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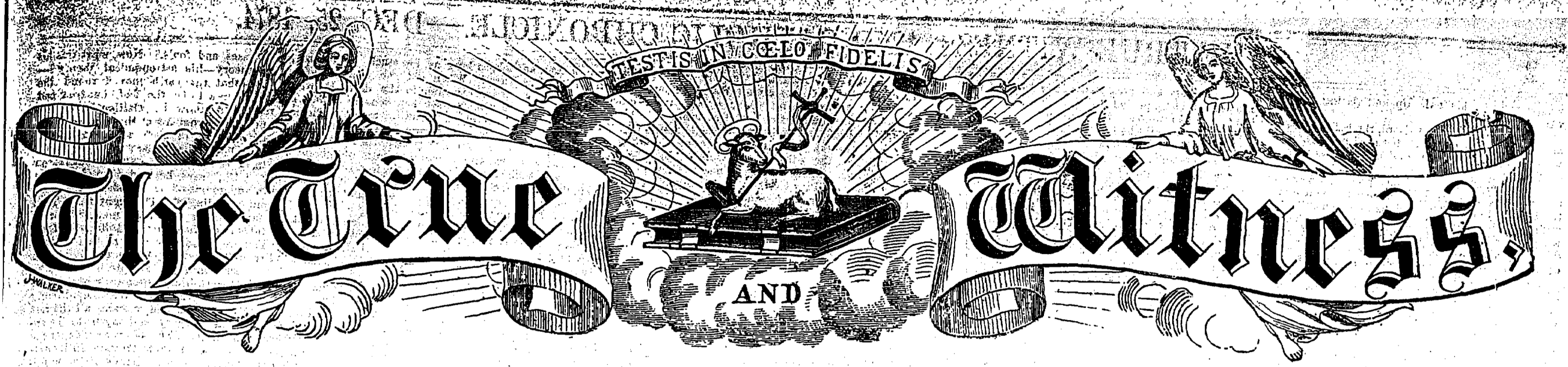
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1874.

NO. 19.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, 275, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

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

FINE ENGRAVING OF FATHER MATHEW. We take great pleasure in announcing the publication of a beautiful portrait of the GREAT APOSTLE OF IRELAND. It represents him as he appears giving the TEX-FRANCO PLEDGE; and below the Engraving is a facsimile of his handwriting endorsing this likeness of himself as "A CORRECT ONE."

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

By E. M. Stewart. CHAPTER XX. Lord Dacre spread the banner free, That waved in gales of Galilee. Oh, Christ! it was a grief to see, And likewise for to hear, The cries of men lying in their gore, And scattered here and there.

It was a sharp morning at the end of January, and a sunbeam as bright though not as fervid as that of summer shone upon the towers of Lord Dacre's Castle of Rockliffe, and danced among the trees and shrubs which fringed the ice-bound waters of the Eden, on those banks that castle stood. The bustle and preparations for war were manifest in the fortress. Culverins and falcons were ranged upon the walls; throngs of armed men crowded the courts—bold and stalwart borderers, well skilled to draw either the bow or wield the pike or brand. A group of cavaliers, and ladies stood upon the great tower of the castle, looking anxiously on the road to Carlisle. Armed but unarmed were the cavaliers; and one of them, standing on the verge of the tower, gazed even more anxiously towards Carlisle than his companions. Two ladies approached him, one attired in a deep mourning habit, the other a graceful, dame, with blue eyes and floating flaxen locks.

"Dost thou fear when I even am full of courage and hope?" "Oh, gentle friend," answered Gertrude, "tis the amount of my hope that gives birth to its sister fear. But yonder, indeed, comes thy brave husband. Let us hope that if Hunsdon accepts the challenge of my Lord, that the victory will rest with those whose swords are unheated for the right cause." Even while Gertrude spoke, a gallant looking party of about fifty horsemen, led by Marmaduke Norton, came galloping along the road beneath the Castle. They had been sent by Leonard to meet the army of Lord Hunsdon, then hastening to join at Carlisle the other forces of Elizabeth, under the command of Lord Scrope, the Warden of the Scottish Marches. It had been expected that Lord Hunsdon would have laid siege to Rockliffe, but as no symptoms of such a design appeared on his approach, Lord Dacre had commissioned Marmaduke Norton to bear his defiance to the Queen's general.

by the forces of Lord Dacre. It was after he had dismissed Marmaduke Norton that the troops of Lord Hunsdon were winding among the alternately wooded and rocky eminences which overhung the deep narrow glen that forms the channel of the river Gelt. He was himself riding a little apart, with several of his principal officers, and was somewhat surprised when a knight in gay armour, and mounted on a noble charger, spurred suddenly from the cover of the dark woods. Two men wearing corselets and steel caps, followed this knight, apparently his retainers. The knight with an air, as if his company must needs be acceptable wherever he vouchsafed to bestow it, rode straight up to the commander-in-chief, but that honorable baron happened to be a very blunt and plain-spoken person, and one, too, who had no extraordinary veneration for a suit of armour, merely because it glittered with gold. In truth, the honest baron thought the appearance of the stranger somewhat too gay to be warlike, and his embossed armour fitter for a tilting match with blunt lances than a fray with borderers, who dealt in blows not to be given by a "lady's fan." Under the impulse of these thoughts, then it was that Lord Hunsdon extended the truncheon which he carried in his hand, exclaiming in a haughty tone: "Keep thy distance, sir glittering knight, we admit not every wanderer of the wayside among the hosts of Queen Elizabeth, because forsooth the varlet can go pranked as for a pageant."

Lord Morden, but Sir Philip Wynyard, and Sir George Bowes. Scarcely had the foremost rank of the Royalists set foot upon the boundaries of the moor than they were assailed by a shower of arrows and small shot, directed, they speedily found, from the cover of those bushes by which it was skirted. At the same moment, as if by magic, groups of armed men rose out of the furze among which they had lain concealed; and the quick eye of Lord Hunsdon, glancing along the higher ground of the moor, perceived it occupied by the forces of Lord Dacre. The unexpected discharge of the arrows and shot startled the soldiers of Lord Hunsdon, and a moment decided with them the chances between flight and a valorous resistance. But the tones of their commander were like thunder in their ears; their antagonists were now in sight, and the archers of the Royal army poured in a volley of shot which did fearful execution. The discharge of the foe, meanwhile, had not been without effect; and on the level ground, which bordered that side of the moor which had been approached by the Queen's forces lay many of her soldiers, either wounded or dead. A long space there was between the straggling bushes that edged the moor; and here a body of pikemen under the command of Marmaduke Norton, made a desperate charge upon the Royalists. With a sort of frantic energy they rushed on, bearing down all before them upon the sharp points of their weapons; while the fire-arms of their opponents becoming useless, a hand-to-hand fight ensued. The wild valor of the borderers was of a nature, however, which soon exhausted itself; and that steady determination with which the Royal forces received their headlong charge again turned the tide of the battle; and Marmaduke's party was driven back upon the moor, over the bodies of the slain and wounded, both of their own party and their foes. Then it was the hoofs of the horse came thundering over the field, braining, in the onset, many an unhappy wretch who had been borne down by the current of the fight. At the head of this body of horse was Lord Dacre. He had perceived his friend Marmaduke driven back from the charge; he knew that did his troops once yield, that all was lost; and that their wild enthusiasm once checked by the symptoms of defeat, that their foes would then win the day from the advantage of their superior numbers. He pressed to the point at which he could perceive the plume on the helmet of Marmaduke tossing over the steel caps of his soldiers.

by the little band who had abided by Marmaduke, turned to fly; but the borderers, enraged by their defeat, pressed hard upon him, and he fell with his steel head-piece literally battered through his skull. Meanwhile the triumph of the Royalists was complete. Here and there a small but gallant band collected in scattered groups over the moor, vainly attempted to fan into a flame the dying embers of the fight. Far away were seen the main body of Lord Dacre's troops, overpowered by numbers, flying for very life over the rocks and hills. Gradually, too, these still resisting groups were thinned, either as those, the unyielding and the gallant, who composed them, sunk slain upon the field, or, as finding the inefficiency of resistance they likewise submitted to the foe. Among the rocks which overhung the river was yet a sprinkling of the groups, and fearful was the contest waged in more than one instance as to which party should urge their opponents over the rocks; then as either one or the other was pressed to the brink of the precipice, came a crashing among the leafless shrubs, or the ringing of their steel array upon the bare points of the rocks; and anon, a dull sound and a sullen splash as their mangled bodies broke the ice which had crusted the surface of the river. Nor had the Royalists obtained an easy bloodless victory. The number of slain was nearly equal on both sides; but the headlong and undisciplined valor of the borderers had led them to break their lines in pursuing the enemy, and when they were thus thrown into confusion the superior numbers of the Queen's forces had of course secured to them that advantage which Lord Dacre had foreseen when he first observed the disorder of his own troops.

was startled by his pale lip and glaring eye. He ventured to speak—

"Be of heart, my good Lord, the ladies, Blanche and Gertrude, are no doubt, both, with the garrison, who feared that Lord Hunsden would attack the Castle."

Leonard made no reply, but pointed onward to the castle gates, from which at that moment issued the band of lances which he had noticed galloping with such precipitate haste towards Rockliffe.

FAITH AND SCIENCE.

Refutation of the Assertion that the Catholic Church is the Enemy of Science.

TRIUMPHS OF THE CHURCH.

So Long as the Scientific Man Adheres to the True Principles of His Study and Does not Travel Outside Them, The Catholic Church Will Befriend and Encourage Him.

THE STORY OF GALILEO AND THE SUN.

What the Church has Done to Foster and Encourage Science in the Past.

ABLE LECTURE BY THE REV. FATHER BURKE,

"Catholic Church and Science."

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal Nov. 25th.)

It might be expected that the importance and interest of the subject of last night's lecture and the ability and eloquence of the lecturer would attract an immense audience, but the actual state of affairs surpassed all expectation.

Erasmus rose and presented himself to the vast audience amidst a perfect storm of applause, which lasted several minutes.

The Rev. Father said he had the honor to appear before them that evening to discuss a most important question—namely, the relation of the Catholic Church to science and to scientific men.

"Oh, who will save us from that terrible Pope?" exclaimed big, blustering Bismarck (great laughter and cheers).

THE VATICAN DECREES.

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with a sacrifice, to their own greater condemnation. We rejoice to know, dear children in Jesus Christ, that of such men there are few indeed. But, lest their words or their example should seem to be tolerated by the Catholic Church, we make this declaration; and we make it with an earnest prayer, that the Holy Spirit of God, against Whom they are striving may bring them to repentance.

"May the grace of the Holy Ghost abundantly confirm you in His infallible guidance."
HENRY EDWARD, Archbishop of Westminster.
"November 22."

IRELAND EVER FAITHFUL!

His Eminence Cardinal Cullen has received from the Holy Father the following letter, under date of the 11th ult. The occasion was the acknowledgment of £2,600, being the amount of the Peter's Pence for Ireland.

"Beloved son. Health and Apostolic Benediction!—Although your sincere attachment and devotion, as well as that of your clergy and faithful people, to us and this Apostolic See, were already well-known and proved on many occasions, yet, dearly beloved son, the dutiful tribute of filial piety which, in your name and that of your flock, you have lately conveyed to us in your affectionate letter with its accompanying offering, did not afford us the less pleasure and gratification. On the contrary, we received these repeated testimonies of your love with the greater good will and gratitude, inasmuch as they clearly proceeded from the sincere faith and affection, and put in the strongest light the constant zeal with which you and your flock, strive to help us in our tribulations. Besides, in receiving these new marks of your affectionate respect, our satisfaction was largely increased by the repeated assurance given in your letter, of the fervour with which your Catholic people pour forth assiduous prayers for the Church, and of the zeal and alacrity with which, in their straitened circumstances they abound in works of piety and charity, and contribute to erect and support good and useful institutions, thus showing forth that strength and ardour of a faith which actively worketh through charity. From the bottom of our heart, in all these things we thank God, the Author of all good, who gives such strength to his children, and we earnestly beseech Him to fortify more and more every day their good resolutions, and also to bless with abundant fruit our own pastoral exertions and cares.

