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"Deny thyself—take up thy cross, and follow me!" had been the temperance lecture thundered in their ears from their pulpits, and whispered in their ears from their pulpits, and whispered in their ears from their pulpits...

But if you look around you at the same time, you will find that, numerous as these sorts and fortifications undoubtedly are as protests against foreign invasion, the forts and castles (her monasteries and convents) which the Catholic Church has erected as protests against intemperance, are far more numerous still—so that you will be forced to acknowledge: "This is truly a temperance-loving Church. It is no fault of hers at least if the vice of drunkenness prevails against her."

But there is one difficulty which the Catholic Church experiences (and has always experienced) in her battle against intemperance, which should not be overlooked. You have all heard of Sylla and Charybdis; and you know doubtless that a Monkish old Poet was once heard to declare "That if from Charybdis you're anxious to run 'Tis exceedingly likely—unless you take care, You'll fall into Sylla—as sure as a gun."

objected to wine as a thing bad in itself—some even objected to wine for sacramental purposes. We have these heresies still amongst us, and hence the delicacy of the position of the Catholic Church. If in her fight against drunkenness her bishops and prelates denounce wine too strongly there is the fear of Manicheism—If in her fight against Manicheism they advocate the claim of wine as a creature of God, they are immediately accused like our Saviour of being wine-bibbers. Well! Gentlemen, better be accused of drunkenness than heresy any day!

It is impossible to read the homilies of such men as St. Chrysostom, St. Austin, and St. Cesarius without feeling how deep and continuous was the struggle which the Catholic Church had to maintain in Asia, Africa and Europe in those 3rd, 4th and 6th century days against drunkenness, and how heroically these her representative men maintained the struggle.

But you will ask me how did it possibly happen, that drinking at all (I do not say drunkenness) was ever allowed at these religious festivals? Well, I think it is easily understood, even if we had not direct testimony on the subject. How does it happen that even now-days at our wakes there is always a "little drop" of whiskey and a few pipes and an odd plug of tobacco stowed away in some odd corner? Because the Church cannot put a stop to it.

But if we would thoroughly understand the nature of the fight which the Church has had to carry on, we must study the many and various abuses which she has had to contend against. The Church, gentlemen, has been contending against abuses ever since her foundation by Jesus Christ on the great day of Pentecost. There have ever been two standards—the standard of the Cross—and the standard of the Devil. The Church bears aloft the standard of the Cross—and depend upon it, the devil's most efficient weapon—his "breach loader," his "needle gun," his "Krupp cannon," his woolwich infant, his "iron clad" in his warfare against the Church is drink; his "household brigade," his "heavy dragoon," his "old guard," his "pet battalion" is the drunkards.

But you will ask me how did it possibly happen, that drinking at all (I do not say drunkenness) was ever allowed at these religious festivals? Well, I think it is easily understood, even if we had not direct testimony on the subject. How does it happen that even now-days at our wakes there is always a "little drop" of whiskey and a few pipes and an odd plug of tobacco stowed away in some odd corner? Because the Church cannot put a stop to it.

There appears, however, to have been a difference (in their origin at least) between these drinking abuses of Africa and those of England and Ireland. In Africa they were concessions (oh! these weak-kneed concessions) to the pagan converts. In Ireland, in the wakes at least, they appear to have sprung up from the necessity there was of guarding against contagion or of countering the sickening effects of a dead house.

But here again the Church was equal to the occasion. She put her foot down upon these vigils; and gave the people something else to do—fast. "Wherefore," says the homily, "holy fathers ordained the people to leave that waking, and to fast instead." It is a sad thing, gentlemen, but you see holy church had to pluck up both wheat and cockle.

But here again the Church was equal to the occasion. She put her foot down upon these vigils; and gave the people something else to do—fast. "Wherefore," says the homily, "holy fathers ordained the people to leave that waking, and to fast instead." It is a sad thing, gentlemen, but you see holy church had to pluck up both wheat and cockle.

I am sorry to say that amongst my countrymen in England as early as the time of St. Dunstan there was a very disgraceful custom called challenging, i. e., trying, who could drink most at a draught. We find this same custom in Ireland in 1623, when Archbishop Maloney O'Quigley, who died a martyr

at Sligo in 1645, denounced it in Provincial Synod. St. Dunstan, to put a stop to this custom in England, prevailed upon King Edgar to order pegs to be put in all drinking cups, below which no one was allowed to drink. But the devil circumvented Bishop Dunstan; for he taught the people that if they were not allowed to go below the pegs, they should at least never stop short of them.

But there were other kinds of "ales." Like our raffles and bazaars and pic-nics these ales were various means of raising money for charitable purposes. There were 1. Bid-ales, sometimes called help ales. 2. Bride ales, sometimes called bride bush. (A brush stuck on the end of a pole constituted a tavern.) 3. Give ales. 4. Church ales. 1. Bid ales were in reality ale pic-nics got up for the relief of some indigent person, and were called bid from bidden—invited. The bid ales still exist in part of Yorkshire—for instance when a poor family wishes to emigrate—someone buys a barrel of beer—invites the neighborhood—each pays what he can or what he wishes—the proceeds going to the poor.

An indefatigable collector of "rusty sayed saws" was in the habit of jotting down any saying new to him on the back of cards, letters, etc., and thrusting them into his pocket. On one occasion he had an altercation with a stranger at a friend's house. The quarrel becoming warm ended by the collector excitedly handing the other (as he thought) his card. On the gentleman's preparing to vindicate his honor or next morning, it occurred to him to learn the name of his antagonist. On looking at the card he found no name, but, in place of it, traced in good legible characters, "Nothing should be done in a hurry but catching flies." The effect of this was irresistible, and the result an immediate reconciliation.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A man named George Clam-
pett has died in Tralee from the effects of an over-
dose of hydrate of chloral.

DEATH OF AN IRISH MILLIONAIRE.—The death is
announced of Mr. Charles McGarel, D. L., J. P.,
Larne, county Antrim, who has, it is said, died
worth two and a half millions sterling.

Mr. J. Dunbar, M. P., for the Borough of Ross,
addressed his constituents on the 3rd ult., and was
cordially received. Amongst the speakers who
followed Mr. Dunbar was the Chevalier O'Clery,
M. P.

At a late meeting of the Mallow Farmers' Club
a letter was read from Archbishop O'Reagan,
signifying his desire of becoming a member. The
accession of the archbishop was cordially welcomed
by the chairman and other members.

In the East Riding of Cork the criminal busi-
ness heretofore, done at Mallow and Kanturk will
be tried only at the former place; in the West
Riding of Cork the business of Bandon and Clons-
killy will be tried at Bandon only.

The Very Rev. Canon Cahill, P. P., Murroe and
Abington, has been appointed parish priest of
Lattin and Cullen, in the room of the late lamented
Very Rev. Dr. Butler, P. P., by his Grace the Most
Rev. Dr. Crooke, Lord Archbishop of Cashel and
Emly.

The great landed proprietors in Munster are
divided as follows.—Owners of over 20,000 and
down to 5,000 acres 204; area, 2,601,255 acres;
valuation, £934,050. Number of owners of from
5,000 to 25 acres, 5,487; area, 3,221,896 acres; val-
uation, £1,721,145. Agricultural holdings 126,151.
Total owners in Munster, 5,691; total area, 5,823,-
151; total valuation, £2,651,195.

The Cork Examiner says:—"Mr. N. D. Murphy,
M. P., has received a letter from the Postmaster-
General, announcing that the Department have
yielded to the representations of the Cork town
council in reference to the new post office, and
that the plan giving an improved cast stone front
in favour of which the council memoriated, had
been adopted."

THE REPRESENTATION OF ENNIS.—There is no
longer any doubt that Mr. William O'Brien, Q. C.,
will be in the field at the earliest opportunity to
contest the representation of this borough with the
present member, Mr. Staurope. His visit to Ennis
on Saturday and Sunday is confirmatory of his
willingness to enter the parliamentary arena again.
He makes no secret of his intention, and is already
using all his blandishments to win over the sweet
voice of the constituency.—*Correspondent of Daily
Express.*

DEATH OF MR. NELSON UNDERWOOD.—Our Derry
correspondent telegraphs that Mr. T. Nelson
Underwood died on Saturday night, at Strabane.
Mr. Underwood was conspicuous for his
connection with the National party in the North
of Ireland, and from 1860 to 1863 he was president
of the National Brotherhood of St. Patrick, and
incarcerated during the Fenian excitement. Mr.
Underwood was a member of the English bar, and
a man of much ability as a writer and speaker.—
Freeman, 11th October.

