Prince Leopold of England will shortly be created Dake of Kent.

A southern California ranchman boasts of having killed two Indians with the same bullet, which passed through one into the other.

The report is current down East that Bishop Clark of Rhode Island has become a believer in the actuality of spiritual communications; but he has not publicly acknowledged any such be-

M. Aristide Dumont's new dally paper. Gil Blas, described as "a pale copy of Figure," has not yet set the Seine on fire; yet another imitation of Figure is threatenep, of which M. Scholl is to be editor, and Baron Seilllere will find the money. It is decreed by the Prussian military authori-

ties that any officer who shall be struck by a civil an must forthwith draw draw upon that civilian, though the latter is unarmed and defenceless, and cut him down upon the spot. An officer neglecting to perform this duty is liable to be cashiered. The two Presidents of the Republic of San Marino have issued a proclamation against gam-

bling and public corruption at large, denying that a "hell" is to be started on their soil. "It is not," they sententiously observe, "material prosperity that keeps up free States, but virtue." Ebenezer Elliot, the English "Corn law

rhymer," had the following opinion of Communists:

What is a Communist? One who hath yearntings
for equal division of unequal earnings:
Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing
To fork out his penny and take up your shil-

ling.

It is remarked of the late M. Delane that, as a writer, he took no conspicuous place, having followed the advice of a brother editor, who said: I will take good care never to write a line in my own paper, as I have conflicting interests enough to manage without adding literary jealousies to the number."

Fisher and Belden were competitors in a footrace at Bridgeport, Conn. Flsher won a \$50 prize, but the effort broke down his nervous system. and Belden took him to a physician's office for electric treatment. Fisher there fell asleep, and Belden stole the \$50, and has not yet been overtaken by the rival pedestrian.

M. Soleillet proposes to leave soon for West Africa to recommence his explorations, which are to be on the line of route of the Trans-Sahara Railway. A considerable portion of his expenses will be paid from the \$120,000 which the French Government contemplate setting aside to defray the cost of the prelimnary surveys and investigations connected with that scheme.

According to official statistics, there were, from 1833 to 1855, no fewer than ninety-four persons buried alive, through accident or ignorance, in various parts of France. Dr. Thouret, while disinterring bodies from a graveyard converted into a public square, observed many skeletons in such strange and difficult postures as to convince him that they had been buried before life was extinct.

Should the Liberals come into power, it seems to be conceded that Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, brother of the Marquis of Lansdowne, will be Chief Secretary of Ireland. He has shown an auxious desire at least to inquire into Irish grievances before deciding on them, which is more than can be said of the present holder, Mr. Lowther. The position has usually been filled by the scion of some noble English house as a training ground, and four Prime Ministers have occupied it within the last half century, viz., the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Melbourne, and Lord Derby.

London has been startled by the news that Prince Bismarck has written to Lord Beaconsfield to say that he will visit him in the summer

tary garb which was the vogue at the Court of the first Alexander. This half European, half Oriental state marks all details of Lobanoff, ome, and he has a wealth of barbaric pearl and gold in his table appointments.

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Montreal, 1st December, 1879.

16-dd

Newspapers.

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April 26. 37-2

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AFGHANISTAN.

The Worst Fears Realized-Auxiety in England -- A General Insurrection-Fighting Near Herat.

Loxnon, December 17 .- The Viceroy of India telegraphs: "Communication with Gen.

Roberts is now interrupted." The Standard says the cantonments of Shirpur are surrounded by high brick walls, loopholed, with an inter-ditch. Behind the any time during the campaign, and have walls earthworks are thrown up, thus making a platform for the defenders to fire from; at intervals are bastions for guns. Against such a position, held by five thousand British troops, with an abundance of artillery, a rush of savages could do nothing, and their numbers, however large, would add little to their aggressive force. The troops now on the way number two regiments of cavalry, seven regiments of infantry, and two batteries of artillery. Such a force as this, once free from the defiles, should be able to make its way forward, however large a force Mahomed Jan may detach from Cabul to arrest its ad-

Loxpox, December 17.—Daoud Shah, formerly commander-in-chief of the Afghan army, has been pressing to co-operate with the British. His arrest would seem to indicate the discovery of proof of his perfidy in the massacre of the British Embassy, on which occasion he was sent by the Ameer to quell the revolt, and for which service he publicly received the thanks of British officers for his pretended efforts to assist Cavaguari.

A MORE ALARMING ACCOUNT. New York, December 17 .-- A London despatch says the news from Afghanistan grows hourly more serious. It is feared that the tragedy of 1842 may be repeated, and the entire British force now in Afghanistan be annihilated. Private advices from Calcutta give a view of the situation as far more alarming than the authorities have permitted to be

made public. Loxbox, December 17.—The worst fears which have been entertained concerning the situation in Afghanistan seem about to be realized. The whole of Afghanistan is in a state of violent agitation, and every mountain pass and stronghold is in possession of armed insurgent tribes. Reyond Gundamuk the insurgents are disputing the advance of General Gough, who is endeavoring to effect a junction with General Roberts. The natives have cut the telegraph wire near Rugdullak, and thus have interrupted all communications between General Roberts and his reserves. The situation is extremely critical.

New YORK, December 17 .- Private advices

THE FEELING AT THE HORSE CUARDS is one of great anxiety. The Duke of Cambridge is to-day in consultation with members of the administrative staff at the Horse Guards, but it is felt that nothing can be done immediately to assist Gen. Roberts and his army from the extremely dangerous position in which they are placed. The effect of the calamities in Afghanistan upon the political affairs of this country is apt to be disastrous to the Conservatives.

A report has just been received that the Afghans have again attacked Gen. Roberts, but there is great difficulty in obtaining authentic news.