"And here, dearly beloved son, we cannot but bestow the highest praise on you and your venerable colleagues the Bishops of Ireland, who in order to provide for the salvation of your faithful people, unhesitatingly raised your voice in condemnation of the nefarious doctrines lately delivered to the public in your Catholic country, under the presence of promoting science by unbelieving men. We firmly trust that your pious flock, listening with docility to the voice of their pastors will ever keep aloof from such poisonous pastures and imitate the steadfastness of their forefathers, who constantly and willingly submitted to the greatest and severest trials and afflictions rather than consent to be stripped of the precious treasure of the Faith by enemies of whom St. Maximus of Turin says:—'Nothing is dreadful, not so much as spiritual bodies, but also the souls of men, who strive to make prey, not so much of earthly gold as of the gold of Faith—who plunder their victims not so much of worldly wealth as of the wisdom of Christ.' Hence knowing the great dangers to which Catholic education among you is exposed, we earnestly beseech the Father of all mercy to look with a propitious eye on the youth of the country, and by his protection to preserve their Faith safe from dangers and evils.

"For the rest, imploring an abundance of all heavenly graces on you and your clergy, and all the faithful confided to your care, we bestow most lovingly, and with all our heart, upon you and them our Apostolic Benediction as a presage of those graces, and as a pledge of our special love and gratitude."
PIUS IX. PONT.

previously high character and clear intellect, would seem to be the least likely to be drawn into such an impious crusade."

MISSION AT KILLARNOY.—A mission was opened on the 15th, at Killarney, county Leitrim, by the Jesuit Fathers, and will continue for three weeks. The illustrious order to which the Fathers belong is a sufficient guarantee that the mission will be successful. A large number of priests from the neighboring parishes were in attendance.

The annual High Mass for the repose of the souls of deceased priests of the diocese of Galway was celebrated on the 17th, at the Pro-Cathedral of St. Nicholas.

THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS IN TRIM.—The annual retreat given to the Confraternity of the Holy Family established in Trim two years since, was brought to a close on Sunday, the 15th, by a general reception of Holy Communion, the renewal of the baptismal vows, and benediction. Fathers Harbison and Doyle of the Redemptorist Order, conducted the final ceremonies, which included a Procession of over seven hundred members of the confraternity, who assisted chorally during the celebration of Mass. The solemnities were very interesting, edifying and impressive.

The ancient "Cross of Tuam" was erected on the 18th, in the market place. The base of it has been for many years at the cathedral, while the shafts and crucifix have been at the Protestant church. In compliance with the wishes of the people, his Grace the Archbishop on gave up the lease to the town commissioners, so that it might be placed with the other portions where it now stands. The "Church Representative Body" have likewise yielded to the memorial of the town board. The result is that the town is now graced with a venerable relic of antiquity.

The Tralee board of guardians on the motion of Sir Henry Donovan, have unanimously appointed four Sisters of Mercy as hospital nurses in the workhouse, at salaries of £25 each.

L. H. King-Harman, of Kockingham, Boyle, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for Sligo.

THERLES TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—Mr. Edward Fanning was unanimously elected collector of the township rates for the ensuing year.

Mr. John Moylan, of Nenagh, whose stables and horses were burned on the 17th, has served notices for £200 damages for injuries sustained by malicious burning.

Sir Clement James Wolsley, Bart., Mount Wolsley, Tulloh, County Carlow, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for Wexford.

A Home Rule meeting, attended by John Martin, M.P., and Rev. Isaac Nelson, Belmont, was held at Ballyhannon on Tuesday the 24th ult.

Mr. John Rae, of Belfast, gave £100 toward the Meagher monument in Waterford.

At a special meeting of the Waterford town council, held recently, a resolution was passed to the effect that £50,000 be expended on waterworks for the city.

On the 7th, the outhouses on the farm of Mr. Frederick Malcolmson, Portlaw, were destroyed by fire. The fire raged all night. About £300 worth of property was destroyed.

Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Bart., has been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Clare, in room of the late W. J. Skerrett, deceased.

Nov. 22, being the anniversary of the Lahninch Temperance Society, the members renewed their pledge, to Rev. Father Newell, P.P., who delivered an eloquent lecture on the results of temperance.

An acting Inspector of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Force, named O'Callaghan, was committed for trial at the next Commission for firing a pistol at Mr. Entwistle, a Superintendent, who went to look for him to bring him to his duty and found him intoxicated.

The annual patronage attached to twenty eight Episcopal church dioceses in England is valued at \$4,500,000. This includes canons, residents, archdeacons, and other clerical snuggeries. The value of the real estate of the Established Church of England may be estimated from its revenue, which is \$35,000,000 annually.

The remains of the late Earl of Charleville arrived from America on the 18th. On arriving the coffin was placed in a hearse and removed to Charleville Castle. The funeral took place on the 21st, for which elaborate preparations were made. The various houses throughout the town of Tullamore were draped, and the greatest sorrow for the loss of a kind and generous landlord is manifested.

IRISH FISHERIES.—On Saturday a meeting was held at Rathmullen, and on the 18th at Burton Port, both in the County Donegal, to consider the subject of suitable accommodations in those localities for fishing-boats. Mr. Blake, as the inspector of the district, heard the representations made in support of the application, which, he said, would be duly forwarded, with the report of himself and colleagues, to the proper quarters.

Rev. E. Kelly, Lisburn, acknowledges the receipt of £14 towards payment of the Lisburn Convent debt from the parishes of Hannahstown and the Rock. The sum was contributed in response to an appeal made in the churches of Hannahstown and the Rock, in October. Rev. E. Kelly also acknowledges contributions of £1 from Rev. G. Conway, P.P., Hannahstown; £2 from A. Hamill, French House; and £1 from W. Dawson.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WATERFORD.—On the 17th the Wide-street Commissioners sat in the Town Hall, under the presidency of the Mayor, to consider the advisability of widening High-street and Peter-street. The Mayor stated that the real object was to purchase part of the houses in question with the view of pulling them down, and to erect in that locality a public market. The jury appointed to examine the place recommended the purchase of the property.

A very lively interest is attached to the contest for the Mayoralty of Waterford, the candidates for the honor being three in number. The aspirants are—Mr. F. T. Ryan, Mr. D. Keogh, and the retiring Mayor, Alderman W. K. Comins. All the candidates express determination to go to the poll. It is believed that the contest will ultimately rest between Messrs. Keogh and Ryan.

At a meeting of the Longford Town Commissioners, Michael Manning, in the chair, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the Town Clerk be instructed to draw up a memorial to be sent to the Chief Secretary, praying him to make an order that all cases under the Intoxicating [Ireland] Act be brought into the Borough Court to be dealt with, and also to remit the fines inflicted under the provisions of the same act, that the commissioners might convert such fines for the use and benefit of the town, under the Towns' Improvement Act. A memorial was also sent to the chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway company praying him to run Sunday trains, lately discontinued.

An interesting discussion on the Shannon drainage question, took place at the opening meeting of the Royal Dublin Society on the 18th. Sir Michael Beach, who was one of the speakers, said his own conviction, after having studied some large volumes upon the subject, was that the bed of the river was of an insufficient size to carry off the flood waters, and therefore a large amount of excavations would be required. The expenditure of £200,000 might be considered necessary, but he hoped that the proprietors would consider how far it would be necessary for their interests to consent to the changes that would be laid upon them. There were no

drainage works which had ever been proposed on such favorable terms to the local interests, and if they threw away the opportunity it might never be offered to them again.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—According to a return issued by the Registrar-General, the number of emigrants, natives of Ireland, who left the country during the first ten months of the present year was 68,225, of whom 26,411 were males and 31,814, were females, as against 85,337 in the corresponding period of last year, of whom 48,798 were males and 36,499 were females. There was thus a net decrease during the present year of 17,662. The total number of emigrants from Ireland, from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 31st October, 1874, was 2,320,970.

VOTERS' LIST.—The guardians of the Ennis union met on the 18th.—Mr. T. Greene, J.P., presiding—and unanimously adopted the resolution sent forward for their co-operation by the clerk of the Waterford Union, calling upon the Local Government Board to recommend such a change in the law as would enable the expense charged for preparing the Parliamentary Voters' List to be borne out of the Imperial Exchequer, instead of being charged upon the poor rates. It was also resolved to unite with the Earl of Clancarty, chairman of the Ballinacree board of guardians, in having a clause introduced in a bill intended to be brought in next session of Parliament relative to the non-removal of papers from one country to another, so as to include Ireland and thereby put an end to a system in connection with the forcible transmission of papers from England to Ireland, which has been attended with most painful and discredit results.

EVICIONS IN BELMULLET.—John Crane was evicted out of his farm of Tirrane North, in the Barony of Erris, on the 31st of October last, by his landlord, Mr. John C. Walshe of Castlehill, on objection for overholding. John Crane is the third in descent having occupation of this farm. It was formerly let at £50 a-year; afterwards the rent was increased to £65 a-year; and lately John Crane himself was paying £110 a-year for the same farm, with a year's rent in advance as deposit. This is not heretofore, as it was vouched at the late assizes in Castlebar. Notwithstanding the law, though, Mr. Walshe, left John Crane and his family one morning houseless, homeless, and wanderers from the place of their nativity. Why? Because Mr. Walshe wanted the land for some other purpose, and because John Crane took a defence against whimsical disturbance, and because the Land Act is not operating favorably for the tenant.

ROBERT KELLY.—Robert Kelly, who was tried for the murder of the informer Talbot, and sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude for firing at Police-constables on the occasion, has been visited by his wife at the Spike Island Convict Depot, where he is undergoing his imprisonment. She was accompanied by three of her children. Robert Kelly has been from time to time during his imprisonment confined to hospital, but for some weeks past he has been unable to leave it. He appears, in fact, to be gradually sinking. He was taken to the visiting-room from the hospital to see his children. Having affectionately saluted them, he said he had a constant pain across his chest, and that he was reduced to a skeleton. He feared it would be the last time they would see him, that he was anxious to get his liberty even if he died a few hours after, as he had a great repugnance to die in prison. Should he, however, die there, he begged that his friends would claim his body. He had received most sympathetic letters from the Marchioness of Queensberry; the interview was most affecting.—Dublin Irishman.

TAXATION OF LIMERICK.—At a meeting of the Limerick Corporation on the 18th. Alderman Carte drew attention to the enormous taxation which the people of Limerick were at present subjected to.—This was possibly the best time to pass a resolution on the subject, as when Parliament would be sitting the Government would be too busy to bring in any bill which they had not previously arranged. He would therefore, propose for adoption the following resolutions:—"Resolved.—That the poor rates and other rates and taxes of the city, amounting to over 10s. in the pound, are a check to all improvements. We, the Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the city of Limerick, in council assembled, in order to lighten the said taxation, request the Government to bring in a bill in the next session of Parliament for uniting, and a bill that the rates for the support of asylums, now entirely paid by the occupier, shall be levied on the same principle as the poor-rate, divisible between landlord and tenant." The Mayor was requested to forward this resolution to the Executive. Alderman Myles seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

The Under Examiner says:—"The action of the O'Connell Monument Committee in bringing before the country the urgency of having everything in readiness for the inauguration of the Liberator's statue in August next, has not been received on all hands with unmixed satisfaction. Of course, the voice of Ireland is entirely with the project, and the intelligence of that great national work, long delayed, at last approaching completion has caused a thrill of joy among the friends of Ireland. The mal-content in this case belong principally to that class who are found at all times opposing Irish popular movements. They are of those who derry Home Rule, who shriek out their disapproval of Repeal, who lash themselves into fury in opposing tenant-right, and who seek, but seek vainly, to resuscitate the dry bones of religious ascendancy. However, the opposition of these persons can be of no avail in retarding the movements to erect a worthy national monument to O'Connell, nor is their feeble outcry against the steps taken by the committee calculated to do more than draw attention impotently of those who in Ireland range themselves against the fair demand of justice.