The beautiful demense of Birt Castle, which for
years past has been thrown open to the inhabitants
on each evening, and availed of by all the respect-
able inhabitants for their Sunday walk, has been
ordered by the Earl of Ross to be closed on the
latter day. The misconduct of some visitors is
said to be the cause of an act which deprives the
people of Birt of a great boon. It is said a deputa-
tion will wait on Lord Ross, asking him to re-
consider his unwise decision.

THE COERCION ACTS.—The *Dublin Gazette* of the
6th ult., contains a proclamation revoking the
proclamations (dated the 21st June, '71; 21st June
'71; and 3rd June '72; issued under the pro-
tection of Life and Property Act, 1867) as to all
the places affected thereby; namely, the county
of Westmeath, the barony of Kilkcoursey, in the
King's County. Another proclamation revokes the
proclamation of the county of Monaghan.

The Most Rev. John McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne,
has made the following appointments:—The Rev.
James Barry, C.C., has been transferred from Tull-
lease to Coachford (Aghahallion); and the Rev.
James Moore, C. C. Grenagh (Blarney), has been
transferred to Tuillense; Rev. W. McAuliffe, C. C.,
Freemount, has been transferred to Glanworth; Rev.
Rev. Jeremiah Russel, who is sent to Freemount;
Rev. M. Higgins, C. C. Charleville, is removed to
Buttevant. Father Higgins, who was secretary to
the recent Synod at Maynooth, won the respect and
esteem of all during his stay in Charleville, and is
much and deservedly regretted.

Almost all the crops in the counties of Down and
Armagh are now safely reaped, and the produce is
satisfactory. In some districts the root crops are
late, but the yield is very good. The only crop in
danger is the potato, and if the disease, which has
appeared in some parts of the North, spreads, it may
seriously affect this crop. Splendid potatoes are
offered in Newry markets at 4d per stone, while they
fetch as high as 6d in the South markets. The oat
crop has turned out well, but the straw is rather
short. Wheat is a splendid crop, and finds ready
purchasers. The flax crop is large, and will repay
the growers well. Carrots and mangels promise
well. Cabbage has been badly attacked by the cat-
terpillar, and in many places is but an average crop.

A determined attempt at suicide was made at
Carmody's Hotel, Ennis, on the 6th ult., by Mr.
Wm. Mulville, B. L. Gort. It appears that he came
from Limerick the previous evening by the late
train, and was heard walking about his room during
the night. About seven o'clock in the morning he
took a razor and inflicted two severe gashes in his
throat. He was prevented from doing further mis-
chief by a later named Flanagan, who was in the
act of going up a ladder to his work, when he saw
the would-be suicide standing opposite the looking
glass with a large gash in his neck. He raised an
alarm, and having called for assistance, the unfor-
tunate gentleman was put under restraint. Dr. Dil-
lon was sent for immediately, and it was found that
the gashes, though deep, had not severed the jugu-
lar vein. Mr. Mulville was removed to the county
infirmary, and though suffering great agony, his
condition is not so critical as to preclude hopes of
his recovery.

DEATH OF THE REV. PATRICK DUNNE, O.C.C.—This
venerable priest of the Carmelite Order piously de-
parted this life on Monday morning in the house of
his order, Kinsale, at the patriarchal age of ninety-five.
The deceased was a native of Edenderry,
King's County, and entered the Carmelite Order
early in the present century. He made his studies
and religious profession and received Holy Orders at
Lisbon, and, on his return home, was appointed to
Dublin, where he shared in the zealous labors of the
late Dr. Spratt. He served religion and his order also
for some years in Moate and Kildara. He has been
an inmate of the Kinsale Convent for nearly forty
years, and endeared himself to all who knew him
by his mildness and childlike simplicity. His ac-
tivity, too, in relieving the distressed in the fearful
time of the famine is still well remembered. A
most peaceful and happy death closed his long and
virtuous life.—*Cork Examiner*.

A GROSS BRONY.—A respectable citizen of Lim-
erick, who goes by the name of a statement of which
the following is the substance:—A few evenings
ago a lady and gentleman, evidently strangers, came
to the door of a cottage on the Royal Canal, about

half a mile from the city, and asked who lived in
the two large houses adjoining known as the "haunt-
ed houses," and situated in an inclosed orchard.
The inmates replied that no one had lived in the
houses for the last 20 or 30 years, nor could any one
be got to do so. The gentleman replied there must
be some mistake, as he and the lady along with him
had observed a young lady passing from one window
to another for some time. Her style of dress indi-
cated that she lived in the house; but their wonder
was how any respectable person could reside in such
a ruinous and deserted tenement. The gentleman
invited the cottagers to come with him and his com-
panions to the front of the houses, but when they
arrived the lady had vanished. The lady and gentle-
man alluded to were afterwards ascertained to be stran-
gers on a visit to Limerick. The circumstance has
created a great deal of talk in the locality and in the
city, and the residents believe that the strangers
saw a veritable "ghost."

On Sunday, the 1st inst. (says a correspondent),
the Right Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath,
held his visitation in the parish church of Delvin.
There were between three and four hundred child-
ren and a few adults confirmed. The bishop ex-
pressed himself highly pleased with the answering
of the children in the catechism, and awarded to the
teachers and the priests of the parish the highest
praise. Immediately after the last Mass the
Rev. Father Cole, C. C., Navan, ascended the altar
and preached a most eloquent and impressive ser-
mon on the feast of the day. On Monday his lord-
ship offered up the holy sacrifice of the Mass for the
deceased priests and people of the parish. After
Mass he congratulated the pious and zealous pastor,
the Very Rev. W. Matthews, and his parishioners
on the magnificent manner in which they sub-
scribed towards the erection of one of the most
beautiful churches in the diocese of Meath. He
solicited the people to continue their subscriptions
in order to enable him to open it for their benefit
as soon as possible. I am happy to inform the
friends of his lordship that he looks halier and
stronger now than he did nine years ago when he
held his first visitation in this parish.—*Nation*, Octo-
ber 14th.

THE GALTEE TENANTRY.—A correspondent, writ-
ing to the *Cork Herald* of the 7th ult., says:—"Before
Mr. Eaton, R.M., at the Ballyporeen Petty Sessions
on Thursday last, a tenant on the Galtee property,
named Hyland (brother to the unfortunate man who
was shot dead when driving Mr. Bridge, last March),
was summoned for cutting a bundle of heath on the
Galtee mountains. He said permission to do so was
given him by the gamekeeper. He was sentenced to
seven days imprisonment. Mrs. Ryan still lives
in her hut on the roadside. Her late home, now
roofless, stands within a few yards of her present
abode. An old car "heeled" against the ditch, and
a few boards placed perpendicular, form her present
habitation. When it rains the floor is deluged with
water; when it blows the wind has free entrance.
She was summoned at the suit of Mr. Bridges for al-
lowing some goats and geese to trespass on the farm
from which she was evicted two years since. She
was fined 25s. *Spropos* of Ryan's farm, after an in-
terval of two years, the landlord has found it neces-
sary to farm it himself, no tenant being willing to
rent it. For the past year the hay was not saved,
the poorest laborer refusing for any money to mow it.

THE CODY-BUCKLEY ESTATE.—Most people are
aware of the fact that a man bearing the name of
Cody-Buckley died recently in South Australia,
without issue, leaving a fortune of £100,000; but
few are aware that he belonged to Limerick, and
that there was a strong dash of the romantic in his
life career. The chief claimant on the estate is
John Buckley, aged 66, a shoemaker, who lives in a
small cabin off Nelson-street, Limerick, and works
hard to obtain a livelihood. The deceased Cody-
Buckley, he says, was his first cousin, and had no
brother. He had nine sisters, but he can give no
account of what became of them, farther than that
they all left Limerick, and he heard nothing more
about them. Cody's grandfather had held a farm
of 100 acres, near Rathkeale, but, dying when
young, his wife sold out the farm for over £1,500,
and came to reside in Limerick. Things did not
prosper with her, and Cody's father was apprenticed
to a shoemaker, and afterwards carried on business
in Roche's-street, where Cody himself learned the
same trade. When Cody was about twenty-three
years of age he was employed in Mrs. Gleeson's
stage coach office in Roche's-street, where he was
detected in the larceny of passengers' parcels. For
this he was tried and convicted at assizes in 1832,
and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. He
put in his time, and on being released went to
work vigorously, and amassed the large fortune
stated. The claimant says he got one letter from
Cody after his penal servitude term had expired.
The letter was dated from Wellington Valley, New
South Wales, and he (the claimant) heard that
other letters had come addressed to him in Lime-
rick from the same place, but as he was then going
about working as a journeyman he never received them.
This may have led Cody to believe that the
claimant was dead, as no doubt the letters were re-
turned to the writer. The claimant says he kept
the letter he got from his cousin for fifteen years,
and it was taken off by mistake in a box belonging
to a friend that emigrated to America. The
claimant says that he had only one brother, who
died without issue, and seven sisters, all of whom
are dead, save one named Biddy, who lives next
door to him. The Cody Buckley estate is now be-
fore the Supreme Court in South Australia, and the
claimant has an intimation therefrom that it would
be well that he should employ some legal person
to support his claims on the estate of his relative.
This is rather embarrassing to a poor shoemaker;
but he is full of expectation that he will obtain the
larger portion of the property, as he is the nearest
"blood" relation to the deceased Cody-Buckley,
with the exception of his sisters, if any of them be
alive, which he does not believe.—*Correspondent of
Irish Times*.