London, December 17.-Despatches received from Calcutta give a still darker coloring to the cloud which has settled down over British prospects in Afghan. The whole country is

BLAZING WITH BEVOLUTIONARY FIRES, WHE and all the tribes are co-operating under the general war cry of "Death to the invader." The influence of Russian emissaries inciting and extending the revolt, is daily becoming more manifest, and can no longer be questioned. General Roberts, with his small but Rev. Mr. Decarie, Montreal College, cured of gallant army, has taken refuge in the Shirpur cantonment, two miles north of Cabul, and there are grave doubts whether he will be able to hold even this position, unless speedily and strongly reinforced. He now reports that the enemy is in his immediate vicinity, numbering 30,000 fighting men, and he is liable to be attacked at any moment by an overwhelming army. Earnest appeals are made for reinforcements from England. Atter a month of occupation of the country, the British now only nominally possess a precarious foothold in the fortifications around Cabul, and altogether the outlook is very

gloomy. A despatch announces that General Tytler captured a seama stored with the grain of all of the Zaimukht tribes. The enemy left a large number of dead on the field. The British loss was four wounded.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that communication with General Roberts is now interrupted.

Advices from Afghanistan are somewhat conflicting. It is stated by a despatch from Simla that General Roberts' communications have been interrupted, and

HIS SITUATION IS EXTREMELY PERILOUS

but, on the other hand, it is alleged that the British have obtained such advantages that they are masters of the situation, and no alarm need be felt as to the result of the pre-

sent conflict. London, December 17 -Later and more detailed accounts of the situation in Afghanistan have just been received at the War Office, but they only tend to increase the anxiety which has been felt during the last few days. Lord Lytton also telegraphs to the Secretary of State for India that Gen. Roberts is at present in a strongly entrenched position within the Shirpur Valley. He has 7,000 effective men and 33 guns and supplies for five months. He contemplates, says Lord

AN EARLY RESUMPTION OF OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS. General Gough, in attempting to advance to reinforce General Roberts, and moving from Yugdallak, has been stopped by a general uprising of all tribes in his front, and his situation is perflous. A relief army of 10,000 strong is now being massed at Peshawur, but the season is so far advanced that operations will be difficult, and spring may come before any effective advance can be made. General consternation and anxiety prevail among the relations and friends of the British troops in Afghanistan.

London, December 17 .- A despatch from Calcutta says :- General Roberts had received warning of a general rising of the tribes, through some agents who had been sent to collect revenues, some days before the ap-pearance of Mahmoud Jan's army at Cabul, Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheu- but he refused to believe the advices received,

WAS TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

The inhabitants of Cabul are disaffected and are holding communication with the Afghans. The combined tribes number 60,000 men. London, December 18.-A despatch from

Calcutta says General Gough telegraphs that the is unable to advance without reinforce-T. J. Doherty, B. C. L., C. J. Poherty, A. B., BC. L. daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter. He is unable to advance without reinforce-181 wf g ments, as the Afghans are holding the passes

in great strength. This news has created a great sensation here.

A despatch from Candahar says a conflict had occurred near Herat between Heratee and Cabulese troops, the result of which is uncertain, but the Cabule e are holding the citadel, and have imprisoned Ayout Khan. They have also proclaimed Abgullah Khan as Co-Adventurer Governor.

London, December 18 .- Reliable news from Cabul is up to as late a date as Monday last, and is, in some respects, more assuring The troops are reported as being in good spirits and in as good sanitary condition as at confidence in their commanders and their own ability to master the situation. It is asserted that confidence in the final triumph of the British authorities has been restored at Cabul. General Gough's force, which was rn route from Gundamuk to reinforce General Roberts, was attacked by Afghans on Tuesday at Jagballak. General Gough was holding his own, and reinforcements have been sent forward to aid him in clearing his front. General Gough's movement is

HAZARDOUS IN THE ENTREME.

but every precaution that can be made available will be resorted to, to protect his flanks. The entire force from Jellalubad and Gundamuk, which is on the way, if united, can make a strong stand at Jagballak post, and will comprise two regiments of infantry and two batteries. All the tribes in front of Gen. Gough are in the field. Reinforcements sent from Peshawur are anxiously awaited; they number about 1,800 men, two-thirds of which

are infantry, one battery, and the rest cavalry.

London, December 18.—The position of the British forces is now believed by the press to be ten times as difficult as when the Shirpur

was first occupied. The removal of Yakoob, which was conducted with much secrecy, gave the Moollahs a new occasion to stir up the passions of the mob. The native officers placed in positions of trust have been daily found un-

faithfel. Lospos, December 18 .- The state of feeling at the War and Foreign Offices to day is one of almost utter consternation. Lord Napier has been summoned from Gibraltar by telegraph, to consult with the War Office. The opinion prevails that not only is General Roberts in danger of destruction with his whole army, but that

The design of the medal for Afghanistan has been approved by Her Majesty, and will be issued with as little delay as possible. Those serving at present will be awarded a clasp in addition. CALCUTTA, December 18.—In consequence of the exceptionally heavy loss of superior officers in recent conflicts in Afghanistan, the Indian Government has asked for volunteers,

and a despatch goes forward to England to-

GENERAL MUTINY MAY BE EXPECTED IN INDIA

and those skilled in transportation and commissary service. Preference will be given to young and smart officers, and

will be held out to them. Lospos, December 19 .- A Calcutta despatch says Gen. Gough's force is at bay within Jagballak Fort. The Ghilzais are in-

TEMPTING OFFERS OF PROMOTION

vesting it. The Daoud Shah, late Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan army, recently arrested by the British, was the Doud Shah whose death was reported at Cabul before that of Cavagnari and his fellows. It was said that Yakoob had sent him in his capacity as Sipah Solar to quell the mutiny, but Doud was unhorsed, and lay dying from the injuries he had received. He is a Ghilzai of mean birth and considerable ability. When Yakoob came to Gundamuk, Doud was much remarked among his suite, being a man of great stature and noticeable features. He showed much connoticeable features. He showed much con-cern in every one connected with the British biliousnes and constipation is conspicuously. army, and worked himself into the officers beneficial to children. It should be used by confidence. He was the man among all the mothers as the only safe medicine for children Cabulese in whom Gen. Roberts placed im-

British Grain Trade.

ulicit reliance.