Father Gladstone has constituted himself Chaplain-General to the Catholics of the Empire of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all its dependencies—including India, Australia, Canada, Malta, Gibraltar, Heligoland, and the Isle of Man. Father Gladstone—as Confessor-in-Chief to the Catholics at large—issued an edict, a brief, or (perhaps) a Bull, in which declaring that he suspects them of sin, he directs them to come up to his tribunal, kneel down humbly in his Confessional, and there carefully and categorically "prove their innocence." Some people (amongst whom let us reckon the majority of the Irish race) would look upon this invitation of a self-constituted Confessor with a mixture of amusement and indignation. Most people (having the feelings of Men) would pass the matter over with a smile of quiet disdain, and request that the respected and reverend gentleman should attend to the spiritual requirements of his own congregation—and leave their souls alone. Father Gladstone may have an anxiety about the souls of the Catholics—but the Catholics may request him to mind his own business and look after his own soul. They have not been troubled about the possible burthens upon his immortal part; they have not been curious about the complicated strains laid on his conscience; they have not been inquisitive as to the mode in which he reconciles the infallibility of his Sovereign (by law established) with the privileges of responsible government. They may, therefore decline to accord him the lofty position of Inquisitor-General, over the Catholic souls of these kingdoms.—Dublin Irishman.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—Professor John S. Blackie has been long laboring to procure the funds necessary to endow a chair of the Gaelic language in connection with the University of Edinburgh. From an address which he delivered on Saturday at the opening meeting of the University Gaelic Society, we learn that the Professor is so certain that he will be adequately supported in his project. Gaelic has

never ceased to be cultivated by a pretty wide circle of Scotch literary men. We have little doubt that Professor Blackie will succeed in his design, and that when a chair of Gaelic has been established in Edinburgh University, the example will be followed by the other learned bodies of Scotland. Such a movement was undoubtedly called for. Gaelic does not receive half the attention which it merits.

In Ireland, Irish is the language which finds the very smallest number of learners. The courses in the University are scarcely followed by more than half-a-dozen persons at a time. The Celtic professorships in the Queen's Colleges have been all allowed to remain unfilled after the death or resignation of their first holders, owing to the almost complete absence of students. We believe that the only regular schools of Irish which do any work are those in connection with Maynooth College, and one or two other Roman Catholic institutions. In the Dublin Mechanics' Institute an Irish class has recently been added to the other courses; but without prizes, access to text-books and dictionaries—all which are very costly—and without endowment of any kind, the students will have a very uphill struggle to make. There are and have been in Ireland for a long time past several societies having for their object the investigation of Irish history, antiquities, and literature. These are highly useful in their sphere. They have done much to rescue old tracts from the danger of utterly perishing. But their action is essentially limited. It does not comprehend in its scope the encouragement of the study of Celtic as a language. Meanwhile, Celtic, as a spoken language, is gradually but surely approaching extinction. Will the Irish people relinquish this venerable relic of the past for want of the will to put forth an effort for its preservation.

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND MR. GLADSTONE.—The following extract from a speech of the O'Conor Don—one of the most respected of the Irish members—will be read with much interest:—"Stepping out of the arena of politics, Mr. Gladstone has thought proper to enter into the ranks of controversialists, and with all the energy and vigor of his character has set to himself the task of defining the religious belief of others, and having so defined it, with all the authority of his own infallibility, he has not hesitated to declare that the tenets of this faith—a faith professed by millions of her Majesty's subjects in these kingdoms—are incompatible with moral and mental freedom, and with civil allegiance to the Crown. This would not be the time or place to refute arguments of a purely theological character, but these monstrous conclusions should be at once repudiated. On my own behalf, and I am sure on behalf of all my Catholic constituents, I now repudiate them. The allegiance of Catholics had, God knows, been tried enough in former days, and surely it would better become a statesman to refrain from calling that allegiance in question until some political overt-act had justified his doing so. The declarations of councils, the letters of Roman Pontiffs, were not to be taken up and defined according to the interpretation of a Protestant statesman, who never had given into them his adhesion, who did not know the spirit in which they were received, and who from his want of faith was incapable of distinguishing between what was regarded as human and what was regarded as supernatural. Mr. Gladstone was good enough to say that his University Bill was rejected by the Irish members acting under the direction of their bishops, and to this perhaps is due his irritation. To this statement I wish to give the most direct contradiction. The Bill was thrown out and the Government defeated, not through the dictation of the Catholic hierarchy, as Mr. Gladstone would have it erroneously believed, but through the change of front of the Government and their yielding to the outrageous dictation of the secularists of England." Mr. Lewis, M.P. for the borough of Carlow, writing to Mr. Gladstone, says that to call upon Catholics to proclaim their allegiance, is an act of impudence and of ingratitude to Irish members, by whose support he was kept in office. That Mr. Gladstone defied rebellion in the person of Garibaldi; yet, if James Stephens had fallen into his hands, he would have hung him. That he raised no voice against Englishmen going out to fight under an Italian pirate against a Sovereign with whom England was at peace; yet he sanctioned the punishment of Americans who landed in Ireland to join the Fenians. That he is horrified because the Pope does not approve of a perfectly uncontrolled licence for the Press under every circumstance; yet he has placed the Press in his (Mr. Lewis's) country at the absolute mercy of the authorities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GREAT SEAL.—A large amount of work seems to be got out of the Great Seal. The "Porter to the Great Seal" informs the Legal Departments Commissioners that the quantity of wax used is about 4wt. per month. The Porter says he has charge of the Great Seal during the day, and delivers it up to the Lord Chancellor the last thing at night. The Porter is in attendance for nine hours in a day, and longer at times in the House of Lords until the House is up, and then goes to the Lord Chancellor's house after him with the Great Seal. The Porter adds that he never had more than a week's holiday in a year.

A pastoral from the Bishop of Clifton, Bristol, was read in all the chapels of the diocese yesterday. It deals entirely with the question raised by Mr. Gladstone as to the capacity of English Catholics to pay full and undivided allegiance to the Queen if the accept the recent Vatican decrees. Answering Mr. Gladstone's repudiation of vague and general assertions of loyalty, Dr. Clifford insists that Catholics have a right, in their proceedings with their fellow-countrymen, to be judged by their actions. "Nearly half a century has elapsed since the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act. During that period Catholic peers and Catholic members have sat in Parliament; Catholic Judges and Catholic magistrates have administered Justice on the bench; Catholic barristers have pleaded at the Bar; Catholic soldiers have fought in the Army; Catholics have served their country in every office of trust. During the whole of that period the public voice of the country has proclaimed that Catholics have proved themselves to be loyal. Nobody, then, has the right to put Catholics on their trial and say that they should be considered guilty of a want of loyalty unless they can prove themselves innocent of the charge. We say we are loyal and we claim the right to be taken at our word." Mr. Gladstone demanded a demonstration that not even by any powers asserted for the Pope by the Vatican Council could he claim any right to impair the integrity of Catholic allegiance, or else a declaration that if such a claim be made it would be rejected, even if resting on definitions of the Council. But the Vatican Council had not abolished the Decalogue. The Pope cannot change moral precepts or reverse articles of faith already defined. All human actions are moral actions, but it by no means follows from that they belong to the sphere of spiritual power. It is moral to pay taxes and to administer the law, but the Pope has no more power to assess taxes, regulate trade, or interfere with the administration of our law courts than he has to sit and deliver judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench. When we say that the supreme direction of all that regards men's souls belongs to the Pope, we do not mean that he has the power to make wrong right and right wrong, or that he may ignore, or transgress, boundaries already fixed between the temporal and the spiritual powers, and so interfere with the allegiance of Catholics, than we mean to assert that our lives and liberties are at the mercy of the Sovereign. When we say that, she retains supreme power, she means that she is to be regarded as a secular power, and not as a spiritual power.

which touches the authority of the Pope, not his magistratum. Infallibility regards the latter, not the former, and to say that the Pope is infallible is not to say he is impeccable. It does not follow because the Pope has supreme power, no Pope has ever abused it. . . . If the Pope were so to abuse his power as to seek to interfere in that which undoubtedly belongs to the civil authority, Catholics would resist it. Every Catholic Bishop in England, in the oath he takes at his consecration, acknowledges not only his spiritual obedience to the Pope, but also that his civil allegiance is due to the Queen, and the Pope cannot release the one party from the obligation without the consent of the other. It follows that the Pope has no power to free English Catholics from their allegiance." Dr. Clifford's conclusion is that what Catholics held in the days of Dr. Doyle they hold now—viz., that the Pope has no power to free a Catholic from his allegiance. Since the emancipation, the Pope has given no decision calculated to impair Catholic allegiance, and that, "said he to Protestants, is your guarantee that we shall act in the same way for the future. Further guarantees than this it is not in the power of Catholics to give, for Protestants do not believe, as Catholics do, that the authority of the Pope is from God and that, therefore, his decision may be better trusted than that of private judgment."

CATHOLIC CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSES.—At the last fortnightly meeting of the General purposes Committee of the Birmingham Board of Guardians, Mr. J. T. Holden in the chair, a letter was read from the Rev. E. M. Cartney, Catholic Priest at the workhouse. In reference to the religious instruction of the Catholic children in the house. The writer stated that there were more than 100 Catholic children in the Union, and that for over three years they had not at all ended a single religious service. To remedy this state of things Mr. M. Cartney had taken a house opposite the Union, and would endeavour to provide there sufficient church accommodation for the little ones, who could be brought over in care of an official for Sunday service if the Guardians would consent to allow him a small sum as seat rent towards the expenses of the chapel. He would be satisfied, he said, with a fourth of the amount usually paid in Catholic churches. Mr. Kneebone moved that the application be acceded to, and that the committee be authorized to arrange the terms of the seat-rent. There were more than 140 Catholic children in the workhouse, and in the Catholic sense of the word they had attended no religious service for three years, though allowed Sunday school instruction on Sunday evenings, in the old Board-room. He thought this was a great injustice to the Catholics, and that the Guardians were bound to provide for the Catholic inmates under their care, to whom they stood in loco parentis, facilities for religious worship, as they did for Protestant children. The cost of carrying out Mr. M. Cartney's plan would be £20 or £25 per annum. Mr. Bettley, who declared himself a strict member of the Church of England, seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Hanks; but after a lengthened discussion the motion was rejected by a large majority, six Guardians only voting the affirmative.

UNITED STATES.