Mr. P. J. SMYTH AND WESTMEATH.—On Monday
a Conference of the Deanery of Mullingar was held
in the College of that town. There were present:
—The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath;
Very Rev. W. Matthews, P. P., V. F., Castletowneagh;
Very Rev. L. Barton, P. P., V. F., Castletowneagh;
Rev. Nicholas Moore, P. P., Castlejordan; Rev. J.
Cantwell, P. P., Ballincorney; Rev. R. J. Kelch, P. P.,
Killean; Rev. L. Farrelly, P. P., Collinstown; Rev.
P. Fegan, P. P., Carlanstown; Rev. P. Kellaghan, P. P.,
Milltown; Rev. Simon Clarke, P. P., Charlestown;
Rev. M. Gullfoyle, P. P., Moyrove; Rev. James Sheri-
dan, P. P., Multyfarnham; Rev. T. Fegan, P. P., Roch-
fortbridge; Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, P. P., Kinnagee;
Rev. T. Wheeler, P. P., Trillick; Rev. H. Farrelly,
C. C., Killucan; Rev. F. Molloy, C. C., Ballincorney;
Rev. Peter Everard, C. C., Castletowneagh; Rev. L.
Kinsella, C. C., Castlejordan; Rev. N. M'Laughlin,
C. C., Castletowneagh; Rev. P. Delaney, C. C.,
Rochfortbridge; Rev. F. Gough, C. C., Collinstown;
Rev. P. Muldoon, C. C., Turin; Rev. Thomas Murray,
C. C., Milltown; Rev. P. McDonnell, C. C.; Rev. J.
Kell; C. C., Multyfarnham; Rev. J. Ryan, C. C., Kin-
negad; Rev. C. Moore, C. C., Longwood; Rev. J. Mur-
phy, O. S. F., Multyfarnham; Rev. F. O'Hanlon, O. S. F.,
Rev. John Martin, C. C., Mullingar; Rev. Joseph
Coyne, C. C., Mullingar; Rev. P. Cantwell, C. C.,
Mullingar; Rev. G. Caldwell, C. C., Mullingar; Rev.
Duff, C. C., Mullingar; Rev. T. Cole, C. C., Castletown-
eagh; Rev. J. Carey, C. C., Castletowneagh; Rev. W.
Murphy, C. C., Castlejordan; Rev. W. Davis, C. C.,
Castlejordan. We are authorised to state that,
after the usual ecclesiastical business of the Deanery
was transacted the Conference proceeded to con-
sider the existing relations between Mr. P. J. Smyth,

and the clergy and people of Westmeath. In
the result the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty and the entire of
the clergy present (the Very Rev. L. Barton, P. P.,
alone dissenting) passed the following resolution:—
"Resolved.—That we entirely disapprove of the
conduct of Mr. Smyth in separating himself from
the Home Rule party, and that he has thereby for-
feited our confidence, and, as we believe, the con-
fidence of our people." The Rev. Peter Everard,
C. C., and the Rev. N. M'Laughlin, C. C., the curates of
the Very Rev. L. Barton, P. P., were not asked to as-
sent to the resolution, but they did not express any
dissent. The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty signed the resolu-
tion as chairman of the Conference. On Tuesday
the Deanery of Clara met in Conference, the Most
Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, presiding.
The following clergymen were present:—Rev.
Michael Murphy, P. P., Kilkenny West; Rev. Thom-
as Curran, P. P., Drumraney; Rev. James Corcoran
P. P., Clara; Rev. Michael Callery, P. P., Tubber; Rev.
M. Hope, D. D., P. V. F., Ballymore; Rev. P. Curry,
C. C., Ballymore; Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, C. C.,
Clara; Rev. James Kelly, C. C., Killbeggan, C. C.,
Kellaghan, C. C., Drumraney; Rev. T. O'Farrell, C. C.,
Kilkenny West; Rev. Paul McDonnell, C. C., Moate.
After the ecclesiastical business of the Deanery was
disposed of we are authorised to state that the Con-
ference (with a single dissentient) passed the follow-
ing resolution:—"Resolved.—That we entirely
disapprove of the conduct of Mr. Smyth in separ-
ating himself from the Home Rule party, and that he
has thereby forfeited our confidence, and, we be-
lieve, that of our people." The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty
signed the resolution as chairman of the Confer-
ence. Two or three of the clergymen of the Deanery
were absent through illness or unavoidable
causes.—*Dublin Freeman*, Oct. 11.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY, M. P., ON THE NATIONAL
QUESTION.—Mr. Mitchell Henry, M. P., has issued
in pamphlet form the address delivered by him at
the dinner given by the Home Rule League to the
Council of the Home Rule Confederation of Great
Britain, in the Ancient Concert Rooms, Dublin, on
Tuesday, the 22nd August last. In the preface
to the speech Mr. Henry says in part:—"The reason-
ableness, the logic, and the increasing power of
the Home Rule element in the domain of practical
politics, has made it inevitable that the cause
should now have to encounter opposition of forces
swayed by different motives. To the misrepresen-
tations of the English press, echoed by the feebler
voice of the Irish Tory journals, we are all accus-
tomed—and we regret them chiefly for the injury
they do to the cultivation of kindly feelings with
our neighbours. There are, we know, plenty of
Orange men who would prefer Protestant ascend-
ancy to all national liberty of thought and action;
and there are not wanting indications among the
Catholics that there are men who look with
jealousy on the rising confidence between Irishmen
of all religions, and who would fain revive sectarian
animosity, by pretending that the object of the
Home Rulers is to divorce the priests from the
people, and that the whole movement is a cunning
device of Trinity College. Thus it comes about
that in England it is constantly said that the
Home Rule members—whether Protestant or Catho-
lic—are the mere tools of the priesthood; whilst
on the other hand, there are individuals found in
Ireland who say that the object of the movement
is to weaken the power of the priests. It is well,
perhaps, that these trials should await us, for un-
doubtedly now Ireland stands at the bar of public
opinion of Europe and of America; and if it were
possible for us to appear unable to withstand these
shocks, then indeed we may give up all hope of
being anything else than a miserable provincialism
in English politics. It is sometimes said: Oh! yes,
you are very moderate in your notions; but behind
you is an element which aims only at the total
destruction of organised society, and at the
establishment of a communistic republic." I deny
that such an element has any force
whatever in Irish politics. The Fenians were
republicans; but it is a base calumny to
say that they were Communists, or to insinuate
that if they had obtained power they would have
perpetrated the crimes which have disgraced France.
And, moreover, I believe that many of those who
had practical experience of Fenianism, and risked
their liberty and their life in its cause, are amongst
the most powerful and consistent supporters of the
Home Rule programme as defined at the National
Conference of 1873. They know more of the science
of politics than any other class in Ireland, and they
have, I believe, loyally made up their minds to give
to Mr. Butt and his colleagues the fullest and fairest
trial. For reasons glanced at—but only glanced at
—in the following pages, I believe it impossible that
either England or Ireland could stand absolutely
alone as independent Powers, such as France and
Russia. A Union of some kind between them is
essential. The point to be insisted upon is that that
Union shall be voluntary, equal, and just to both
the smaller and the larger community. At present we
have a forced and not a real Union—a Union based
on treachery and fraud—a Union in which Ireland
has never acquiesced, and never will acquiesce—and
which has been utilised by England for her own
pecuniary profit, and for the most selfish political
purposes. Assuredly if it be true of individuals that
"the sins of the fathers are visited upon the chil-
dren," it is not the less true of nations, as England
had reason to know in the past, and will learn
yet more emphatically in the future, when she finds
her right arm paralysed, and that a house divided
against itself cannot stand in the conflict of national-
ities, no longer split up into little European com-
munities, but welded into huge nations who can
neither be cajoled nor bought. Those are the best
patriots who, foreseeing these things, and having,
as most of the Home Rule members have, a stake in
the country, do their best to enlighten the English
people on the position of Irish affairs, and who
labour to bring about better relations between the
two islands, and to substitute a voluntary union of
hearts and of interests for the present strained and
unnatural condition of affairs: so that against the
rest of the world, England and Ireland may stand
as one, "like to a double cherry, seeming parted, but
yet a union in partition."