London. December 16.—The Mar. Lander for the past week, says:—"Great distress has prevailed in the agricultural districts owing to the severity of the weather, which is now, however, somewhat ameliorated. Farm work has been almost at a standstill. Root crops have suffered severely from intense frost. Some of the land intended for wheat is still unsown. Young wheat has scarcely begun to show itself in England, but on the Continent the appearance of the growing crops is satisfactory. The condition of the English wheat zent to the markets was somewhat better, but the deliveries were small, and notwithstanding its defective condition many samples have been advanced 1s. Feeding stuffs have also shown an upward tendency. Foreign importations still continue liberal. Last week's arrivals in London and Liverpool were over 154,000 quarters, but despite these imports, the tone has unquestionably imimports, the tone has unquestionably improved. There has been some desire to speculate in wheat, but business for consumption was chiefly confined to supplying the immediate wants of country millers, others not wishing to increase their stocks before the bolidays. Large American arrivals have prevented an advance in American wheat. Russian, however, has risen 1s in consequence of the closing of the Baltic. Great confidence is felt in the course of prices after Christmas. In consequence of a scarcity, a good business was done in maize at 6d to 1s. improvement. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. There has been a better demand for wheat off coast, and the latest prices show an advance of 1s 6d to 2s per quarter, but the firmness of sellers rather checked the demand at the close. There was an improved demand for maize at Cd to 9d advance. There was but little direct business done in forward wheat, either for Red Winter or Spring, owing to high American quotations, but there was a good demand for California and Oregon, which advanced 1s per quarter. Maize was in better request. Barley was quiet, but steady. The sales of English wheat last week amounted to 41,668 quarters at 46s 2d per quarter, against 61,963 quarters at 44s 10d per quarter during the corresponding week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending December 6th were 1,357,423 hundred-weights of wheat, and 209,699 hundred-weights of flour."

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

-"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and naturition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavydoctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Scrvice Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homwopathic Chemists, London, England

-Au " Association of Accountants in Montreal" is to be established, and application for incorporation will be made at the next session of the Legislature. The following gentlemen have been appointed the provisional Council of the Association: - lames Court, President; L. J. Lajoie, first Vice-President; Thos. Darling, second Vice-President : i'. S. Ross, John Fair, John Macdonald, D. J. Craig, Committee; Alex. Moffat, Treasurer: Alex. F. Riddell, Secretary.

morning received a letter from Courtney to the effect that he was willing to row Hanlan in the spring, and that the reason he did not accept Hanlan's last proposition was that he was in bad health. Courtney wants Blaikie to have the money under his own control, so that there shall be no dispute as to the final disposition. As it now stands, Blaikie holds a certificate for the stakes, \$6,000, but cannot make use of it until Soule says he is willing to allow it abide by the result of the men meeting. Blaikie said : - 4 Until I get Soule's letter, which I may to-day or to-morrow. I shall hold on to the certificate for the School and then it will all depend whether or not I return it. I believe that Courtney will meet Hanlan and it is for me to say when and where the race will come off. The man who crosses the line first will receive the stakes. Any other oarsman but Courtney cannot compete for this prize, and if no meeting is arranged, then the money will be given back to

arising from impure blood. We think the tacts will warrant us in saying there have never been other blood purifiers esual to Buistou's Sarsaparilla and Pilas, they all so gently and safely, yet so thoroughly.

ASK FIFTY LADIES IN SUCCESSION what perfume they consider the most delicate. the most pure and salubrious, the most permanent, and in all respects the most desirable. and forty-nine of them will answer, Momenta & JANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

heal a cut or wound is to bind up the indured part with a cloth saturated in Penry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Arise from a morbid or unhealthy condition of the liver. This unhealthy action goes on

THE SEEDS OF DYSPEDSIA are often sown in childhood. Milk of Magnesia, an agreeable, gently acting and speedy remedy for flatulence,

Mr. Geo. Sewell, of Memrameook, N. B. writing from Moneton, N.B., under date of May

Consumption Cared.

Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formath of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Luoy Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows, Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, maning this papes, W. W. Bierrak, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N.Y.

HOLIDAY SEASON.-Don't pay any longer \$2.50 and \$3.50 a gallon for wines when you can have the very best quality of table wines specially and directly imported by Coutú & o., 245 Notre Dame street, Montreal, for the Altar use at \$1.50 a gallon. Their wines are purticularly recommended by some of the most prominent physicians of our city. In fact, it is by those physicians' solicitation they (Messrs. Coutu & Co.) offer them to the public. If you wish for a pure wine call at the above address. The clergy supplied as usual with the above; also with church goods generaily. Cassock making a specialty.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverake, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach: Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in out markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnis, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake 11-G

Courtney Wasting a Race. New York, December 17 .- Mr. Blaikie this

the donors. A SURE CURE FOR EVERY DISEASE

"CUTS."-The best thing we know to to

From the steady, you and respect, heat of the Heart, replacing interrupted and feeble action of that organ, demonstrated in a variety of cases, Fellows' Compound Symp of Hypophosphites is known to exert a power ful tonic effect on the muscles of the Heart.

Billious Complaints.

slowly for two, three, or may be four weeks the morbid deposits gradually increasing and accumulating until the crisis arrives, the overday making this known. The Government charged liver can contain it no longer, and a more especially desire a good staff of officers, discharge of vicious bile takes place into the stomach, which produces a sickness, attended with headache and more or less unpleasant symptoms. The fiver thus becomes purged of its unhealthy matter, the system suffers for a few days, then finally reacts, recovers, and goes on for another period. Hence the importonce of using Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coares Pals, which are composed entirely of medicines calculated to produce this proper disharge, and thus save the unpleasant week's illness which must else be borne. It is the most certain way to obtain relief. Beginning always, in the cases of those who are constitutionally bilious, on the appearance of the first symptoms of an attack, the attacks will be lighter every time, until they succeed finally in breaking up that morbid condition which gives rise to the disease.