The inevitable results of secular State-Schoolism as it obtains in the United States are well shown in the following article from the Evening Star.—A volume recently published by the National Prison Association of the United States lets in a little unpleasant light on Young America when it states that one-fifth of the prisoners in the United States are mere children, less than twenty years old. In one prison nearly one-half of the convicts are lads; in another one-third are under age and in another two-thirds of the inmates are under thirty years of age. This does not include Houses of Correction where mere children are sent with the hope of improving them. Truly Young America does not show in a very enviable light viewed from the standpoint of the National Prison Association. In this connection we quote the following disclosure of youthful depravity in Philadelphia from a Boston paper.—"There is a curious illustration of the way in which juvenile depravity burrows in great cities in the discovery in Philadelphia, a few days ago, of a den of boy thieves, whose mode of living realizes Dickens's descriptions of the haunts of old Ragin and his apt pupils, the Artful Dodger and Charley Bates. The circumstances which led to this discovery was the presentation at a pawnbroker's of a gold watch and chain with a Masonic combination jewel attached, by a lad not over sixteen. The boy had a note purporting to be signed by his father, requesting an advance on those articles. After giving the lad \$30 on them, the pawnbroker watched him as he left the shop, and saw him divide the money with a somewhat older youth. The police soon after arrested several lads with money and pawn tickets upon their persons, which represented the plunder of three recent robberies. Further investigations led to the discovery of two houses on Water street where the young thieves were regularly employed, lodged and fed. Fifteen cents a night was the sum which each of them paid for lodging. Six boys were found in one house and fourteen in another.

Sceptics may scoff (says the Buffalo Courier) but within the past week, in this city, such a manifestation of the Divine power has been made, that those who saw its terrible work dare not laugh or deride at the unseen agency which produced such a result—and that, too in answer to one of the strongest and most profane prayers the human soul can send to the throne of eternal justice. A young woman named O'Brien, leading a life of shame and debauchery, was strongly addicted to drink and frequently became helplessly intoxicated. Although only twenty years of age, and hardened in sin and crime, still she was not optically dead to her own degradation, and frequently, when recovering from the effects of those drunken fits she would make solemn promises of reform, and abstinence from all that would intoxicate. These good resolutions were of little avail, and soon she would relapse into her old career. On Wednesday last she was recovering from one of these debaucheries, and while in a partially intoxicated condition she exclaimed, "if ever I drink another drop of liquor or anything that can intoxicate, I hope and pray that God Almighty will paralyze me and strike me dumb and speechless." She went to bed and slept off the effects of the liquor. Towards evening she became thirsty, and, forgetting the prayer recorded but a few hours before, she became intoxicated again. About twelve o'clock the same evening, while surrounded by her companions in sin, God manifested his power in a most wonderful manner. The O'Brien girl sat in a chair talking, when, all of a sudden, her mouth moved over nearly to where the right ear is located, her arm was drawn upwards and nearly turned into the letter S, while from the head to her foot her flesh became paralyzed and dead, and her tongue refused to perform its function. Her prayer was answered. She is still in an unconscious condition.

NEGRO ECONOMICITIES.—MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 15.—This morning two negroes went to the store of Matt Strauss, on the outskirts of the city, awakened him, and killed him with a coupling iron. One negro stabbed another yesterday. Tom Jones, a negro, has been sentenced to be hanged on January 9th for murdering another negro in a quarrel over a quarter of a dollar. An exchange gives the following statistics: Boston has an average of one arrest for drunkenness to every 115 of her inhabitants; Providence has one in 22; New York has one in 27; San Francisco has one in 28; Louisville has one in 29; Rochester has one in 31; Washington has one in 32; Detroit has one in 34; St. Louis has one in 35; Brooklyn has one in 36; Cincinnati has one in 37.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

ST. PATRICK'S GRAVE.—As there is no proof that the place which was lately indicated in Down as the grave of St. Patrick ever contained the remains of Ireland's apostle, it is a question whether it would not be better to finish the church erected in his honor or to raise a monument on the spot about which nothing certain is known. There can hardly be any difference of opinion as to which would be more acceptable to the apostle himself. Concerning this subject, the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrigan, Bishop of Down and Connor, writes to the infatuated priest of the district:

"BELFAST, November 18, 1874.

REV. DEAR SIR: I noticed the letters about St. Patrick's grave, but it is evidently not known to the writers that the late Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Primate of all Ireland, consulted me about an offer made by some pious Catholics in New Jersey to forward subscriptions to erect a monument. He did not think it wise to expend money in that way on account of the irritation it might cause; and he therefore thought your new church a better way of perpetuating the memory of the great apostle in that locality and elsewhere. And in fact, as monuments cover the whole land and the hallowed grave attests not silently the pilgrims' love and devotion, by carrying away a souvenir of the saint's resting place, I should prefer at present to see the tower of the new church completed and the high altar erected to receive a portion of the relics in my possession. These objects appear to me worthy of the consideration of those who write on this matter. I remain, very sincerely yours,
"P. DORRIGAN."

"The Rev. P. O'Kane, P.P."

It is to be hoped that the devoted children of Ireland will make an effort to fulfil the wishes of the Bishop of Down and Connor, by finishing St. Patrick's Church for which object subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev. P. O'Kane, P.P., of Downpatrick.

Our (Irish Times) correspondent at Downpatrick informs us that there is at least a hope that measures will be taken to rescue the grave of St. Patrick from its present disgraceful condition. He is, he says, credibly informed that Mr. Mulholland, M.P., a gentleman of large property, of refined taste, and of genuine patriotism, has just visited the grave and seen it in its degradation. Our correspondent adds that Mr. Mulholland expressed a wish that some other gentlemen of the County of Down would join with him in erecting over the grave a suitable memorial, at the same time declaring that if no one assisted his efforts he would execute the work himself. Dr. Reeves, one of the most celebrated of Irish archaeologists, will, it is said, be invited to inspect the grave and report as to the most suitable form of memorial. When Mr. Mulholland takes a matter in hand we may be assured that it will be done, and done well. It will be a labor of love to Dr. Reeves to join his hand in completing such a monument as will be worthy of the patron saint of Ireland and of the rich and prosperous County of Down.

The new Bishop of Cloyne, in replying to an address from his late parishioners in Malinbeg, alluded incidentally to Mr. Gladstone's latest performance. "And here let me remark," said the Most Rev. Dr. MacCarthy, "that never, was this union (of the priests and people) more necessary than at the present day, when all the powers of this world seem directed in hostility against our Church." And who is this who has been added the name of a British statesman to whom no beauty and no riches have been indebted in the past for an installment of long-delayed justice and who from his

all-knowing and all-seeing God? But you will say: when death comes "I will pray and will pray fervently. Yes! Sinner! you may pray—there will be nothing perhaps to hinder that—but will you be heard? You may say—but will He absolve? God denies not that "you will seek Him," but He says "you shall not find Him." He acknowledges that you will implore forgiveness—but he tells you that He will not hear that "you shall die in your sins."

But, my brethren, you will perhaps ask—Is our God of so great severity? Severity! my brethren,—is it severity, after having pardoned ninety-nine times to punish the hundredth? Because he has once forgiven must he always forgive? Is it unreasonable that God so often forgotten by the sinner should in His turn forget? Is it unjust that He who by so many graces has so often exhorted the sinner to repentance should refuse to hear that sinner, when he can no longer sin? For what in truth does this delayed repentance amount to? Precisely to this—"I will sin whilst I can. When I cannot, I will repent." Where would be the eternal fitness of God's Providence, if such conduct were tolerated? To be the Devil's ally the days of one's strength—and to be God's only the last moment of our existence! Is this the creature for heaven? Is this the angel of light fitted for that pure abode? Was it thus that the Blessed Virgin, think you, earned her crown? Was it thus that the Magdalen earned her forgiveness? Oh no, my brethren, you cannot be so ungenerous—so unjust—so unreasonable, as to act thus for a moment; to insult God by your sins and the sins of those whom you have led into sin throughout a long life of sin and wickedness; and then to expect to cheat the just judgments of God by a few outward appearances of repentance—by a few hurried moments of sorrow.

Let us then, my brethren, lay this terrible denunciation deep in our hearts. "I go and ye shall seek me, and ye shall die in your sins." I, your hitherto loving and merciful and often insulted Saviour, am about to depart from you, if you repent not immediately; time will come, when you will wish to find me in order to forgiveness; but your time of mercy is past—you have overstepped the bounds of mercy and now you must die in the arms of justice and your sins. This indeed alas! will be a terrible sentence to hear upon our death-bed after a life of sin; but it will only be the just and equitable decision of an all-wise God. We have the time now to avert it; let us use the time.

THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

The Archbishop of Toronto on Indulgences.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 13th, the Archbishop of Toronto delivered another of his series of lectures on the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Before proceeding to speak on the subject of "indulgences" His Grace said—"I am sorry that although I tried to be as clear as possible, I have been misunderstood. It has been said that I endorse the Christian's claim to the right of private judgment interpreting the Bible. This I have not done; on the contrary, I have quoted the text of St. Peter against it. (2 Peter, iii, 16) Mark well what the Apostles says: 'to their own destruction.' This proves conclusively that no Scripture is of private interpretation. For, if a man be justified in following those tenets which he unwisely deduces from Scripture, what folly it would be to condemn him to destruction for exercising his right. If the Word of God were understood in the sense in which the Son of God spoke, and the Holy Spirit revealed, in that sense the Holy Scriptures might be the rule of faith. But the Holy Scriptures interpreted, and its meaning travestied by individual idiosyncrasies, could not be divine truth. It would not be God who spoke but the individual mind that is shown in the interpretation. It would be each man's notion of the Word of God rather than that Word or its meaning." He referred to the differences existing in the various Protestant denominations as to the meaning of various passages of Scripture, rendering the Bible "a mirror in which each sees the figure of his own mind."

"I have been asked—'Did Bishop Strossmeyer make that speech against infallibility, as quoted by Archdeacon Fuller?' I answer, 'He did not.' I was in the Council and heard the whole of his speech, and left my seat to be near the pulpit to hear every word of the great orator. No speech that was delivered at the Council was published. No outside reporter was admitted. The alleged speech was fabricated by Bishop Strossmeyer, of Bosnia, and published in the German papers, and, of course, immediately transferred to London journals, and thence passed into this country. The learned Bishop repudiated the publication; but no matter; it serves its purpose. His Holiness had his loyal opposition in the Council, as what Council or Government on this earth had not? There was discussion in the first Council of Jerusalem at the time of the Apostles. A discussion means an expression of different opinions. Protestant Synods, even in Toronto, are not exempt from warm discussions. In the Council of the Vatican there were also discussions; but no matter what may have been the opinions of some Bishops in the Council respecting those questions in discussion, as soon as a decree was made they submitted to the majority. We have not heard of them going to their dioceses, raising the standard of rebellion, and refusing to acknowledge the sentence of the Holy Ghost. It is a pity that Protestants do not read Church history written by Catholics, as well as by Protestants. Generally speaking, there is a bias in history according to the religious views of the writer. In Church and State, whatever questions have been left free, there has always been an opposition party. But in the Church, when a doctrine that was left undefined, and upon which some theologians and even some saints might differ, has been decided by the Church all true Catholics submit, though the doctrine defined was always considered the sound doctrine. What would we think from the history of a session of Parliament taken from Opposition papers? That the members of the Government were low, designing, peculating, incompetent—a lot of men seeking only to rob the country and enrich themselves and their friends by all means of bribery and corruption; and that the members who voted with them were low, craven-hearted, mean men, who followed their leaders without any spirit or judgment of their own. So with the generality of the Protestant historians when writing about the Catholic Church."