GREAT BRITAIN

Sir Alexander Milne, who for several years was
one of the naval lords of the Admiralty, and who
retired from office last year, has received the hon-
our of a baronetcy.

A parcel of luggage left behind by a passenger,
and detained in the lost property office of a railway
station in Manchester, on being opened it was found
to contain the dead body of a child.

A FRAUDULENT BANKRUPT.—A fraudulent bank-
rupt in Perthshire, who made away with his
creditors' money and refused to disclose where he
had hidden are invested it, has been sentenced under
the provisions of the Scotch bankruptcy law to 11
years' penal servitude.

In recognition of the great services rendered him
by Mr. Gladstone on the occasion of the recent
meeting at Blackheath, Professor Holloway has
sent Mrs. Gladstone a cheque for no less a sum
than £500 towards the funds of her convalescent
home.

The distillation of whiskey in Scotland does not
seem to be much affected by the prevailing depres-
sion of trade generally. During the past month
upwards of 10,000 bushels of barley were ship-
ped from Greenock for the Campbelltown distil-
lery. The monthly output of whisky was 1,200,
and the monthly production of Scotch whisky was
2,500,000 gallons.—*Edinburgh Standard*, October 29th.
CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.—Sarah Ann Baldwin, of

Ruardean, has been committed for trial charged
with concealment of the birth of her child. Pri-
soner had admitted to giving birth to a child in a
shed near home, her that she removed some earth
and buried it; it was sworn by witnesses that they
saw two dogs eating the body.

VACCINATION IN LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday, 7th
Oct., at the Liverpool police court, four men were
summoned for neglecting to have their children
vaccinated, and were fined 20s. and costs. Two of
the defendants refused to allow their children to be
"made victims of a filthy experiment." Dr. Lodge,
public vaccinator, said he vaccinated 2,000 children
annually, and did not know of a single case of con-
tamination arising from the process.

GROSS CRUELTY TO A GOVERNESS.—Great indigna-
tion has been caused in the neighborhood of
Kingsbridge by a deplorable occurrence. The gov-
erness of children at the rectory of Thurlstone,
Miss Sarah Smith, whose friends reside in Sussex,
was taken ill with the brain fever. When she was
insensible, and the doctor had pronounced her case
probably fatal, the young woman was removed from
her bed to the workhouse on an order given by one
of the Thurlstone churchwardens. She shortly
afterwards died. The case was discussed by the
Kingsbridge board of guardians, and strong com-
ments were made on the barbarous treatment of the
deceased, and the medical man who is said to have
sanctioned her removal, who is a union doctor, was
ordered to attend next meeting and explain.

SCOTS COLLEGE, ROME.—We [London Tablet] have
been requested to publish the following letter from
the Very Rev. the Rector of the Scots College, Rome,
whose appeal has hitherto been only privately cir-
culated:—"The Scots College was founded at Rome
by Pope Clement VIII. in 1600. Its object was to
furnish a supply of Missionaries, and to them it
was mainly owing that, during two centuries of
difficulty and hardship, the light of faith was never
entirely extinguished in Scotland. In common with
the other British establishments on the Continent,
it was closed during the troubles that followed the
French revolution. When it was re-opened in 1820,
a change was beginning to take place in the state
of religion in Scotland; and partly from conver-
sions, but chiefly from immigration, the number of
Catholics were rapidly increasing. The altered cir-
cumstances required a more numerous clergy, and
the limited space and endowments of the original
foundation could no longer send out a succession
of priests at all proportionate to the necessities of
the mission. As a first step to meet the new de-
mand, it was proposed eighteen years ago to in-
crease the accommodation for student in the Col-
lege. The former building showed unmistakable
signs of decay, and a restoration would have been
costly and unsatisfactory. Just at this time an
English lady, the late Miss Plummer, offered the
sum of £2,500 to purchase two adjoining houses,
and so extend the frontage of the college. The
offer was thankfully accepted, and the entire re-
building of the College was resolved on, with the
approval of the Pope, of the authorities of the
Propaganda, and of the Vicars-Apostolic of Scot-
land. An appeal was then made to Scottish Catho-
lics to aid the undertaking, and this appeal was
responded to by many, generously and liberally.
The sum realised in consequence of that appeal,
nearly £2,000, together with other moneys at our
disposal amounting to about £10,000, was consid-
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er all expenses. The building was begun in 1864
but unforeseen circumstances arose to disarrange
our calculations. Buildings in Rome are never
erected by contract, and if estimates are offered they
are merely figures to guide to an approximate idea
of the probable cost, without engaging the builder
to complete the work for a specified sum. The
foundations of buildings on a soil such as that of
Rome are always an uncertain item. In our case
they were expected to cost but little. But on break-
ing ground it was found that the nature of the soil
elevated to its present level by the accumulated
runns of houses that have succeeded each other for
3000 years on the Quirinal Hill, necessitated the
sinking of the foundations to a depth of 60 feet,
thus entailing an expense of £2,500 before the
building was brought to a level with the street.
Other unforeseen circumstances contributed to in-
crease the outlay. The result was that, when the
building was finished and occupied in 1865, the
College remained, and remains, with the heavy
debt of £2,000. Add to this the amount of taxa-
tion imposed by the Italian Government, and some
idea may be formed of the difficulties we have to
with in maintaining even the very few who now
compose the community. With a view to re-
lieve the college from this situation, so detrimental
to the interests of religion, and to provide for the
augmentation of the funds for the education of
priests destined to labour for the salvation of souls
in the three Vicariates of Scotland, a second appeal,
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enormous taxation press so heavily on its ordinary
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UNITED STATES.

The result of Democratic rule in Georgia, accord-
ing to Wade Hampton, is that the negroes have been
protected in their rights and given equal advantages
with the whites in industry and education; they
have accumulated property to the amount of \$6,
000,000 in real estate; they have secured comfort-
able homes, and they vote almost solidly with the
Democrats. This accounts for the increased De-
mocratic majority. Many negroes in South Caro-
lina are anxious to secure for themselves similar
benefits, and will vote accordingly, if their Radical
taskmasters will allow them to do so.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.—The following extract
from a recent speech by ex-Governor Hubbard, of
Texas, may be taken, as an antidote for the blood-
and-thunder doctrines preached by Morton and his
follow-patriots:—"You have been told that we are
demons in hate, and glori in the thought of war
and blood. Men of New England—men of the
great North will you believe me when, for the
two million of people whom I represent, and the
whole South as well, I denounce the utterance as
an inhuman slander and a damnable and unpardon-
able falsehood against a brave and, God knows,
long-suffering people? Want war? Want blood-
shed? Sirs, we are poor—broken in fortune and
sick at heart. Had you stood, as I have stood, by
the ruined hearth-stones by the wrecks of fortune,
which are scattered all along the shore; had you
seen as I have seen, the wolf howling at the door
of many a once happy home—widowhood and
orphanage staring, and weeping over never return-
ing sirens and sons who fell with your honored dead
at Gettysburg and Manassas; could you hear, as I
have heard, the throbbing of the great universal
Southern heart—throbbing for peace and yearning
for the

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER, 1876.

Friday, 3—Of the Octave of All Saints.

Saturday, 4—St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confessor. SS. Vitalis and Agricola, Martyrs.

Sunday, 5—TWENTY SECOND SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

Monday, 6—Of the Octave.

Tuesday, 7—Of the Octave.

Wednesday, 8—Octave of All Saints. The Four Coronati, Martyrs.