> and it requires no persuasion to induce them to take it.

of larger profits.

The facts fully justify every claim put forth in behalf of THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Testimony of the most convincing nature, to which publicity has been frequently and widely given, and which can easily be verified, places beyond all reasonable doubt the fact that it fully deserves the confidence which the people place in it as an inward and outward remedy for coughs, colds, catarrh, sore throat, incipient bronchitis, and other disorders of the respiratory organs, as a means of removing pain. swelling and contraction of the muscles and joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, kinney disorders, excoriation and inflammation of the nipples, burns, scalds, bruises, corns, and a variety of other diseases and hurts, and of abnormal conditions of the cuticle. It is inexpensive and safe, as well as prompt and thorough. Its merits have met with the recognition of physicians of repute, and veterinary surgeons, horse owners and stock raisers administer and apply it for colic, galls, affections of the hoof, sweeney, garget and troubles incident to horses or to cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25c. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Toronto Ont. Note.—Eclecizic—Selected and Eclectrized

FINANCE & COMMER CE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, December 23. Financial.

The local money market continues quiet, there being but little demand now at the banks for accommodation since the period of increased business activity has passed by. Good mercantile paper is still discounted at 7 to 8 per cent, the bulk of the business being done at the inside figure. Loans on collateral security are made at 5 to 6 per cent on call, and 6 to 7 on time. Rates for Sterling Exchange here are \$1.08! for 60-day bills between banks, and \$1.081 over the counter. Drafts on New York, 1-16 to premium.

The Directors of the Bank of British North America announce a dividend for the current merce are inactive, so far as relates to the half-year of 25s per share, being at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

On the Stock Exchange, banking securities were weak, with values still tending downwards. Montreal sold down to 132, Merchants' down to 82, and City Gas fell to 110 this afternoon, 566 shares having been sold at that low rate. It is believed that this stock will fall about 25 per cent below par before a month hence.

The return of traffic of the Midland Rallway of Canada, for the week ending 8th December, 1879, shows:—Passengers \$15, 189; freight, \$148, 140; mails and sundry, \$24,176; total, \$361,765. For the corresponding period of last year it showed \$310,201, an increase of 51,274.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the weak ending Saturday, the 18th increase of 51,274.

way for the week ending Saturday, the 13th inst., were :-1879. 1878.

Passengers, mails and express freight\$13,066 Exeight and live stock	\$13,081 115,861
Total\$189,269	\$158,942 \$30,327
Thore are the Ot monte from 10th Lung	\$311.477

Increase for 24 weeks from 30th June. . . . \$311,47 The November Bank Statement. The general bank statement for November of banks doing business in Canada appears in the Cana la Gazette of Saturday last. The circulation shows a decrease of \$1,444,782, which was to be expected after the usual issue of currency in the month of November to move the crops. returns to the Banks. Between the 31st July and 31st October, the expansion of currency was \$5,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over that of last year in the corresponding period. Notwithstanding that the outstanding bills of the Consolidated and Mechanics' Banks do not now appear in the returns the bank circulation is larger than at this time last year. This is easily accounted for by the increased activity in trade this year. The net reduction in descounts is about \$4,000,000, \$10,000,000 less than a year ago. This reduction of liabilities is gratiand goes to show that old debts have been raid off instead of new ones being incurred. The public deposits were increased during November \$1,452,000, a considerable portion of which will be farmers' deposits of the proceeds of the sale of grain. The amount due to banks in the United Kingdom has been reduced \$405,805, and the amount due from these has increased \$1,360,672, making a net gain on this account of \$1,766,477. The specie and Dominion note reserve ac counts have been strengthened, the former showing an increase of \$868,799, and the latter an increase of \$274,540; this gain has been made by the realization of notes and cheques on other banks, which show a reduction of \$837,510, and by the settlement of balances due from other banks in Canada, which have been decreased \$274,282. The detailed returns of the Bank of Montreal, which we publish elsewhere, holidays. show an important change, which we foreshadowed in our report of the downfall of bank stocks on Saturday. The blank in the October return under the heading "Other assets" has been filled up with the amount of \$1,733,245.43; this sum, we are told at the bank, represents assets heretofore included under "Discounts," such as advances on produce and on shares other than bank shares, and is now transferred because of the doubts to which recent proceedings in the Courts and discussion though the press have given rise. be quite inadequate for the classification of accounts, and until it is revised bank managers deem it best to lump advances such as the above named under the heading "other assets." Nevertheless it seems necessary that further explanations should be made regarding the changes in Montreal Bank statement, for there are those of its patronage who cannot so easily reconcile the changes as to conclude that the accounts of the bank are in no way affected thereby. On the contrary they assert that the bank has, in proportion to the business done, made as many bad debts as other leading institutions of the kind, and even in the face of the statement now before us, it is believed by many of our leading commercial men that the bank cannot earn a 10 per cent. dividend as now declared, and that it will, therefore, be impossible to pay that rate. Every con-

Business Troubles..

could have been pursued.

fidence is reposed in Mr. Smithers, the new manager, who will doubtless pursue a most conservative policy, and it is

believed that he will find it necessary to cut

down valuations considerably, upon his well-

known system of estimating the assets at

"hard-pan," or for just what they are worth.

This course will undoubtedly tend to depre-

ciate the value of the stock in the meantime,

but in the ultimate interests of the bank it

-A writ of attachment has been issued against J. N. Goudey, of Yarmouth, N.S. Isaac Levy et al. has attached Cyprien Robert, trader, for \$268.50. J. Taylor, assig-

-Mr. C. O. Perrault has been appointed assignee to the estate of Fellx Cadotte, of St. Jean Baptiste Village.

L. J. Lafaire has attached Jos. Quintin dit Dubois, contractor, of Cote St. Louis, for \$308.53. F. X. Cochue, assignee.

A writ of attachment was issued yesterday at the instance of John Bayley against Henry Baylis, oil manufacturer, for \$370. J. M. M.