"There is some misapprehension with regard to the difference between Catholic doctrine, as defined by the Church, and doctrine not defined but generally believed, which is called theological doctrine. On theological doctrine a difference of opinion is tolerated, and the persons holding such free doctrines do not become formal heretics by maintaining them; but when the doctrine is raised to the dignity of Catholic dogma, all differences of opinion must cease. We have also implicit faith and explicit faith. Explicit faith is that faith by which a man would express his belief in each doctrine in particular, as if a man would say: 'I believe in the Trinity. I believe in the Incarnation, &c. Implicit faith is that faith by which a man believes in all the truths contained in the Bible, or proposed by the Church, for his belief, without, however, having

an exact knowledge of each of them. In human law the same distinctions hold. A man implicitly promises to obey all the laws of his country, without knowing each one, in particular; but he promises explicitly when he says:—'I will obey the law of elections; or of any other ordinance in particular. In human law, too, we have another distinction. We have statutory law and common law. By statutory law is meant that law defined and enacted by Legislature; and by common law the law of precedents and judicial decisions, which has always governed the country, but has never been defined by Legislature. We said that no new doctrine was invented; we did not say that no new dogma was added to Catholic belief. I have said that the doctrine of the Church was the same from the beginning, but that when any of those points of doctrine was defined by a Council; we had the doctrine affirmed, and a law promulgated that all who should deny that doctrine should be cut off from the church. Then that doctrine becomes a dogma or Catholic doctrine. Theological faith is a general belief in all doctrines revealed. Catholic faith means faith in those particular points of doctrine defined by the Church under penalty of being cut off from the Church for misbelieving. Additions were made to Catholic faith, so explained when certain points were defined by Councils. I have given an example of this in a former lecture when speaking of the Vatican Council."

His Grace then went on to speak of indulgences. He said:—

"An indulgence is the remission of the temporal punishment due to such sins as are already forgiven by the sacrament of penance." The Protestant idea of an indulgence is that it is an express permission to commit sin. This idea, however, is only held by the very ignorant, as no sane person could hold that permission to commit sin could be given by any power, even by the power of God Himself. There are others who have a notion that an indulgence is the remission of sins. Remission of sins must be given in the sacrament of penance. Others have an idea that for money, given to the priest, the sinner is not obliged to repent for his sins or do any penance for them. Others have imagined that an indulgence was a release from allegiance to any temporal power. Well, an indulgence means none of all these things. We have said an indulgence is the remission of the temporal punishment due to such sins as are already forgiven by the sacrament of penance. This it means, and nothing more. But the question arises: 'After sin is forgiven does there remain any temporal punishment due to those sins?' We answer, yes; and we will prove it from the Sacred Scriptures. Take the sin of Adam; he sinned grievously; but on his repenting for his sin, it was forgiven him. This we learn from the Book of Wisdom, chap. x, 1st and 2nd verses, whence it is apparent that God had forgiven him. But God accompanied this forgiveness and remission of eternal death by the penalty of temporal death on Adam and his posterity. Let us cite other examples. The Israelites murmured against Moses and Aaron in the desert. God in his anger, declared that He would inflict upon them the greatest evils, threatening to strike them with pestilence and consume them from the earth. Moses prayed for the people, and God answered (Numbers xiv, 20); but He immediately indicates the temporal punishment which the people, in satisfaction for their sins, must undergo.

"This example requires no comment. Moses and Aaron themselves offended God. They had seen the signs and wonders God wrought in favour of His people; they had been themselves ministers of those prodigies. Yet for their incredulity at the rock of contradiction which we read (Numb. xx.) they were deprived of the honour of leading the people into the promised land. A yet more conclusive example is found in David. He had committed two great crimes—adultery and homicide. God sent His prophet Nathan to reprove him. David, touched with sorrow, cried, 'I have sinned against the Lord.' To which the prophet replied (2 Kings xii, 13), 'The Lord also has taken away thy sin; thou shalt not die.' Here then the sin is forgiven, but immediately is denounced the penalty to be suffered for it. And notwithstanding David's prayers and fasting, and the fact of the sin having been remitted, the child died. These examples from Scripture prove conclusively that in almost every case of sin the penitent has been obliged, after the remission of his sin, to undergo some temporal punishment, more or less grave, in proportion to the crime. We have said in almost every case, because we do not wish to deny that in some cases contrition may have been so vehement as to have washed away at once crime and penalty. Of this we have an example in the thief on the cross. But the Church, being God's kingdom on earth, with full spiritual powers of a divinely-organized body, has followed divine example in inflicting temporal punishment in expiation of their crimes, and to deter them from repeating them."

"We have seen that God can forgive both crime and penalty at once; but that ordinarily temporal punishments remain. We have seen in a former discourse that He has given His Church power to forgive the sin. It now remains to be seen: 'Did God give to His Church the power of dispensing with the temporal penalty also? He did, and, as before, we will prove to His Apostles it is apparent from Matt. xvi, 19. By these words Christ gave to St. Peter the power of freeing or 'loosing' His faithful from everything that might hinder them from reaching Heaven. But two things may hinder sin, and debt of temporal punishment, because none shall depart till he have paid the uttermost farthing. Hence, when our Saviour gave to St. Peter power of freeing from all impediment to the attainment of Heaven, He gave him power also over the temporal impediment, which, unremitted, would hinder from the Kingdom of Heaven. With the exception of supremacy, whatever was given to St. Peter was given to the other Apostles as a corporate body, to be continued in their successors to the end of time for the salvation which Christ came to work on earth, and for the application of that salvation to the individual soul by the Word of God, and by baptism and the other sacraments. That this power was transmitted to others is proved from its having been exercised by St. Paul, and by Matthias, who was elected in the place of Judas Iscariot; and by Titus and Timothy and the other bishops placed in each city. St. Paul exercised this power, in the case of the incestuous Corinthian, excommunicating him (1 Cor. v, 5) and afterwards granting him an indulgence upon his sincere repentance (2 Cor. ii, 10). Hence, also, we see that it was the prayers of the saints which called for the exercise of this power."

"But, you ask me what satisfaction is offered to God by those indulgences? First we have the satisfaction of the merits of Christ (Luko xiii, 3). All are redeemed, yet all are not saved. Christ's merits must be applied to our souls, and that by the ministry of His Church (1 Cor. iv, 1; 2 Cor. v, 20; 1 Cor. iii, 9). On the part of the penitent is offered up sincere contrition and corporal and spiritual works of mercy, giving alms, pilgrimages, fasting, prayers, visiting sick and prisoners, teaching the ignorant, and the like. And there must be besides, on the part of those who grant the indulgence, a strong motive. These motives are the conversion of infidels, the extirpation of heresies, and the exaltation of the Church. These prayers of the faithful necessary for gaining an indulgence are all applied to these ends. Other motives may be applied to these ends. Other motives may be applied to these ends. Other motives may be applied to these ends."

cess of piety among the faithful by the exercise of these works of mercy enjoined in times of indulgences, or jubilees; since by the more frequent use of the sacraments of penance and eucharist, greater piety is excited. We may mention another motive—the building of churches, monasteries and the like. God granted a plenary indulgence to the Jewish people every fifth year. Then we have plenary indulgences and partial indulgences. A plenary indulgence is a remission of all the temporal punishment due to sin when the guilt has been remitted; a partial indulgence is the remission of only a part of that penalty. An indulgence, then, of forty days, or of three years, is the remission of that temporal punishment which would have been atoned for by the practice of forty days or of three years, &c., of the canonical penances which I noticed in speaking of Satisfaction. So you see an indulgence of forty days does not mean that you can go and get on a spree for forty days; but that you have been released from the obligation of fasting on bread and water for forty days. The Church, in consideration of our weakness, has relaxed, in her goodness, some of the severity of those canonical penances; but her spirit remains the same. Sin, once committed, must be atoned for, either in this life or in the next; and I fear too many Christians are putting off the paying of the penalty to the next life—to purgatory. There have been, I grant, some abuses connected with indulgences; but what sacred thing has not been abused? The Bible is abused. Is it, therefore, to be thrown aside? Food is abused; therefore, it is not to be used. The graces of God are abused; therefore we are not to avail ourselves of them. Such are the natural consequences of the present objection. Christ, too, said:—'Give alms, and all will be clean to you.' Then the Scribes and Pharisees might as well have said:—'This man shall remission of sins for alms decide.'"

CHRISTMAS—CHRISTMAS.

Merry Christmas is with us once again, with all its hilarity and generosity. The sun rises on no day of all the year that is looked for with more pleasure than it. The old for rowdy and happy memories; the young for expectations answered and hope unkindled. There are two phases to Christmas. One where the heart is joyful in light of happy circumstances—with children and friends to enliven its coming, and old association to lend it charm amid scenes of grace and beauty; the other is where poverty, more chill and dreary than the weather, has settled down upon human prospects, blasting hope and banishing comfort, bidding the crushed spirit despair. Christmas is the season for benevolent wishes, and the two extremes meet in thought and act. The frost of winter enlarges the heart, and opening with the expansion the milk of human kindness gushes forth to comfort and bliss. At Christmas time, amid the genial influences of the season, the disposition to do prevails, and generous performances attest the presence of the generous principle. What a heartiness pervades the wish of Merry Christmas! It is no mere conventional expression that trips upon the tongue at such time, as though it were a thing to be ignored a moment thereafter, but it has all the ring of brotherhood in it and sincere affection—as if the sentiment were a more vigorous cropping out of a long-existing but restrained fact. We are glad to welcome the day, and say in the language of Tiny Tim, in his sweet and comprehensive prayer, "God bless us every one!" and in the fulness of the joy of the season we stand ready to extend our hand to all, and wish for happiness, with this and all coming occasions, on all mankind.

Christmas with the poor—with the real poor, who have no Christmas—should we pass a portion of our Christmas with them, we must bring all that makes the time joyous and happy with us. Why should we not from our plenty give them a little? Does not duty, does not the day itself, the day of Christ's nativity, demand this of us? Of all times this is the time to help the poor; this is the time to show to the world that the world is not all bad. Let us remember that, in proportion as we are gay, others are sad, starving, and freezing.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW—October, 1874.—Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York; Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The current number of this periodical, which represents the Conservative and High Anglican party, opens with an article on *The Jesuits*, taking for its text a work on the same subject by Dr. Von J. Huber, of Berlin. The *Review* points out some of the gross untruths and calumnies of which this writer is guilty, and especially in attributing to them the death of Clement XIV. "That such an idea should recommend itself to a certain class of writers is natural, but it is matter of astonishment to find Dr. Huber giving countenance to a story so manifestly unsupported by any but the flimsiest evidence."—p. 163. On the whole it is evident that the *Review*, though at heart hostile to the Jesuits, and quite willing himself to countenance some of the absurd rumors to their discredit, finds the calumnies of the Prussian writer a little too strong, and too glaringly false. Of the *Monita Secreta* the *Review* speaks with well deserved scorn, as manifest forgeries, and as disfiguring the writings against the Jesuits in which they appear.

The second article is very interesting, exhibiting the internal condition of *Provincial Turkey*, and the ruinous consequences of the reforms inaugurated by the Sultan, Mahmood II. The Hope of English Architecture deals with a topic not very interesting to the general reader; architecture is one of the lost arts. *Modern Culture* is the fourth article on our list, to which succeeds a short account of *The Republic of Venice: its Rise, Decline, and Fall*. The sixth article is a biographical notice of the late Dr. Patteson, an English Protestant missionary bishop, who, mistaken for one of the rascally slave traders, when landing on the island of Nupoko, was murdered by the natives. He was a most amiable and accomplished gentleman, and paid with his life the rascalities which many of his countrymen have been guilty of towards the aborigines of the islands on the South Pacific. The seventh article, *East Anglia: its Strife and Lock-Out*, contains some friendly words of advice addressed to employers of labor, and the employed. *Barron's Worthies of All Souls: Criminal Statistics*, and a lengthy but well written history of *The Ritual of the English Church*, complete the number.