Thursday, 9—Dedication of St. John Lateran. St. Theodore, Martyr.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The excitement of last week in England is considerably toned down; the acceptance by Turkey of almost all the terms proposed and the offer of six weeks' armistice, to extend longer if necessary, has had the effect of check-mating Russia at least for the present; while the firm tone of the Ministry supported by the sending of the British Fleet to Turkish Waters, has astonished Europe, and convinced the Sultan of the necessity of reform, and at the same time dispelled the hopes the Liberals had of riding into power on the wave of popular indignation at Turkish atrocities. The public are now convinced that changing the Turk for the Russian as Master would not benefit the Christians, and that putting itself forward as their champion, Russia aims solely at her own aggrandisement; no one in Europe cares for Turkey, the world would indeed rejoice to see the last of the Moslems hurled back into Asia, but it is of vital importance to human freedom that Russia should obtain no foothold on the Mediterranean.

We are again going to have in England the farce of a Pan-Anglican Synod; Low Church will fiercely fulminate, Evangelical thunder against Popery. High Church will meekly claim Apostolic succession denied by the others, and Broad Church will good naturedly laugh at the narrow mindedness of both, and will claim that every belief and every fancy can find a resting place in the bosom of the English Church, provided a benediction can be found for their votaries, and Broad Church is right, for the only bonds that hold the Anglican Church together are the possession of the temporalities and the agreement to disagree.

In France the real tendencies of some members of the Ministry are cropping out; the Pope desires to divide into two the immense diocese of Lyons, a purely ecclesiastical work; the Liberals with their usual love of Liberty, which with them means interference in everything, have prevailed upon the Government to forbid the division, this is Gallicanism, it matters little, however, Gallicanism is dead, and what Louis XIV could only feebly animate, Gambetta will not bring back to life.

The elections here and there still return Republicans, from bad to worse, France is drifting again toward the principles of '92, the Scourge of Prussia only exposed her weakness, another and a worse one may be required to tame her pride, and bring her back to that Faith which for centuries made her the first in Europe.

In Spain the same story. The vacillating Government of little Alphonso truckles to the Church and closes proselytizing schools and Churches which would pervert the Faith of the Spaniard into the non-belief of the Infidel, but seeing that it has excited thereby the anger of the Liberals it persecutes the Bishop and forbids the returning to Spain of those who have not called upon the Spanish Envoy when on their visit to Rome, an obligation which no Government has yet tried to enforce.

In the United States the Centennial draws to a close; it has been a success in almost every sense of the word.

The Indians on the War Path are to be left in quiet for some time as the troops are required in the South by the Grantites to dragoon the Democrats.

In Canada we have nothing particular to notice; soon the different Provincial Parliaments will meet, and we trust they will be guided by wisdom in their deliberations.

HORÆ INANES.

PRECEPTOR AND DISCIPULUS.

Discipulus—Can you explain to me, most worthy Preceptor, the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception? I have a general idea of it, though not such an appreciation of it as would be apt to stand any very searching examination. I do not ask now for the grounds on which the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception rests, but merely for an explanation (in as popular a form as is consistent with accuracy) of the dogma itself. I do not ask why the Church teaches this doctrine, but what it is she teaches.

Preceptor—I understand, most erudite Discipulus, and will endeavor to meet your wishes.

By the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary is meant that "Mary at her birth was born free from the stain of original sin." I have used here the popular expression "at her birth," though

the words as popularly understood are not sufficiently accurate. Let me explain.

"AT HER BIRTH."

By the word "birth" is here understood, not the moment of her coming into the world, nor, perhaps, the moment of the conception of her body, but that particular time (whenever that may be) when her soul was joined to her body. The mode of this joining of the soul to the body was long debated by the schoolmen. Some supposed that our souls were transmitted by our parents to our bodies in the same way as they transmit our bodies, which transmission was called, in the language of the schools, *traducianismus*. This opinion was rejected as erroneous. Others maintained that the soul is created direct by God, and joined, at some time not yet ascertained, to the body possessed of all its organs and members. This, to distinguish it from the opposite opinion, was called *creationismus*. Now this is what is understood by the expression "at her birth": That Mary at that particular time, when her soul was joined to her body, was free from original sin. Benedict XIV., and most theologians, call this the *passive* conception, as they call the formation of the body with its members and organs the *active* conception. It was in her passive conception that Mary was immaculate. Jesus was immaculate as to His active conception since He was born of the Holy Ghost; Mary was immaculate as to her passive conception, since she was free from original sin.

Discipulus—I understand now clearly what is meant by the term "at her birth": that Mary was free from the stain of original sin at the time when that stain is attached to the soul; that is to say, at the moment when God joined her soul to her body. So far is clear. But what, I pray you, is original sin?

ORIGINAL SIN.

Preceptor—If you ask St. Bonaventure he will tell you that "original sin may be described as the want of original justice, whereby the perversity of nature and evil concupiscence hath arisen." St. Thomas gives you the same in a scholastic form—"In its essence (*forma*) original sin is the want of original justice; in its manifestation (*materia*) it is concupiscence (evil desire)." From this it will be seen that original sin is the taking away of one thing and the adding another, its opposite. The taking away of original justice and the substitution of its opposite, i.e., concupiscence.

Discipulus—You say that original sin is the want of original justice. What is original justice?

ORIGINAL JUSTICE.

Preceptor—Original justice is the subordination of the human will in all things to the Divine will. St. Thomas tells us "that the whole order of original justice consists therein, that the will of man was obedient to God," and he goes on to point out that, as it is the will which directs the whole soul and body, so the will in becoming perverted or turned from God, perverted also all other parts. His words are, "for it is the province of the will to direct all other parts of the soul in conformity to its highest destiny. Hence when the will fell from God, disorder in all other faculties of the soul ensued."

Discipulus—Original justice then is the will of man well ordered, that is, subject in all things to the will of God; whilst the absence of original justice is concupiscence, or the will of man ill ordered, or ill subjected to the will of God.

Preceptor—Exactly. Having got clear ideas of the preliminary terms we are better prepared to understand the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. But we must go yet further before turning to the dogma itself. The doctrines of the Catholic Church are like the propositions of Euclid; each later proposition depends upon the former. Thus we see that this dogma of the Immaculate Conception depends upon the dogma of *Original Sin*; that this in turn depends upon the dogma of *Original Justice*; and hence we must turn back to the *Paradisical Adam* or *Adam before the Fall*.

PARADISICAL ADAM.

The doctrine of the Catholic Church with reference to the state of Adam before the Fall is this: Adam was endowed by God with original justice, which raised him above nature; by this original justice he was so constituted that nature was subjected to reason and reason to God.

There is a dispute in the Schools on two points bearing on this doctrine. 1st. Was Adam endowed with these gifts at the first moment of his creation? 2nd. Is there any distinction between original justice and sanctifying grace?

It is sufficient for us to know that the *Paradisical Adam* was endowed with justice (munificence from sin) and sanctity, (certain spiritual gifts); that in addition to these he was endowed with great gifts of mind and body; the gifts of the mind being will, memory, and understanding in a supereminent degree; and of the body being immunity from death, sickness, pain, &c.

FALLEN ADAM.

But Adam fell, and that moment lost original justice and those spiritual gifts with which he had been endowed; his gifts of mind and body were curtailed; his will, memory, and understanding being weakened and corporal death, sickness, pain, &c., were entailed upon him.

ORIGINAL SIN TRANSMITTED.

This state of original sin was transmitted by Adam to his posterity.

This statement of the doctrines of the Catholic Church leaves us now able to understand exactly the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and will enable us to state it in a few words.

THE STAIN OR MACULA.

Adam's fall deprived him of original justice (or that state in which his will was conformable in all things to the will of God). Deprived of original justice, he became constituted in a state of original sin (or that state in which his will was not conformable in all things to the will of God). This state of non-obedience to the will of God, is sin; not sin *in act*, but sin in a theological sense, or that state in which man is after he has sinned. This state was transmitted to Adam's posterity, not as a crime but as a punishment. Now this state, since it takes

away that whiteness and brightness which belonged to the soul when in a state of original justice, entails a stain or macula. Whenever then a soul is joined to a body to constitute a man, that soul in consequence of Adam's fall is soiled with the stain or macula of original sin.

MARY IMMACULATE OR, NON-STAINED.

But Mary as about to be the Mother of God, was preserved by God from this stain or macula and was created Immaculate, or, in other words, at the time when God joined her soul to her body, that soul was free from the

STAIN OF ORIGINAL SIN.

There, most erudite Discipulus, you have a statement more or less clear of the Catholic dogma of the

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

WESTMEATH AND ITS CLERGY.