-Mr. L. Jos. Lujoie has been appointed assignee to the estate of Hector Le Blanc, wholesale grocer, and to Joseph Dupre, forwarder, both of this city. -Messrs. Cossit & Son, agricultural imple-

ment manufacturers, of Guelph, have made an assignment. A meeting of their creditors is called for Friday, 26th inst. A writ of attachment has been issued

against Timothe Bayard for \$205, at the instance of George T. Desjardins. A. Bourbonniere, assignee. A writ of attachment has been issued against

Owen Smith, at the instance of the Irish Mutual Building Society of Montreal, for \$413.12. John Taylor, assignee. —A statement submitted by Mr. R. J. Ritchie, insolvent, of St. John, N.B., showed his liabilities to be \$7,354.04. The assets are:—Stock to the value of \$1,960.60,

and book debts to the extent of \$6,350.91,

besides horses and household furniture. Mr. John Horsman, a reputable bardware merchant, of Guelph, has become involved in financial difficulties, which must ultimately culminate in an assignment. His liabilities are about \$50,000, of which \$23,000 is direct. He possesses valuable stock and a settlement will probably be arrived at.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Monday Evening, Dec. 22.

The wholesale trade of this city has lapsed into the state of quietude usual at this period of the year, immediately prior to the Christmas holidays. Nearly all branches of comwholesale departments, and the majority of our wholesale merchants are still busy at stock-taking, and reviewing the business of the year, preparatory to closing their books on the 31st inst. Attention is chiefly directed to the retail trade of the city just now, and nearly all leading houses are doing a rushing business in the various kinds of holiday goods. While the volume of general business has fallen off, there is still noticeable, however, a steady confidence in the future, which has been such a help to the trade of the country during the past six months. Remittances continue to be reported fair, and altogether the outlook for the New Year's trade is favorable.

The local flour and grain markets remain quiet but steady. Spring Extra sold here to-day at \$6.10 and Strong Bakers' at \$6.50. The following are the city wholesale prices for

ľ	flour:—	_		1 1
ı	Superior Extra	\$6.25	6.35	U
ı				١.
l	Extra Superfine	6 10 💋	6 20	1
ı	Fancy	0 00 0	0 00	
ı	Spring Extra, new ground	5 90	6 20	L
Į	Superfine		5 75	1
ľ	Strong Bakers	6 25 Ø	6 50	ľ
	Fine		5 40	H
	Middlings	0 00 💋	0 00	ŀ
l	Pollards	0 00 0	3 30	
ľ	Ontario Bags	295 💋	3 05	ı
l	City Bags (delivered)	3 25 🙍	3 30	l٠
	Oatmeal, Ontario		4 75	1 :
i	Cornmeal		3 00	

In dry goods, business during the week has been almost entirely confined to filling small sorting-up orders; dealers have not yet completed stock-taking, and not much will be done until the spring trade commences. There has been a decline in the value of raw cotton of 1c, but prices for manufactured goods are reported steady. An improvement in remittances is expected, now that there is good sleighing in the country districts.
In iron and hardware there is not much

and the total amount of paper under discount | change to note. There has been a further is about \$5,000,000 less than in last June, rembering the amount which then appeared for the Consolidated Bank; it is also about \$100 lbs will soon take place here. Stocks here are unusually light, and it is almost certain that prices will soon have to be revised. There is a fair demand for pig iron at unchanged quotations, and home manufacturers find difficulty in meeting it.

The wholesale trade in groceries has been light, confined to filling small orders of gene ral lines. Sugars are easy at the prices quoted last week, with the tendency downward, if anything. Teas remain quiet and unchanged. Fruit has been in fair request, at rather firmer figures, but no quotable changes are reported. Rice, syrups, and spices steady and unchanged.

In leather, the market is steady with values firm and likely to advance in a short time. Hemlock slaughter has been sold at 31c; B.A. sole is in light supply. In boots and shoes a quiet sorting-up trade continues to be done, and although a few travellers are starting out with some spring samples, no change in prices need be looked for until after the

Prices for raw furs seem to indicate a tendency downwards, and all holders would do well to market them now. Our last week's figures are unchanged, as yet.

Green hides from butchers continue in good demand at \$9.50, \$8.50 and \$7.50 respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and tanners are wanting salted hides at \$10.50 for No. 1, sales having been made at both these prices. Sheepskins are quoted at \$1.10 to 1.30 The wool market here remains firm each. for all kinds. Greasy Cape cannot be bought now at under 22c. Prices for domestic wools The Parliamentray Blank "return" is said to are rather unsettled, but are decidedly in sellers' favor.

Advices from Petrolia state that the crude market has kept very firm during the week. \$5.70 per cwt. Lambs—130 head, averaging Prices have been fully sustained, and the \$2 lbs each, at 6 c per lb; 57 do, 73 lbs, at figure of \$1.60 has been paid; \$1.58 to \$1.60
may be regarded as the correct average quotation. Refined very firm. As the cheap summer contracts and stocks are being to \$6.90. These foot up 417 sheep and worked off, the demand at current quotations is increasing.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's—Prices at Farmers' Waggons, etc.

Business was generally very brisk at these markets to-day. The farmers seemed to have turned out en masse, and Jacques Cartier Square and Bonscours market were everywhere crowded with sleighs loaded with almost every kind of produce peculiar to the present season. Buyers, chiefly housekeepers, were rushing to and fro, and were as thick as bees in a hive. The only exception to the busy scene apparently was the vegetable market on the south side of the building, where there appeared to be but little doing. The largest business, perhaps, was done in dressed pouliry, which was to be seen lying around in almost every nook and corner. Fresh butter and eggs were very scarce, indeed, and were only to be had in small lots at our high quotations. As regards prices generally, we see no cause, after making full enquiries, for any essential changes to be made in our list. In vegetables we notice a rarity this scason offered by retailers, viz: American lettuce at \$1.20 per doz bunches. There is another arrival of Valencia oranges reported, but prices remain as quoted before FRIDAY, December 19.

bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen; cabbage, 15c to 30c per dozen; cabbage, 15c to 30c per dozen, or 4c per head; American lettuce, \$1.20 per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c per bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$2.00 to 3.50 per barrel; lemont. 25c to 30c per dozen, or 57.00 to \$9.00 per case; Valencia oranges, \$7 per case or 25c per doz; cranberries, \$9 per barrel, or 40c per gallon; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$7.50 per keg of 50 lbs.