New Books.—We have received from the Messrs. Sadlier of this city the undermentioned new books, which are well adapted for Christmas, and New Year gifts:—
"Ierne of Armorica"—A Tale of the Time of Chovis; by J. C. Bateman.
"Library of the Sacred Heart of Jesus"—comprising the following volumes:—
1. Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.
2. The Paradise of God.
3. The Holy Communion; "It is My Life."
4. God Our Father: by the author of *The Happiness of Heaven*.
5. Practical Piety; by St. Francis de Sales.
6. The Happiness of Heaven.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.—It is expected that this body will meet about the beginning of February.

A vote of thanks for his lecture has been tendered to the Rev. Father Murphy, of Wicklow, by the St. Vincent de Paul Society of the St. Bridget's Parish.

THE GRIBOND CASE.—Guibord having been excommunicated for causes which he understood, and which he could, had he wished, have removed, had no further connection with it. He rejected its authority, and it cast him out. He had the alternative of joining some other religious body—if he could find any suitable to his views—or of remaining outside of all religious bodies. He chose the latter, and at death no Church claimed him. But it was sought to gain for his body a recognition by the Church of his fathers, whose teachings he had spurned. Now the Church of Rome consecrates its burying-grounds, in the same manner in which it and the Church of England consecrate their church edifices. Within that sacred spot only those who die in communion with the church are allowed to be interred. There is, outside of this, a spot where unbaptized children and those who die without having been shrined are laid. There Guibord's body was offered interment, but his friends refused. They insisted that the right of interment in the consecrated spot was a civil right, of which the Church could not deprive him. That we hold to be entirely fallacious, from the point of view that the Church is free in spiritual matters. At all events, it is for those who believe in the action of those who refused to yield obedience to the Privy Council in Scotland to withhold their sympathy from those who, occupying different grounds in many respects, yet claim exemption from civil interference in a matter of Church membership.—*Pembroke Observer*.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the TRUE WITNESS:—
Eriaville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M.
Tamworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout.
Boblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan.
Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Cussey.
Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell.
Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connors.
Kalladar.—Mr. James Armstrong.
Sarnia, and the County of Lambton.—Mr. John Mahoney.

COUGH.—This disease is caused by the formation of a false membrane lining the wind-pipe, and obstructing the passage of the air, and is known by the shrill, croup-sounding cough and rattling in the throat. This membrane must be removed by expectation. Take a double dose of the BALSAM every ten or fifteen minutes, which will reduce it, after taking a few doses. THE BALSAM WILL AND HAS SAVED THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN ATTACKED WITH COUGH, where it has been taken in season.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Hon G W H, 4; Oia, Rev P J B, 2; St David Rev N D, St C, 3; Boston, Mass, W M, 2.50; Coldwater, P M, 1; Savage's Mills, P M, 2; Marysville, D H, 2; Sotogon, Man, J H C, 2; Toronto, Rev C V, 1; Almonte, R D, 2; Grand River, Rev P J S, 2; Lonsdale, J W, 2; Cow Bay, N.S., A C, 2.50; Lombardy, J D, 2; Woodstock, M E, 2; Eganville, J L, 5; Carleton, N.B., Rev E J D, 2; Boston, Mass., Miss R A B, 3.
Per T J D, Montreal—Melbourne, E L, 10.50.
Per J C H, Read—Blessington, J O S, 2; Albert, M C, 1.
Per Rev J M Q, L'Ardoise, N.S.—Lower L'Ardoise, P M, 2.
Per Mrs McI, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.—Self, 2; Lower River Inhabitants, J Mc C, 2.
Per J M Low—Wright, C O G, 2.
Per Rev N A R, Woonsocket, R I—Rev O K, 1.50; Slatersville, Rev E C, 2.50.
Per F L E, Escott—T F, 1.50.
Per F L E, Kingsbridge—J D, 2; Lucknow, R D, 1.
Per J Gillies, St. Thomas, Rev W F, 2; L D, 4; P H, 2; London, Mgr W, 10; Vy Rev M B, 2; Rev G R N, 6; S D, 3; P Mc C, 2; M B, 3; J M L, 4; W F H, 2; J E, 2; Brantford, Rev M B, C; J F, 4; J H, 3; J Mc G, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Flour, Superior Extra, Extra Superfine, Fine, Strong Bakers', Middlings, U.C. bag flour, City bags, Oatmeal, Corn, Pease, Barley, Lard, Cheese, Pork, Ashes, Firest, Pearls.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Apples, Geese, Turkeys, Cabbage, Onions, Dressed hogs, Beef, Mutton, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, Hay, Straw.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Flour, Family, Ex-Fancy, Grain, Rye, Peas, Oats, Wheat, Meat, Hops, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Dekin Skins, Yellow, Poultry, Ducks, Fowls, GENERAL, Potatoes, Eggs, Cheese, Hay, Straw, Wood, Coal.

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

May 1st, 1874. 37-52

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

JOSEPH M'GAUVRAIN, JOSEPH CHARTRAND, Montebello, Que., Dec. 17, 1874 13-5

WANTED A TEACHER for the BEACH RIDGE CATHOLIC SCHOOL. Wages, \$16.00 per month. Apply immediately as the School is vacant. None but a Catholic need apply. Apply to, MICHAEL LEARY, or CHARLES GORMAN, School Commissioners, Norton Creek.

WANTED—A good MALE TEACHER, with the necessary recommendations, to whom a liberal Salary will be given.

D. J. McLAHLAN, A. N. McDONALD, ANGUS R. McLEOD, Trustees, Glenneville, Oct. 26, 1874. 11-2

WANTED—A situation as GOVERNESS in a Catholic family, by a lady who can produce satisfactory testimonials, and give unexceptionable references.—Address "Governess," TRUE WITNESS Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER for R. C. S. School, Peterborough.—The former to hold a First Class Provincial Certificate, and the latter a Second Class Certificate, and to be a good Organist, and capable of teaching Singing Classes. Term to commence immediately after 1st January next. Good references required. Address, prepaid, stating salary, &c., to JAMES HOGAN, P.O. Box 193, Peterborough. 15-3

WANTED—A First Class ORGANIST, for St. Michael's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to Very Rev. J. Farrelly, V.G., Belleville, Ont. 15-8

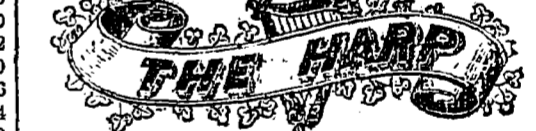
WANTED—For Union School, Section No. 5, Ellicott and Logan, A FEMALE TEACHER with first or second class certificate; must be able and willing to take charge of the choir in a Country Church. A liberal salary will be given. Apply, enclosing testimonials, by the 1st December, to the Trustees, Kirkcora P.O. Duties will commence on the 4th January. Nov. 6th 1874. 14-2

MONTREAL CENTRE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF MONTREAL CENTRE.

GENTLEMEN.—The Election for this District having been set aside by the Court of Review, I again offer myself as a Candidate for re-election to represent this important Division in the Commons of Canada. Whilst thanking my friends and supporters for the confidence so generously placed in me on former occasions I beg to solicit once more a renewal of the expression of that confidence in the forthcoming Election. For the present, I shall merely say that, should I have the honor to be elected, as your representative, I will devote my best energies to promote the interests of the Dominion generally, and of my own constituency in particular. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant, M. P. RYAN.

Montreal, 4th November 1874.



CONTENTS OF DECEMBER NUMBER:

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

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Back Numbers Supplied

All communications to be addressed to F. CALLAHAN, Printer and Publisher, 38 St. John Street, Montreal. AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Dominion.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of GEORGE V. LEIOESTER, An Insolvent. A First and Final Dividend Sheet of the amount of Composition due under and by virtue of a Deed of Composition and Discharge, made and executed on the 13th October, A.D. 1874, between the said Insolvent and his Creditors, has been prepared, subject to objection until the 11th day of January next, A.D. 1875. A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 22nd December, 1874. 13-3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of MALESIPPE PAQUETTE of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, Parish of Montreal, Cabinet-Maker, Trader. An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the Room reserved for proceedings in Insolvency, on Monday, the Eleventh day of January next, A.D. 1875, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 21st December, 1874. 13-0

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS.—Paris, Dec. 16.—The Assembly Committee of Thirty met to-day, and considered the question of placing constitutional bills on the orders of the day. A motion was made by the Right Centre to place the bill for the organization of a second Chamber first, and it was adopted. These proceedings show that all efforts to unite the two Centres have failed.

THE Czar AND MACMAHON.—London, Dec. 16.—The Czar has sent the Order of St. Andrew to President MacMahon, with a very friendly letter. The circumstance is much commented on.

So far from being settled, the Protestant crisis becomes every day more serious, and not only in France but in all parts of the world its different phases are followed with the keenest interest. The Journal des Debats says—

Already the Anglican Protestants are profiting by the internal dissensions which divide the Christian Reformed Church of France in order to increase the number of their proselytes. In Switzerland and Germany, where religious agitation is just now so great, the result of the conflict engaged in on this side of the Rhine between the Liberal Consistories and the Synod is impatiently awaited.

POPULATION OF FRANCE.—The proved wealth of France is very strangely compatible with her moderate increase of population. That France is so rich that the greater part of her recent debt has been bought by Frenchmen themselves, and yet that, in the last fifty years, her population has increased but by seven millions, are curious collateral facts. The ratio of the increase is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Population. Rows include France, England and Wales, A.D. 1821, A.D. 1871, and a comparison of 2,000,000 to be added for Alsace and Lorraine.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has just addressed to the clergy of his diocese a circular letter prescribing prayers for the National Assembly. The text is as follows:

"Monsieur le Curé,—Before its recess the National Assembly, as usual, decided that public prayers should be asked from the Church imploring the blessing of God on the labours of the new Session which opens on the 30th of November. Legislators honour themselves by such decisions; they place their acts under the protection of the Supreme Being from whom every sovereignty derives its name and power. At the same time they acquire an additional claim on the confidence of nations, for by calling the light from above on their debates they make us hope they will ever have in mind the thoughts which conscience approves and God blesses. It is with joy and zeal that the ministers of religion will respond to this invitation and celebrate on the appointed day in concert with all the faithful these solemn supplications. We shall pray for France, and ask that she may be blessed with peace, prosperity, and strength. But let us remember that these temporal benedictions must be deserved by faithfulness to God and devotion to the Church, which has contributed so much to the development and the greatness of our country. May we see this religious spirit continue to spread through the country! We shall pray for this Assembly, which holds in its hands the destinies of our country. The differences which separate the children of France are the great evil of the present moment, and paralyze all the efforts which the nation is making to recover from its misfortunes. We should indeed be walking in the darkest night or our minds would be sadly deranged if we were not struck by this maxim of the Gospel, so full of truth—'Every kingdom which is divided against itself shall be destroyed, and every house or nation divided against itself shall fall into ruins.' There is no other remedy for such an evil than the abnegation of personal thoughts and the sacrifice of private interest when union has become the first condition of our safety. He who does not know how to forget himself forgets his country, and would incur a very great responsibility."

M. Chenu, Medical Inspector-General of the French Army, whose statistical and clinical observations on the Crimean and Italian campaigns were exceedingly valuable, has published a similar work on the last war. He reports the losses sustained by the French to have been as follows:—Killed, disappeared, or died of wounds and diseases, 138,871; wounded by the enemy's fire, 143,000; men disabled by marching, 11,421; 11,914 missing are treated as dead. These figures include 2,881 officers killed or who died of wounds and disease and 96 missing, with 17,240 prisoners who died in Germany, 1,701 in Switzerland, and 124 in Belgium. While 17,249 deaths, then, occurred in captivity, only 1,220 soldiers were killed at Gravelotte, the bloodiest battle of the war. The German losses were:—Killed or died of wounds and disease, 40,741; missing and treated as dead, 4,000; wounded, 127,887. To these had to be added 1,705 killed, 6,890 wounded, and 1,639 missing in skirmishes, patrols, and slight engagements. The Germans had 44,000 deaths, the French 138,871; the Germans 127,000 wounded, the French 143,070. The French had 11,421 men disabled by plaies de marche—that is, through defective boots, boots, and gaiters, while the Germans suffered but little from this cause. M. Chenu shows that in the Crimea and Italy, as well as in the last war, disease was more fatal than the sword, this being partly attributable to commissariat, outfit, and hospital shortcomings.