If there existed, heretofore, any want of confidence in the ultimate success of the Home Rule movements, the fact that the priest and the people are so heartily bound together, in their advocacy of the cause should certainly remove all apprehension. Those who know the character of the Irish, their devoted attachment to their church and its pastors, understand full well the measure of success that must attend any effort in which the aspirations of the people meet with the hearty cooperation of the clergy. The great O'Connell, with all his ability, subtlety and eloquence, could never have achieved his magnificent successes, and earned for himself the title of Liberator, had he not been countenanced and seconded in his exertions by the zealous support of the priesthood. The task that he had before him, and which he accomplished in so great a measure, was just as hopeless at one period as the Home Rule cause appears to be at the present day. The idea of Catholic Emancipation was scouted with as much contempt and refused for a time with as much insolence, as the present legitimate demand of the Irish people to obtain the management of their own local affairs, and be allowed, through the agency of a Parliament in College Green, to develop the internal resources of their country. Yet O'Connell backed by the Clergy, and assisted by such Protestants as rose above their religious prejudices, succeeded in breaking down the barriers that prevented his coreligionists, from enjoying the rights of citizenship. Heaven knows what might have been the still greater measure of his success if the unfortunate movement, inaugurated in opposition to his policy, and the policy of the clergy as well, by that brilliant, but misguided body of men, known as the Young Ireland party, had not thwarted his designs, destroyed his patriotic efforts, plunged Ireland into untold miseries and sent him broken hearted to his grave. Never, since the days of O'Connell, has a movement been inaugurated, that secured the approval of those, who can beat and most effectually, labor for the Irish cause, to such an extent, as the present Home Rule agitation. Not only have the clergy given it that sanction so necessary to its success, but they have resolved to stamp out the traitors, who for one reason or another seem anxious to obstruct its progress. Mr. P. J. Smyth member for Westmeath, whose shameful desertion of the cause of his country, won for him the applause of every enemy of Ireland, and the execration of those who had formerly held him in high esteem, is an instance in point. The clergy of Westmeath, have not allowed his wretched attempt to undermine the national cause, to pass unheeded. At the recent conference of the clergy of Westmeath, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of the Diocese in the chair, the following resolution was adopted with but one dissenting voice.

"RESOLVED—THAT WE ENTIRELY DISAPPROVE OF THE CONDUCT OF MR. SMYTH IN SEPARATING HIMSELF FROM THE HOME RULE PARTY, AND THAT HE HAS THEREBY FORFEITED OUR CONFIDENCE, AND, AS WE BELIEVE, THE CONFIDENCE OF OUR PEOPLE."

On the day following, the Rev. clergy of the Deanery of the other division of the county met at Clara, under the presidency of the Bishop, the same resolution was presented to them and with a like result. This is a manifestation the like of which the people of Ireland have never witnessed before. We say nothing of poor degraded Mr. Smyth. He shall soon pass from the scene of public life, unhonored and unregretted. But his fate cannot fail to be a warning to others who, like him, might be seduced from the right path, by the flattery of the enemies of their country. How hollow most not the lavish and insidious praises of the *London Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* sound to day in the ears of Mr. Smyth! Yet for that wretched adulation he sacrificed an honorable past, and the grateful and endearing affection of his people! We notice he has undertaken to brazen the matter out, and in a letter addressed to the Irish papers, he modestly compares himself to the illustrious Grattan, and vows to prosecute to the bitter end his present course. All we have to say is, so much the worse for him. His adhesion the Home Rulers can do without—it has been never wholesome, and the insults which he addresses to his constituents and the clergy, the latter can equally well afford to despise. The great feature of the matter, however, is that the clergy have taken so decided a stand in favor of Home Rule. To us it appears that is the certain foreshadowing of success. Of the final triumph of the principles and platform of the party, we entertain no doubt whilst with every true friend and lover of Ireland we grieve to notice that as the great Liberator was harassed by hot-headed unthinking rash men, so the Home Rulers are being impeded in their constitutional course by the tactics of so-called Nationalists, who are doing the work of the British Government, by endeavoring to be little the movement, and inciting the people to revolution. Mr. Smyth is not a revolutionary enemy of his country, but in common with them he is opposing the only feasible plan for Ireland's regeneration. The fire eater who without hindrance on the part of the English authorities if not with their actual connivance goes about the country clamouring for rebellion; and the man of intelligence who, on his part, seeks to direct the attention of the people from a rational and practicable project,

for a pet scheme of his own, which he knew full well will not be tolerated for a moment, are alike the enemies of Ireland, doing the dirty work of her oppressors by sowing dissensions in the ranks of the people. God grant that the present movement may continue on prospering and gaining the confidence of the masses and with priests and people, going hand in hand the day of Ireland's deliverance must be near at hand.

OVER-TAXATION THE CONSEQUENCE OF OUR OWN FOLLY.

There is nothing new under the Sun. Montreal like the other cities of America and like cities in the old World before them, is overtaxed. Its citizens, quiet easy folk, have been dreaming and slumbering, while the tide of taxation has been day by day gaining strength and height and now rolls on irresistibly, engulfing in its waters the prosperity and savings of thousands; property which a few years ago paid cents in taxation, now pays dollars, and our people would be insulted if some cynical Diogenes were to take up his lamp and search through our streets to find a man who could conscientiously say that he was not a fool for not predicting this long ago. New schemes were being every day evolved from the brain of genius, and the mere mention of a scheme was sufficient to raise the expectations, the avarice and the ambition of every man who could be in the least affected by its introduction. Streets were to be widened and new ones were to be opened, the fortunate owner whose ruinous old house or shop was to be knocked down, suddenly found that he had not seen the full value of his assets, that if his rent was not higher, it was because he was an indulgent landlord, and the old shop or house which he would have sold for a few hundred, was now worth a thousand or two; the business which he was to be deprived of, though only giving a bare subsistence, would have in a few months given him an independence and he set about demonstrating to his friends all the prospective wealth which a ruthless expropriation law was going to destroy; he succeeded, for who knew but they themselves in a year or so might be in the same predicament. A park, a grand scheme, a park for the poor, which would give them an hour's walk before they could reach it, and plenty of exercise before they could admire its beauties, a park which was to be the pride of Montreal, and the envy of the world had to be created. But to be thus the cynosure of every eye, a park must cost money, so thought the proprietors on Mount Royal and the land which they could not rent for pasture, and which a goat could not reach to starve upon, suddenly becomes so valuable that it must no longer be sold by the acre but by the foot and the inch and our good city dreamt and slumbered.

Our Water Works must be increased, a million could hardly be too much. Our City Hall was old and dingy, it would never do to transfer the offices to the immense City Concert Hall always unoccupied, it would be beneath the dignity of our City Chamberlain and his equally dignified satellites, perhaps too, a contractor, a friend of the Alderman, or his relative had to be satisfied, and a magnificent Palace must be built. And our city dreamt and slumbered. Our streets are to be paved and repaired, it is too much trouble to see that it is properly done, the contractors are good fellows, and if they make a large profit, they are always ready to do a good turn to an Alderman or his friends, and so on everywhere, and always to the end of the chapter, and the end of the chapter is millions and millions of debt. And now, we groan and complain, we protest against extravagance, we name Committees which never report, our wise men and our learned ones send absurd questions to the authorities and get snubbed; will all this make us wiser? Not in the least; we will commence to economize, in the wrong way, improvements which are necessary will be neglected; we will apply to Parliament for new powers and amendments; King Log do not stir, we will call upon King Stork; we will probably try to hand over the Government of the City to Commissioners; once named, they will hold on to place and salary, they will upset some things which have been done before them, and will go on in their own line of extravagance and folly; and then we will call for another change, forgetful all the while, that our only remedy and our duty was and must be to be vigilant ourselves. It would be a consolation, itself if we could hope that our example would be a warning to other places, but no, the same folly and extravagance will be seen in other towns and cities, our experience will make no body the more prudent, perhaps not even ourselves; and such is Human Wisdom.

THE JUDICIAL DEAD LOCK.

Mr. Justice Mondelet's refractory course in refusing to sit in Insolvency cases and Dominion contested election petitions, has at length, produced a dead lock in the Superior Court.—The other judges having refused to do his work, during the recent term of the Court of Review, business was brought to a stand still. The Bar have held a meeting, in which, whilst expressing regret, at being forced to adopt such a course, towards a judge who has so long occupied a seat in the judiciary of the country, resolutions tantamount to the adoption of proceedings in impeachment were passed, and ordered to be forwarded to the Government of the Dominion. This crisis we foreshadowed some months ago. The course pursued by the Hon. Justice Mondelet is the subject of universal condemnation. If he cannot conscientiously discharge the duties imposed upon him by the laws of the land, which he says are unconstitutional, but which every judge in the country holds, on the contrary to be the reverse, the only course open to him is to resign. By so doing he would give the public reason to believe that he is sincere in his views. By remaining on the bench, drawing his salary and refusing to perform the duties which an overwhelming majority of the Court holds to be within his province, he lays himself open to grave suspicion. In the meantime the interests of the public are suffering and it is to be hoped the Minister of Justice will act with promptitude and decision.