GRAIN, ETC.—Outs, 70c to 75c per hag; buckwheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; peas, 80c to 85c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to 31.00 per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, 70c percwt.; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; Corn, 80c per bush; Canadian corn, \$1.20; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; buckwheat flour, \$1.80 to \$2.00 per cwt; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 25c to 30c per 1b; lump, 60c to 60c per 1b; Eastern Townships, tub, 20c to 22c. Fresh eggs, 25c to 30c per dozen; packed do. 18c to 20c. Flue cheese, 12c to 12;c per 1b; ordinary, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 8c to 8c per 1b. Lard, 9c to 10c.

1FOULTRY AND GAME.—Turkeys, \$1.25 to \$2.00 per pair; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.75 per pair; chickens 30c to 75c per pair: qualis, \$3 per dozen; prairie hens, 60c to 50c per dozen; partridges, 50c to 60c per pair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per brace; hares, 18c to 25c per pair.

MEAT.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 12c to 15c; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal, 8c to 10c; ham, 10c to 13c; bresh sausages, 9c to 12c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$8.00 to 6.75 per 10c pounds. Dressed beef, fore-quarters, \$3.50 to 1.010; hind-quarters, \$4.50 to 6; venison, 8c to 15c per 1b.

12c to 15c; fresh sausages, 9c to 12c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$8.00 to 6.75 per 10c pounds. Dressed beef, fore-quarters, \$3.50 to 1.010; hind-quarters, \$4.50 to 6; venison, 8c to 15c; bass and dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet,

16-10; find-quariers, \$4.50 to , venison, of the figure ib.

FISTL—Haddock, 6c; codfish, 6c; mackerel, 12ic; bassand dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet, 12ic per lb; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 30c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked eels, 25c to 40c per couple.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

Monday, Dec. 22.

Monday, Dec. 22.

The very stormy weather of to-day proved a hindrance to business on the local cattle markets, and it is believed by some dealers that there will be a steady demand every day this week, as butchers did not all purchase their full supplies to-day. During the week ending yesterday, 21st inst., the reccipts of live stock at Point St. Charles have been 38 cars cattle, 2 cars logs, 1 car sheep, and 1 carload of horses.

At St. Gabriel market this morning the offerings comprised 7 carloads of cattle, and 1 do of logs. The supply of Xmas beef was scarcely so large as at the corresponding season of last year, but the quality of the cattle on the whole was considered very fair. Some of the butchers had purchased their supplies last week, and secured rather better beef by so doing. Dealers were complaining to-day of the high rates now asked by farmers, who, it appears, are holding for extreme figures, under the impression that cattle will be worth more money in the spring when navigation is re-opened. It is reported that a farmer residing in Pickering Township, Ont., lately refused 8c perib for a few fat heifers, and refused 9c for an extra fine steer. Dealers represented to day by one carload of cattle each were:—Gurney & Co, and Wm Roberts, Lennoxville; P H Dardis, Morrisburg; D H Elliot, Kingston: W H Reid, Kingston; M Laporte, Mildmay; W Lattimer, Napanee; Walters & Hancock, Whitby, 1 car hogs. R J Hopper & Co bought a carload of cattle from W McLean at 4 cents, live weight; he sold three steers to Hugh Boyd for \$150, averaging \$50 cach, and two helfers to Joseph Lafrance for \$70. E Morgan bought Walters & Hancock's load of hegs at \$4.85. per 103 lbs live weight, 20 and the balance of his load tolocal butches at \$4.00 and the balance of his load tolocal butches at \$4.00 and the balance of his load tolocal butches to Great Britain. W. H. Reid sold out his load at \$4.00 cartle to a leading exporter, who was buying up first-class cattle at \$4.00 to the cartle to \$6.00 cartle to \$6.00 cartle to \$6.00 car

AT VIGER MARKET

to-day there was a good attendance of buyers, and the supply of cattle was very fair, comprising about 200 head, but the quality on the whole, was not as good as the offerings last week, and butchers were therefore unwilling to pay the prices asked in some instances, and were apparently buying only for supplying immediate wants. The demand was not nearly so good as on Thursday last, and some dealers expect that during this week there will be little or no cessation as in the past, but that business will be done in live stock almost every day in the week. Of the offerings of cattle, fully 150 head were driven down from St. Gabriel market by Western drovers; there were about 100 lambs under offer, but no calves or hogs. We quote cattle on this market to day at about 2c to 4|c per lb, live weight, and lambs sold at \$350 to 425 each; for a few choice qualities \$450 was asked, and perhaps paid in isolated cases. The reported sales to local butchers were:—P H Dardis, Morrisburg, 13 head out of 10 head head cattle, at from \$16 to 40 each; Mr Elliott, Kingston, 29 head out of a carload at \$50 each for 12 head, and at from \$18 to 35 for the remainder; Mr MacNamara, Brighton, part of a load at from \$15 to 52; Mr Beagron, from the Eastern Townships, 18 out of 46 head at from \$15 to 28 each; Louis Delorme, this city, 22 head out of 44 at \$23 each. Mr Wrn Roberts, Granby, also sold a carload to butchers at about last week's prices. AT VIGER MARKET