One of the remarkable features about some of the great cities of the old world is the eagerness with which people are found to compete for what, with us, is a nuisance we should gladly get rid of. Thus, in Paris, there are contractors who pay the city \$120,000 per annum for the privilege of sweeping the streets perfectly clean. The work is well done, by men under the orders of the city authorities, and the contractors are reimbursed by the sale of the mud and dust, which, when manufactured into fertilizers, is said to be worth \$600,000.

MARSHAL MACMAHON—His HOME LIFE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, writing of MacMahon's home life says:—The Marshal contrives to be out shooting, if possible, when the bears arrive, or if any of them should wish to run him to earth among the colza or beet-roots, they would have to run long and fast, for the hero of Magenta is one of those men who can set off with his gun at nine and be still potting away indefatigably at five, many hours after his two retrievers, his aid-de-camp, and the Marquis Amelot, his neighbor and best sporting friend, have had enough of it. He is a tactful sportsman and an excellent shot. Bred to the tricks of partridges from his earliest youth, he aims steadily and knocks them over, or, if perchance, he misses one in a day, his chagrin finds vent in one of those round-explosive which come very venially from an old soldier. For it must be remembered that the Marshal is emphatically an old soldier, and nothing but that—not a politician, diplomatist or minder of words. He hates politics with a ruffian sort of horror, which he confesses in his smileless way to all who talk with him, and though his friends have succeeded, in persuading him that his "hunting mission" is discharging, yet his presidentiality constrains him to varieties of pomp which are most repugnant to his nature. He has never consented to be photographed in private by the etiquette of a court. In Paris he goes periodically to have his hair clipped into brushes in the Rue Vivienne, and afterward to slip off and

breakfast in a private room at Durand's or the Cafe d'Orsay. He is a great stickler for uniform—not quite to the point of utterly eschewing civilian's dress, like the late Marshal Castellane—but dons military undress in his study, puts on his kappi to go shooting, and of yore he used to make his old regimental overcoats do duty as dressing-gowns, until two years ago, when he was stricken with rheumatism, the Duchess pressed on his acceptance a genuine dressing-gown, furred and lined with silk, which gorgeous vestment, however he wore with sorrow and compunction, as tending to effeminacy.

ITALY.

OPENING OF THE TWELFTH ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.—The Speech from the Throne was a forcible example of that perfidiousness in words which follows perfidiousness in acts. King Victor Emmanuel advises his Parliament "to imitate the policy of the nations which were most advanced in civilization, and of the Parliaments most jealous of the public liberties, which fall into discredit with the people if they do not guarantee security for person and property." It is interesting to note the appreciation of "guarantees" which the Italian Government has exhibited to the world. In 1870 Signor Visconti-Venosta, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a Memorandum to all Courts, of which the following were the textual conclusions:—"The Government promises to preserve all the institutions, offices, and ecclesiastical bodies existing at Rome, as well as those employed therein." "The Government promises to preserve intact, and without submitting them to special taxation, all ecclesiastical properties, of which the revenues belong to offices, corporations, institutions, and ecclesiastical bodies having their seat in Rome and in the Leonine city." In fulfillment of these pledges the Italian Government has deprived the Church of her property, destroyed her religious corporations, dispersed her secular patrimony, and shaken her very constitution. As the Bishop of Orleans has observed in a pamphlet which is now widely known, and to a recent English translation of which we call attention in another part of this paper, "At Rome alone 126 monasteries of men gave shelter to 2,375 religious, 90 convents of women to 2,183 nuns. Your agents"—he is addressing Signor Minghetti—"a brutal soldiery, damaged these venerable asylums; and the cry of the prescriptions of old times has again been heard: 'Hac mea sunt, veteres migrate coloni!' and they were compelled to turn out; to tear themselves from their peaceful sanctuaries, and to give you up everything. And there they are at this very day, dispersed, wandering, taking shelter where they can in the houses of charity, to be received there..... The spoliation of the Religious Orders is complete, absolute. All—houses, gardens, museums, libraries, archives, rare objects of art; all those treasures of religion, science, art, antiquity—all have been carried away from their monasteries. You have now the power of disposing of everything." The destruction of the Roman College, and of the mother houses of the religious orders; the disorganization of the Roman Congregations, the menaces made to the Propaganda, and the war declared against lay scientific institutions, are other illustrations of that perfidy which was veiled in the following words from the Throne:—"Thus will the regeneration of Italy, free from every stain, have this boast also—one so rare in the history of political changes—that it has never harboured the thought of not keeping faith with the public creditor." One would have imagined that the first creditor of Victor Emmanuel was His Holiness Pius IX., and that, as Victor Emmanuel had robbed him of everything, such vain boasting would have been better unsaid. Meanwhile, the public debt of Italy, as well as all classes of taxes, increasing from year to year. The religious establishments of Rome paid the Pope 11,000 francs; they pay Victor Emmanuel 28,000; and in similar proportion, everything is taxed, even the poor priest for saying his Mass. The National deficit in 1861 was 39 millions in 1871 84 millions, in 1872 233 millions. No wonder that the King says in his speech, "Measures for the reform taxation, especially for equalizing it, will be brought forward." But we do not doubt that it is the Church which will suffer, that it is the church property which will have to pay the heaviest fines for the support of an insolvent Government.—London Tablet.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck has taken umbrage at the resolution of the German Reichstag, that it was necessary for the upholding of its dignity that its members should be free from liability to arrest during its session, and regarding it as a vote of non-confidence, is stated to have tendered his resignation, being represented as saying that he was weary and that it was impossible for him to govern with the present vacillating majority in the Parliament.—Opinions are expressed that, however deplorable the resignation of the Chancellor would be, it would not in any imminent danger to the State; but it seems hardly probable that it will really take place, as the vote of the Reichstag is not generally regarded in Berlin as one of want of confidence, and it is further stated that the difficulties have been completely settled by modifications in the offensive bill, and that in any case the Emperor would not accept Bismarck's resignation. Parliamentary government does not work very smoothly at Berlin yet, and it is stated to test opinions, while members of the Cabinet are often at variance with one another; Bismarck, it is stated, being glad to see the recent defeat of the Bank bill, which was a production of the Finance Minister, and one which would not tend to that centralization and unification of the Fatherland which he has so much at heart.

The German Government avoids invidious distinctions in regard to the practice of persecution. It was generally supposed that the new Ream Press Law would give liberties to writers on the press, who hitherto had been complaining very much.—The reverse has been proved to be the case. The Frankfurter Zeitung has a humorous picture of Prince Bismarck sitting in his study, sending terror and imprisonment by a few dashes of his pen, to a dozen newspaper editors at a time. As a matter of fact one popular Berlin paper received fourteen communications in one day. Nor does the spirit of interdict confine itself to Germany, but meddles, where it can, with other Powers. Two Viennese journalists, declining to give evidence on points which affected Count Arnim were at the request of the German Government examined in Austria; and the German Government grew angry because the Austrian Court would not punish them for anti-German cantanary. They ought to have been fined or imprisoned; and not to punish them in this way showed a shocking disregard of the tender susceptibilities of Prince Bismarck. The only reply vouchsafed by the Austrian authorities was that "the points at issue might possibly be unconvincingly interesting to Germany, but were not particularly so to Austria; therefore no compulsory measures whatever could be taken in the matter by this latter." Such a slight must have been acutely appreciated; though it cannot be expected to bear fruit. Prince Bismarck is too much occupied in defending his authority against the imaginary tyranny of the Pope, to have time to consider whether he is congenitally affected with an actual tyranny over the press.

The fiscal returns of the German Empire show an excess of imports during 1873 over exports to the extent of 800 million thalers. The independence of the workingmen in Germany, with their greatly advanced wages, is ascribed as one cause of the decline in manufacturing products.

nine only were invited to join in the late political elections, and these refused to have anything to do with them. All the Catholic Deans of the Province of Posen have been summoned, by the local Courts to give evidence as to the name of the delegate secretly commissioned by the Pope to govern the Church of the archdiocese during the imprisonment of Bishop Ledochowsky.

We were told you broke the pledge last Spring. You left the society. There is contempt in the shop for you, derision in the street, misery in the house. Is it not a pity? Your appearance is not there. You are not the man we knew a year ago. Can you make one supreme effort to conquer again? You can. Begin by stopping the drink; take the pledge; rejoin the society. It is not too late, you are not too weak, you can to-day carry a resolution. Prove to the old members that you are still a man to triumph for the right—a man to meet with renewed respect—to rally around in faith—to love for so many amiable qualities, no longer under the shroud of drink. In the friendship and esteem of "the old time" we send you this message. We wait such response as becomes your manly character.—C. T. A. Union Monthly.

AN OPEN LETTER.—You took the pledge two years ago. Your salary was good; your employer raised your wages; you had seven hundred dollars saved at the end of the year. You thought of building on the lot you bought. Three children blessed you. Your wife, young and lovely, hung fondly on your arm while the "baby wagon" rolled before you in the Sunday evening stroll. Your looks improved; you were called "really handsome again." Men followed to speak with you on the way to church. You were courted by the best Catholic society. You were in competence, and soon to be of distinction in your town. Not a drop of drink did you take through all this. It was at the grand Union rally you took the pledge. You recalled the night again and again with pleasure. God was good to you. And you deserved it, for you were really a good man.

INSANE TROUBER LIQUOR.—This item, heading and all, says the Irish World, is taken from an exchange:—John F. Brownell, a middle aged man, belonging to Portsmouth, came to this city a few months ago, to seek employment. He succeeded in obtaining a good position in a manufacturing establishment, but in consequence of his intemperate habits, it was found necessary in a short time to dispense with his services. On several occasions he was arrested and fined for drunkenness, but not withstanding the punishment inflicted he would not reform. Every cent he obtained was spent for liquor. As a result of his excessive potations his reason soon became deranged. Monday Overseer Wightman deemed it expedient to cause the arrest of Brownell. Accordingly he was apprehended by officer Childs and he will be sent to the Insane Department at the State Farm.

When the women crusaders against whiskey-selling, in the State of Ohio, were attracting a great deal of attention some time ago, chief among the liquor dealers who were convinced of the error of their ways was J. C. Van Pelt. This notable character had kept a particularly low and disorderly saloon, which had been the scene of many a brawl, and Van Pelt himself was the champion bruiser of the State. When he "reformed" so fast, and actually went about stamping the country with the ladies, singing hymns blossoming into angelic perfection, as a temperance lecturer (for a consideration), there were some people unkind enough to say that Van Pelt had only "struck life" in a new quarter, and as finding an easier way of money-making. We are sorry to say that these insinuations have received some confirmation from the last report to hand respecting Van Pelt himself. The war against whiskey has died away and there is no more money to be got by denouncing it. Hence, perhaps, the fact that that famous convert has found it convenient to be a backslider for a time, as the following suggestive order received from him by a firm of whiskey manufacturers shows:—

WILMINGTON NOV 23
Mr. John Boile & Co. Higginsport O.
Yours of the 31st at hand and in reply will order 10 gallon of the one year old 10 gallon of the two year old and if it gives satisfaction I will order further Ship by freight and I will remit by Post offices order Yours, J. C. Vanpelt.