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.

No. 80.

Do not, I implore you, my friends, do not for one moment forget the solemn and sacred duty which devolves upon you during this month. The month of November has been set aside in a special manner by Holy Church for prayers for the souls departed. The year is fast drawing to a close—a few short weeks and it will be numbered with the past. It is meet therefore that 'er it cease to exist, we should dedicate some part of it at least to the holy duty of petitioning the great and merciful Lord of all to have mercy on Sion and to forgive the sins of his people detained in the dark prison of Purgatory. The waning year and the falling leaf must naturally lead us to thoughts of our last end—to thoughts of the life beyond the grave—to thoughts of the judgment to come; and by an easy transition the mind will be led to think of those who are already fulfilling the punishment, which we also shall one day have to undergo. The suffering souls in Purgatory!—what a scene of woe—what a scene of terror and dismay do those words bring to mind? Down in the dark pit of Hell: separated from the eternally damned, probably only by a flimsy partition—suffering the same torments as alas! thousands—may I shall I say myriads of souls—who by their imperfect contrition here, are forced to suffer out even to the last farthing, the dreadful punishment of their sins. I know that the Church has defined nothing as of Faith concerning the nature of these sufferings, though we know from the cry of the Rich Man to Father Abraham that they must be very minute and very great. "I am tormented!" he says "in this flame." It is a flame then; and it torments; and such is the torment that a drop of cold water is deemed an inestimable boon—a thing to be asked for. "Father Abraham! send Lazarus that he may dip the tip of his finger in cold water and place it on my tongue for I am tormented in this flame." Ah! Christian soul, that must indeed be a great torment which can deem a drop of water from the tip of a finger as an alleviation. And yet, Christian soul, night and day; whilst you are awake and whilst you are asleep; hour after hour; day after day; year after year, these poor souls suffer these inextinguishable torments whatsoever they be. Hour after hour; day after day; year after year do they cry out to you in accents of pain and entreaty, "I am tormented in this flame." And amidst that throng of poor suffering souls, some perhaps are your near relations or intimate friends. Some have perhaps done you kind services whilst on earth. And you can assist them in their dire necessity. Though they can no longer assist themselves [for to them the hour of mercy has been succeeded by the hour of justice] yet you, through the mercy of God, can assist them by your prayers and good works. You can shorten the time of their sufferings; you can assuage their terrible grief. And will you? can you refuse to do so? Which of you, asked our Divine Lord of the Jews, that has an ox or an ass fall into a pit, but will draw him out and save him? And can you, Christians, be less merciful than Jews? It is not an ox, nor an ass that has fallen into the pit; it is poor Christian souls. It is not an earthly pit into which they have fallen; it is into the terrible pit into which Purgatory comes to this day that forlorn, that pitious cry, "I am tormented in this flame." Listen! "Father Abraham, send Lazarus that he may dip the tip of his finger in water to moisten my tongue." Oh! what anguish is there in this cry! And do you not hear it every moment ascending to you? Though the hurry and bustle of this world may drown this cry; though the anxieties and cares of life may prevent it reaching you, yet depend upon it, it rises continually from that dire abode. In the silence of the night; during the bustle of the day it is ever there. "I am tormented in this flame." In the offertory of the Mass at the burial of the dead the choir sings *Misererimi me! misererimi me, saltem vos amici mei.* Have pity on me! have pity on me! at least you, my friends, have mercy on me! These are the words of the soul crying out from Purgatory; at least you, my friends, have pity on me! at least you, my Christian friends, have pity on me! at least you with whom I have once lived; at least you with whom I have eaten and drunk; at least you with whom I have prayed in the same church have pity on me! And can you in the same church have pity on me? Can you be unmindful of such a supplication? "Have pity on me!" "I am tormented in this flame!" "At least you, my friends!"

But why, Christian soul, do I urge you so earnestly? I am not surely speaking to hearts of stone? No! I am speaking to Christian souls; to souls deeply educed with Christian faith; to souls realising to the full the deep importance of that Catholic duty, to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins. Fulfill then diligently at all times this sacred duty. The Church in her solemn offices always concludes her services by prayer for the dead—"And may the souls of the faithful departed rest in peace." Let this be your constant prayer. Night and morning, and during the bustle of the day recite fervently and frequently that short prayer. But more especially during this month of November would I exhort you to be instant in this devotion. Holy Church in order to impress this duty on you in an especial manner has set aside this month for its especial practice. Let then this month for its especial prayer for the souls in Purgatory. Offer up now to Almighty God for their release every prayer which you may utter during this month, offer every action every good work of the month for them. Pray first for your relations and intimate friends, and then give your prayers to the Blessed Virgin Mother of God, to be applied by her for the release of those souls who have none to pray for them and who require their most fervent. But above all pray fervently; pray frequently. During your work, during your leisure, pray. Such short prayers as "Eternal rest grant to them, O Lord," cannot hinder the work. Will your work go less prosperously, thank you, if in the midst of it you breathe the aspiration, "May the souls of the faithful departed rest in peace." Will your mind be more burdened if you should turn from the anxieties of business for a moment to repeat—Have mercy on them O Lord! Have mercy on them? No! No! Christian soul! depend upon it, your work will go the smoother, your anxieties will press the lighter, when you have the satisfaction of having fulfilled this solemn, this sacred duty. And oh! what a blessing it would be, could you be instrumental in the release of one of these poor sufferers! Ingratitude is an earthly vice and is unknown in heaven. Would you not therefore have a fervent and untiring advocate before the throne of God in this poor released soul? In proportion as his torments had been great in that proportion would that gratitude make his advocacy earnest. In proportion as he had suffered, in that proportion would be his desire, that you should not suffer. May not the masters of a religious life well declare, that to release one soul from Purgatory is to be assured of salvation?

And again, Christian soul, to snatch the young and thoughtful from danger, to warn the reckless from the path of sin, is a great and solemn duty, but to release the imprisoned, to obtain reprieve for the condemned, is surely more sacred and solemn duty still. Look down then, Christian soul, this day into that dark pit whence Diava cried out and see from what you may release them. From a—"This flame," from torments—"I am tormented!" From

fire and torments unceasing, from which even a drop of water from the tip of a finger is a consolation.

SHERIFFS SALES—OUR LAW RADICALLY WRONG.

In looking over the files of the Quebec Official Gazette we are grieved at the number of forced sales of property in the hands of unfortunate owners, unable to meet their debts, compelled to see their property sacrificed without its being in their power either to purchase it themselves, or to take means to see that others purchase it at its true value; and we regret that the law, in lieu of coming to their help, neglects even the obvious means, which without extra trouble to the officials and at very little cost, would bring the property before public competition, in place of throwing it away almost in a corner, by means we might call secret, in the Sheriff's office.

who, by the way, is the fortunate owner of a beautiful accent, remarked that he did not stand before them as an orator, but merely to point out, and describe a few of Ireland's many beauties. He would bring before the memory of some, and introduce to others a few well-known spots in that dear old land. He would not delight the eye, with wonderful scenery, though Ireland had plenty of it, but he had picked out a few well-known views on the practical principle that there is no face like a well known one, and no song so sweet as an old one.

WATER RATES.

In those days of sanitary reform, when papers, Aldermen, physicians, and the whole city are anxiously discussing the ravages of small-pox and other epidemics arising from impure air, want of ventilation and improper drainage, it is astonishing to see the City authorities issuing a mandate for collection of arrears, which if carried out logically would create all the evils we dread so much; we mean the cutting off of the water from delinquent tax payers.

DOMINION ITEMS.

A meeting of the Bar of the district of Montreal was held Friday to consider what steps should be taken in view of the dead lock which had occurred in the administration of justice. The following resolutions were passed:— "That the judicial affairs of this district require the unceasing labours of the six judges appointed for it; that none of these six judges should be called upon to fulfil duties outside of the city of Montreal; and whenever any of these judges becomes unable to attend to their duties they should be permanently or temporarily replaced.

on the body of Hornidas Lajoie, a painter by trade, 27 years of age, found dead in an outhouse in rear of his dwelling. It appears from the evidence that deceased, while on his way to work, stepped into a tavern kept by Maxime Lepeau, corner of Milne and St. Dominique, which he was in the habit of frequenting.