New York Cattle Market. Trade in live stock on Monday, 15th inst., generally opened active in the forenoon, but tell off toward the close of business, not however, as to values, which were steady for all sorts of live stock, save milch cows, which declined in value, and for lambs, which had an upward tendency. At Sixtieth street yards horned cattle sold at 8c to 111c per lo., weights 61 to 121 cwt. At Harsimus Cove yards prices were 63c to 11c per lb, weights 41 to 101 cwt. From 55 to 60 lbs has been allowed net, general allowance 57 lbs. net, several poor herds being sold on live weight. Quality as above reported poor to choice. Milch cows held on sale. Grass-fed calves sold at 21c to 21c per lb. Meal-fed calves, 3c to 33c per lb. Veals, 6c per lb. Sheep sold at 4c to 6 c per lb. Lambs, The to 7 c per lb. Mixed flocks, 45c to 51c per lb. Bucks, 31c per lb. The flocks as above reported ranged from coarse to choice. Live hogs sold at \$4.80 to \$4.85 per cwt; city dressed opened dull at 6c to 6 c per lb. Canadian sheep and lambs continue to be sold on the American markets at high prices. On Monday business was effected in New York as high as 7c per lb for lambs, and \$5.70 per cwt for Canada sheep, the following being the sales as reported at the Sixtieth street yards :-Sheep-28 head, averaging 135 lbs, at 54c per lb; 124 do, 114 lbs, at 4gc.; 175 do, 127 to 151 lbs, at 5c; 90 do, 122 to 147 lbs, at \$5 to | for Jacksons, and 5s 3d to 5s 6d per cwt. for 82 lbs each, at 64c per lb; 57 do, 73 lbs, at 1,235 lambs.

Moutreal Hay Market.

Monday, Dec. 22. The receipts of hay and straw at the College street market during the past week have fallen off considerably, as the total, from all source, is reported to be only about 300 loads. The Longueuil ferry boat having stopped running, the offerings are expected to continue light until the river becomes frozen over. Considerable quantities of very fair hay have been brought to market during the last few days from St. Jerome, St. Rose, and other places north of the city. The demand having been less active, prices have eased off somewhat, and the highest prices paid for hay now is \$8.50 per 100 bundles, while the majority of sales are made at S5 to \$7 do. Straw continues to be a drug in the market, and prices range from \$1.50 to \$4 per 100 bundles. The offerings consist chiefly of short oat straw, which might answer for feed, but which is not suitable for bedding, for which it is wanted just now. The demand for pressed hay is reported light, and prices are quoted at \$8 to bunches. There is another arrival of Valencia connects reported, but prices remain as quoted before.

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:

VECETABLES.—Potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag; carrots, 25c to 40c per bushel; choice ontons, 31.75 to 2.00 per barrel, or 50c to 70c per bushel; parsnips, 50c per bushel; beets, 35c to 49c per are held at 35c per bushel of 32 lbs. \$10 per ton. Pressed straw quiet at \$5 to \$6 per ton. During the last couple of days bran has advanced to \$16 per ton, and oats for feed

Montreal Fuel Market.

WEDNESDAY, December 17. The demand for coal in this city has been less active during the past week, and prices remain unchanged, at the figures quoted for the various kinds in our last report. The receipts have been very small, confined to a few carloads shipped from Kingston to one or two firms here who had formerly purchased the coal in Oswego. So far as we have been able to ascertain there have been no arrivals yet of any of the several thousand tons of coal ice-bound in the Richelieu River; last week the excuse of dealers was the want of snow roads and more frost. Now that they have got both of these, they complain that the Grand Trunk Railway Company are too busy on other sections of the line to spare the cars necessary to convey it to the city. Consumers, who have back orders given some time last summer, not yet delivered, may expect the arrival of the coal here some time, but once the new year has turned without their being supplied they will save themselves considerable anxiety and trouble by relieving the dilatory dealers of their unfulfilled contracts. The motto,

"Blessed is the man that expecteth nothing, for he shall not be disappointed," seems very applicable in this matter. Among the sufferers from the great scarcity of coal here this season may be mentioned the City Corporation itself, which body, notwithstanding the different contracts they have made this season with dealers, are now reported to be very much short of their usual winter supply, and, from all accounts, stand a fair chance of losing considerably by their con-

In wood there is no change to note; the demand is only moderate and prices remain steady at the revised figures named in our last week's report.

last week's report.

COAL—Retail prices per ton, delivered for cash: Stove, \$7 to 750; chestnut, \$675 to 700; egg. \$700; furnace, \$700; Scotch grate (soft), \$550; Scotch steam, \$550; Sydney steam, \$450; Pictou do, \$450 to 500; coke, per chaldron, \$4; Wood—Retail prices per cord delivered from the yards: Long maple, \$3 feet, \$600; long birch, \$3 feet, \$550; long beech, \$3 feet, \$500; short maple, three feet, \$550; short birch, three feet, \$500; short beech, three feet, \$450; short tamarac, \$2 to 3 feet, \$30; short hemlock, \$2 to 3 feet, \$300.

Liverpool Provision Market.

CHEESE.—The demand this week has not been very brisk, but holders are firm at 64s to 67s for finest September makes. There is a continued strong enquiry for medium priced cheese at 45s to 5Gs, but the stock of such is quite exhausted, both of English and American manufacture. There is now scarcely any fine English cheese unsold, and the American cheese held here is in very few hands. We anticipate an improved demand for fine keeping qualities after Christmas and New Year, and at probably better prices. Total shipments from America this week, 39,500 boxes, of which 20,000 are shipped to London direct.

BUTTER.—Buyers are not numerous, and holders are free sellers at rather easier prices. We quote fine creamery 115s to 120s, and fine dairy at 100s to 110s per cwt. The weather continues very severe, and there is every indication of a hard winter here.-Holgson Bros. Circular, of Dec . 6th.

Onebec Lumber Trade.

Quebec Lumber Trade.