"BLAZER" FINDS A PARADISE.—We have in this town a genius known as "Blazer," who is "never at peace except when at war." He would leave his dinner any day if he thought he could find a fight. When he is unable to find a muss he is perfectly wretched. A week without a battle and he begins to think there is nothing in this world worth living for. Although he seldom wins more than one fight out of ten, it is all the same to him. He rather enjoys a good pummeling. A night or two since some friends of his who happened to be passing through the "Barbary Coast" region of the town had their attention attracted to a shebang near at hand by a tremendous uproar. There was a smashing of glass a crashing of chairs, bottles and tumblers; fierce yells, bitter curses, and, in short, a fearful commotion. Thinking one of the voices within had a familiar sound, the gentlemen looked in at the door of the "gin-mill," and there beheld Blazer surrounded by about half a dozen "Coast rangers," who were giving it to him "straight from the shoulder" on all sides. Blazer's nose was flattened; one eye boned a watch-fob; his upper lip was laid open by a blow from a tumbler, and his clothes were nearly torn from his back. A clip under the eye sent him "to grass," when those nearest him began jumping upon him and kicking him in the ribs. His friends at once rushed to his rescue. The breath was completely knocked and kicked out of poor Blazer, and he lay stretched senseless upon the floor. Some water dashed in his face revived him. Recognizing his friends, he smiled as amiably as was possible with his bloated and distorted upper lip, and huskily whispered: "Boys, its gorgeous! I've stumbled into a regular Paradise!"—Virginia (New) Enterprise.

"What Algebra do you prefer?" asked a school committee in Michigan to an applicant for the district school. "Oh, I ain't particular," was the reply, "most any kind I'll do, that I'll just peel the hide when you strike."

HOW A DETROIT MERCHANT WAS FLEECED.—Wednesday morning last a stranger entered a dry-goods store on Woodward avenue and enquired for the proprietor, whose feelings are herewith respected and his name suppressed. The stranger introduced himself as Fiske, and said that a man who lay dying at a certain boarding-house on Larned street west had something to say to the merchant before he passed away. Thinking it very singular, the merchant put on his overcoat and went down to the house in company with the stranger. On a bed up stairs he found a dying man. The merchant expected to find a pale, emaciated patient, but instead he found a spry healthy looking fellow, who was, however, snugly covered up in bed, and whose voice was way down in his throat.

endless anxiety. Now, before I die, I wish to ask your forgiveness, and to restore the value of the goods. The merchant could not remember anything about the affair nor of the man, who said his name was Jefferson, and he replied that it was all right, and that he did not care for compensation. But both men pressed him to take at least \$15 for the amount stolen so long ago, and he reluctantly consented. The dying man pulled out a roll of bills, all of the denomination of \$100, and the merchant handed him back \$54, all the money he had, and told the well man to come to the store for the rest. He shook hands with the patient, hoped that death might be arrested, and returned to the store alone, having the \$100 bill in his vest pocket. The stranger had not crilled up to 2 p.m., and the merchant finally took a closer look at the bill. His hair began to rise up, and he started for a bank. "Best counterfeit I've seen for a year," remarked the cashier as he handed the bill back.

The merchant then secured the services of a detective and they hastened to the boarding-house, to find that the men had departed before noon. They came there the evening previous, paid for two days' board, and the landlady did not know anything about them, but supposed the merchant knew them both. One at least must have known something of the merchant's former history, as he referred to facts, and although they did not get the stake they played for, they nevertheless made a good thing of it. Ever since Wednesday a detective has been looking for the men, and the greatest care has been taken that the reporters should not get hold of the item.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which will save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epps & Co. Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London.—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

BAZAAR.

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

- Mrs. ANGUS TOMES, Lancaster.
Mrs. Wm. McPHERSON, "
Mrs. WHITE, "
THE MISSES McDONALD, "
THE MISSES O'NEILL, "
Mrs. BOWDEN, "
Mrs. GEORGE McDONALD, Cornwall.
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Williamstown.
Mrs. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield.
Mrs. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 St. Famille Street, Montreal.
Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874.

TO BUILDERS!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Rev. Father MacCarthy, will be received till the 8th day of December next, for the Erection of a BRICK CHURCH at Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Presbytery, Williamstown. The lowest, or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874. 13-4

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

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED. When death was hourly expected from CONSUMPTION, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of Cannabis India. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address, CRAIDOCK & CO, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Is the great modern remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CROUP, and BRONCHITIS. It is recommended by Physicians everywhere, who are acquainted with its great usefulness. Dr. A. L. Scovill, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says:—"I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted.—For Coughs, and all the earlier stages of Lung complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure; and if administered upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to rise without irritating those delicate organs (the bowels), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state." SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, \$1 per Bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors.—[Dec. 4.

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 615 CRAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[4

Save your Eyes! A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! RESTORE YOUR SIGHT, THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES, by reading over the Illustrated Treatise on the PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE. SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; How to cure Weak Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. WRITE NO MORE MONEY BY BUYING THE GLASSES OF FORTY VARIOUS AND DISTINGUISHING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet, only 100 papers. Mail 25 cents. Send your address to me at once. Agents Wanted (Gentlemen or Ladies, \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to DE. J. BELL & CO., P. O. Box 207, No. 21 Liberty Street, New York City, 1874.

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PRESIDENT.....C. J. COURSOL, Q. C. VICE-PRESIDENT.....M. C. MULLARKY. THIS COMPANY IS NOW IN FULL OPERATION. It advances money only on first mortgage and only to the extent of half of the value of the property mortgaged. The longest term granted for the repayment of its loans is twenty years, and the shortest is one month. It lends to Fabriques, Municipalities and Corporations, according to the laws by which they are governed. The Company is authorized to receive funds on deposit. Interest at the rate of six per cent. is allowed on deposits of six months, and seven per cent. for deposits of twelve months. For the transaction of business, apply directly to the Cashier. Office open daily from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., No. 13 St. LAMBERT St. MONTREAL. J. B. LAFFLEUR, Cashier. 6m10. Montreal, 23 Oct., 1874.

\$5 to \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted!

All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but two cents. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. '74, 11-52

THE VISITATION HOSPITAL LOTTERY OF ST. EUSEBE.

Approved by His Lordship Mgr. Guiguies, Bishop of Ottawa; and under the patronage of the members of the Clergy for forwarding the work of the construction of the Visitation Hospital at Wright, Ottawa County. CONDITIONS AND ADVANTAGES OFFERED. Farm at Wright, annual rent \$1,200..... \$8,000 House in Wright Village..... 1,500 Farm..... 300 Two Good Horses..... 300 Four Lots, each of \$100..... 400 One Buggy..... 130 A Buggy..... 60 Five Watches of \$20 each..... 180 Ten Watches of \$12 each..... 120 In all 800 objects, many of considerable value. SPIRITUAL ADVANTAGES.—An annual Mass on the Feast of St. Eusebe will be said in perpetuity for the benefactors of the work. PRIZES OF TICKETS.—Fifty cents. Responsible Agents wanted, with commission of one ticket on ten.

The money must be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer who will pay it over to the Committee.—Monthly deposits will be made in a Savings Bank. The drawing will take place during the year 1874, and will be announced in the public journals. It will be conducted on the plan adopted by the Building Societies, and will be presided over by three priests appointed by the Bishop of Ottawa. Properly given as prizes by the President will be distributed by him to the winners. Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits of Tickets will also be made with the members of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work. EUSEBE PAUER, Pt. Missionary Apostolic, President. (By Order), OMER BROUILLET, Secretary-Treasurer. Wright, P.Q., 8th Dec., 1873.—81 C.A.C.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1874.—CONTENTS. ARTICLES, &c.—I. Mr. Gladstone's Durham Letter 2. Dies Ira: Translated by C. Kent. 3. Chapters from Contemporary History. V. The Persecution in Switzerland—Part II. 4. The preparations for the Transit of Venus: By the Rev. S. Perry, F.R.S. 5. St. Jerome and his Correspondence—Part II: By the Rev. J. McSwiney. 6. Bourbons and Bonapartes. 7. Structure and Origin of the Athanasian Creed—Part II; The "Fides Occidentalis": By the Rev. J. Jones. CATHOLIC REVIEW.—I. Reviews and Notices. II. The Quarterly Review and the Society of Jesus. Cases for Binding the 1st and 2nd Vols. of the New Series (20, 21,) may be had at the Publishers. All advertisements to be sent to Messrs. Burns & Oates, 17, Portman Street, W., London, Eng. Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this Paper. QUARTERLY SERIES. NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF COMPLETE SETS. All the volumes of the Quarterly Series being now again in print, Messrs. Burns & Oates are able to offer complete sets, consisting of the ten volumes hitherto published, at a reduction of one-third of the published price. Single volumes as before.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS in the matter of ALFRED HOLE, of the city and district of Montreal, Plsntiff & Debtor. An Insolvent. A First Dividend Sheet has been prepared, subject to objection, until the Twenty-Eighth day of December instant, after which dividend will be paid. A. B. STEWART, Official Assignee. Montreal, 11th December, 1874.

P. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State St., Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper.

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COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
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THE Subscribers have just received from DUBLIN a fine assortment of Prayer Books, with a large variety of bindings, and at the very lowest prices—say from 10 cts to \$8.

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Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

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Requisites for the Sick Room.
INVALID FEEDING CUPS, PAP BOATS, CHINA MEDICINE SPOONS, 3 sizes, DELPH do do with handles, 3 sizes, MEDICINE DROPPERS, DRINKING TUBES, BED PANS, PERFUMERY DISTRIBUTORS, &c., &c. DISINFECTANTS—Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Powder, Carbolic Acid, Coady's Fluid, Bromochloratum, Coppers, Carbolic Toilet Soap, Carbolic Household Soap.

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Capital.....\$10,000,000
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LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

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January 30, 1874.

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J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
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beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics, which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE,
Nos. 7 AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (and Door from McGill Str.) Montreal.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,
[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., moulded in the most approved and substantial manner.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver and bowels. They contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required.

MARGY'S SCOPITION
FOR
GOLD RINGS,
FROM \$3.50 TO \$100, AND UPWARDS,
GO TO
WILLIAM MURRAY'S,
87 & 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET,
FOR
FINE GOLD SETS,
FROM \$15 TO \$500 AND UPWARDS,
GO TO
WILLIAM MURRAY'S,
87 & 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET,
FRENCH PANAMA AND STRAW HATS,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
FOR
GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,
O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S,
No. 400, Notre-Dame Street.

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

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CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,
(Cor. Alexander & Leguacheries Sts.)
TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,
SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

MANUFACTURERS of every kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish.

IMPORTERS of Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, and FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.

PAY NO MORE FEES.

QUACKS CONFOUNDED.
Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail, their long and tedious course of study—if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism.

Diamond Rheumatic Cure,
for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelled the censor to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients.

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NOTICE.
IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made at the approaching Session of the Legislature of Quebec, for an Act to Incorporate the Society entitled "LA COMPAGNIE D'EMPRUNT DES PROPRIETAIRES FONCIERS DU CANADA," to enable them to borrow, at a moderate rate, Foreign Capital, on good security, for the purpose of ameliorating property and the development of Agricultural industry in this Province.
Montreal, 6th Nov., 1874.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to Incorporate the "CANADA LAND INVESTMENT GUARANTEE COMPANY."
Montreal, 1st December, 1874.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to Incorporate the "METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA."
Montreal, 30th November, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of LOUIS HART, of the City of Montreal, carrying on business there, under name of LOUIS HART,
An Insolvent.

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