Messrs. J. Bell, Forsyth & Co.'s annual circular has the following reference to the lumber trade of Quebec:—

When we wrote our remarks for the annual circular just a year ago, we recommended in the strongest manner the manufacturer to curtail operations to the smallest limit, and fortunately for the trade, they have acted wisely. The supply of timber of all kinds has been reduced to less than half of what it was in 1878, and to almost one-third of the average supply of the past five years. This great reduction is now being felt, and will have a good effect on prices next season. All who were interested in the sale of timber in this market last spring will long remember it as one of the dullest on record, and at one time it seemed as if it should be impossible to work off the large stock on hand for sale. The shipping houses were, generally speaking, supplied for, owing to the overstocked markets in Great Britain and the falling off in the consumption caused by the great depression in trade, and also the competition in piten pine and other woods, the Quebec merchants had found it impossible to dispose of their stocks, and were not inclined to purchase except at ruinously low rates.

Commercial Items.

—According to the latest mail advices received from Eugland, the prices of poultry at the Central poultry market, London, were as follows:
—Turkeys, 6s to 15s each, as to size; chickens, 1s 6d to 2s each; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 9d; geese, 5s 6d to 10s 6d each.

—More Morton Rose for Contract To

to 10s 6d each.

—Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., of London, Eng., have invited tenders for Northern Railway of Canada 6 per cent. preference stock at not less than 60 per cent. of the par value for £150,000, to he employed in extinguishing the Company's floating debt.

—The total value of goods entered for consumption at Montreal during November last is \$1.823,143, against \$2,025,949 for the month of November, 1873, showing a decrease this year of \$197,848. The decrease is said to be in "free goods," those Hable to duty being \$155,613 more than in November last year, and \$155,613 more than in November last year, and this increase is principally under the head of manufactures, cotton goods, hardware and glassware being the principal items in which it occurs.

—E. Palmer, of Norwich, Ont., bought for -E. Palmer, of Norwich, Ont., bought for

the English market last week 1,000 turkers. -One million three hundred and fifteen thousand bushels of oats were shipped from Prince Edward Island this season. -Part of the Canadian cargo of the Mora-

vian, from Hatifax, consisted of five carloads of Canadian butter and five carloads of apples from Montreal. -At a recent meeting held there, it was

resolved to start a sugar refinery at Moncton, N.B. A Company is to be formed with a capital of \$200,000, in shares of \$100 each. -There were sales of Canadian and American potatoes in Liverpool, on December 4th, at 4s to 5s 6d per cwt. for Early Rose; 5s 3d

-The official returns give the following as the quantities of lumber wintering over at Quebec:—Square White Pine, 12,139,523 feet; Waney Pine, 2,217,888 feet; Red Pine, 1,669,395 feet; Oak, 1,149,200 feet; Elm, 331,536 feet; Pine Deals, 1,891,260 standard; Spruce Deals, 597,184 standard.

-The lobster canning industry of Prince Edward Island is rapidly increasing, the number of hands employed for the business this year having been increased by 500 girls. During the season of 1879 there have been put up 2,272,825 cans, against 1,649,800 cans last year, an increase of 623,025 cans.

-Prince Edward Island exported the following articles in one week from Summerside across the Strait to the railway terminus at Point du Chene:-195 bbls. potatoes, 515 bbls. oysters, 21 barrels oatmeal, 250 barrels mackerel, 380 cases eggs, 943 bushels barley, 12 tubs butter, 32 bales wool, 19 rolls leather, 41 bdls pelts, 1,450 sheep, 14 horses, 64 pkgs sundries.

-A leading Liverpool grain circular says: "The wheat trade throughout the country during the past week has been fairly steady, but inactive, more particularly at the agricultural markets—only a few of which, however, note a slight reduction. Floating cargoes were purchasable on rather easier terms, buyers holding off. At Liverpool since Tuesday transactions in wheat and corn have been of a retail character at barely Tuesday's prices. So little business was done at the Liverpool market this morning as to make it difficult

to state a price, but a reduction of a penny was necessary to effect very limited transactions. Flour was nominally unaltered, some descriptions finding tolerable sale. Corn sells

slowely at a penny decline." -Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was in moderate demand in the early part of the week, and, with a pressure to sell, a decline was submitted to. On Wednesday the market became strong, and prices partially recovered. On Thursday the market was quieter, and quotations were generally lower. For American the market was dull and declining early in the week, with considerable pressure to sell, but on Wednesday there was a material recovery. There was a quieter feeling to-day (Thursday) and quotations were 3-16d below those of last Thursday. Sea Island was in very moderate demand, but prices were firm. Futures fluctuated severely, and were weak D. & J. SADLIER & CO'S STOCK until Tuesday evening, price declining a farthing. On Wednesday there was some excitement, with considerable business, and prices recovered 3-16d. On Thursday the market was flat, prices declining 3-32d to id, closing, however, firmer. The final rates show a decline of 5-32."

Palatable Medicines.

Not many years ago all medicines were coplous in quantity and naussous to the taste. In the advancement of medical science, nauseous drugs have been made palatable and small doses have taken the place of large ones, until recently Cod Liver Oil, the greatest food and medicine in the world for the Consumptive or Emaciated invalid, has been intolerable to take. But in Scott's Emulsion of Cot Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda this has been entirely overcome, and it is as pleasant as sweet milk.

Young M. Duval, the fast son of the founder of cheap restaurants in Paris-called by some "Le Duc de Bouillon," by others "Un gentil-homme consomme"—has survived his attempted suicide in the apartments of Cora Pearl, and has just got married.

A turtle was recently taken from the St. John's River, Florida, with the Spanish coat-of arms and the date 1700 engraved upon his back. The turtle was put back into the river with the added inscription "Eastern Herald Palitka, Florida, 1879."

The fastest time ever made in a running match in this country was made by a Texan, who was closely pursued by a tar-and-feather committee. He ran 900 miles in seven days, and he didn't complain of not being rubbed down either.—Kansas City Times

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C. J. BRYDGER

C. J. BRYDGES,

CITY AND DISTRICT

Land Commissioner Hudson's Bay Co. Montreal, November, 1879.

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NOTICE.

Depositors in this Bank, and the Public, are requested to take Notice that the Head Office and Branches will be CLOSED on

Wednesday, 31st Inst., For the closing of Interest Accounts. By order of the Board,

E. J. BARBEAU,

Manager.

will be found to have been the wisest that