A deputation from Three Rivers has interviewed the Attorney-General and Chief Justice on the subject of judicial matters connected with that district. Kingston, Oct. 27.—A man named McGowan, while blasting at a well at Portsmouth yesterday, was seriously injured by the premature explosion of a charge.

According to the St. Mary's, Ont., Argus, a meeting in favour of the "Dunkin Bill" was lately held in Blanshard, at which there is represented to have been a very respectable audience. On their way home, the rev. gentlemen who addressed the meeting were stoned by several rowdies who were laying in wait for them on the roadside.

NAPANEE, Oct. 27.—Wille Kelly, a young man about seventeen years of age, employed in the Napanee Paper Mills, was accidentally killed in the machine room this evening about 5:30. He was getting out of the tank and was struck by an agitator in the back of the neck. Death was instantaneous. The coroner of Napanee was telegraphed for, and has gone to hold an inquest.

OTTAWA, Oct. 27.—While two sons of Major White, of the Post-office Department, were out duck shooting on the Mississippi River, about four miles from Amprior, to-day, their boat swamped, and the youngest, named Harry, was drowned. At the time of writing, the body had not been recovered.

The writ for a new election in the county of Queen's, P.E.I., to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons by the appointment of Hon. Mr. Laird to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Territory, has been despatched to Sheriff Watson, of Queen's county. The nomination will take place on the 15th November, and polling on the 22nd inst.

The late ventures in the exportations of live stock from Guelph and other parts of Canada to Great Britain are said to have been successful, a fair margin of profit having been realized. The shippers feel encouraged thereby to cultivate the trade, and a line of special steamers is already spoken of. If this is done it will be a benefit to the country generally, as there can be no doubt that stock raising would be more advantageous to farmers than the present system of overcropping with cereals.

QUEBEC, Oct. 29.—A gentleman who has just returned from Lake St. John gives a very flattering account of that section of the country. He states that the crops were very luxuriant this year, and were all housed by the last week of August; that the land in the vicinity of the lake is excellent, and so great in extent as to be capable of sustaining an additional population of 100,000 people in that neighborhood alone. An influential resident informed him that if the Lake St. John Railway were built he would guarantee that Quebec could export two million bushels of wheat annually from the surplus of this district.

OTTAWA, October 29.—It is understood that the Northern Railway Co. has paid to the Receiver-General \$500,000, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from the first of July to date, being full satisfaction of the lien of the Government on said railway, as provided for in cap. 23, Vic. 38, and amendment thereto, cap. 6, Vic. 39.—The Grand Jury, in their address to the Court of Assize, at present in session here, advance the opinion that the Criminal Law should be so amended that the country should not be put to so much expense in the prosecution of persons for larceny where articles stolen are of such insignificant value as they proved to be in cases which came before them during the present session.

Notices of application to the Legislature at the next session, are published: By the North Simcoe Railway Company, to amend their Act of Incorporation; by the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West, for an Act of Incorporation; by the Prescott Printing and Publishing Company [limited], for a charter incorporating said Company; by the rector and church warden of St. Mark's Church, Niagara, for an Act to enable them to sell a certain parcel of land given the said church by the Ordinance Department; and by the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway Company, for an Act to amend their Acts of Incorporation, to permit them to issue first mortgage bonds, to confirm resolutions and by-laws relating to bonds of the Company to confirm the purchase of the Port Dover Harbour, and for other purposes.

During the past week some twenty-five vessels arrived at Quebec but only three or four are open for charter, and they were fixed at good rates. There is still a good demand for tonnage, but we can't expect many more seeking vessels this season, as the number now due there is small, and no doubt most of them are chartered. A comparative list of arrivals to Friday last gives 171 vessels (155,363 tons) more than last year. Transactions in freights have been:—London, 36s hardwood; 35s pine; 90s deals. Liverpool—35s part hardwood; 90s deals. Cardiff—36s 6d timber. Barrow—34s 6d timber; 85s deals. Gloucester—46s hardwood; 85s deals. Clyde—31s to 32s timber; nominal. No arrivals. Salt selling ex-store, 55c per sack; Liverpool coarse, 10 to the ton. One cargo of Scotch steam was sold at \$4 20 per chaldron of 1 1/2 tons; one of Welsh at \$3 75 per ton. Sydney coal is selling at \$3 50 to \$3 75 per chaldron, nominal. No arrivals; fine brick selling ex-wharf at \$24 to \$26 per mile car brand.

A Princeton correspondent of the London Free Press gives the following account of a miraculous escape from a horrible death which happened in that village the other day: Mr. T. Logan, of that place has had in his possession for some time past a tame bear. On Saturday his son went into the yard to feed the animal, when the bear sprang upon him and lacerated him in a frightful manner, completely tearing the calf from one of his legs and inflicting some deep gashes in his shoulder. His cries for help brought his father, who fortunately was near by, who after a desperate struggle, succeeded in rescuing his son. The bear previous to this had never exhibited any symptoms of his wild nature, and his strange conduct on that afternoon was attributed to his being teased by some boys. Dr. Balmer was immediately called in and dressed the sufferer's wounds, who, from last accounts, will be likely to recover.

The Rural New Yorker says:—It is a matter for congratulation that our Canada friends have taken such an interest in the Centennial Exhibition, when, to use a common expression, "it is none of their business." Still, they have come forward nobly, and in many departments, notably in the way of farm pro-

ducts, have beaten us all out of sight. The Entomological Society of Canada is the only one making any display, our own "bug-hunters" not even making an attempt to show what they have been doing in this branch of natural science. In the Butter and Cheese Departments Canada is also ahead. We can, therefore, return Mrs. Jack's compliment and say, "Blessed are the Canadians, for out of their abundance they freely spare a portion to help along the Centennial Exposition!"

A DARK "SEANCE" AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—A gentleman who calls himself a spiritualist, and who bears a reputation of being a successful medium, has for some time past been engaged in holding a number of seances at various places in Toronto. These seances, it is said, have been well attended, and so striking were the "manifestations" produced through the agency of the medium that many of our citizens who had previously been skeptical became converts to spiritualism. The price of admission to the seances was generally half a dollar, for which sum those who were fortunate enough to gain admission to the "circle" enjoyed for a brief period the extreme felicity of holding communion with five spirits, who played, sang, and danced by turns, and who occasionally indulged in such playful eccentricities as slapping the faces, pulling the hair, and even pinching the bodies of certain favoured ones in the circle with whom it is said they were in sympathy. A member of a well-known dry-goods firm having an establishment on Yonge st. attended several seances, and for some reason or other became convinced that the manifestations were frauds and the medium a humbug. He determined to expose the whole affair, and with this object in view, he paid a visit on Thursday night last to a house in which the medium generally summoned the attendance of the spirits, having provided himself with a quantity of cotton well saturated with burning fluid. It may be as well to observe here that there is a bedroom in the rear of the chamber in which the seances were held, and that the wall separating the two had been pierced for the accommodation of a stove pipe. On the arrival of our Yonge-street merchant, he found that a seance was just about to be opened, and having watched his opportunity, he contrived to slip into the bedroom unnoticed by the spiritualist. The medium having been bound securely, and a circle formed, the lights were turned down, and in a brief space of time the spirits vouchsafed manifestations of tremendous character. Everything was working beautifully, when suddenly the room was illumined by a bright, intense, and mysterious light that appeared to proceed from the stove-pipe hole, and to the astonishment of all, the medium was discovered standing unfettered in the middle of the room, with his coat and boots off. His face wore an aspect of unutterable horror, that, seen in the weird light emanating from the stove-pipe hole, had an appalling effect upon his visitors. The denouement is not difficult to imagine; the Yonge-street merchant says he exposed a vile deception—that the medium said we dare not record.—Globe.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

Table with columns: STOCKS, Sellers, Buyers. Lists various stocks like Montreal, British North America, Ontario, etc.

Greenbacks bought at 8 1/2 dls. American Silver bought at 1 1/2 to 1 5/8 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette.)

Table listing various market goods and their prices, including Flour, Superior Extra, Fancy, etc.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.)

Table listing various farm products and their prices, including Wheat, Barley, Oats, etc.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)

Table listing various market goods and their prices, including Flour, Grain, Meat, etc.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SAINT PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM AND THE SAINT BRIDGET'S REFUGE, TO BEGIN ON FRIDAY, 10th Instant, 1876.

Admission Tickets 10cts. Season Tickets 25cts. DOORS OPEN AT 7 P.M.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock-holders of the above Association, will take place in PERRY'S HALL, Craig street, on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 7:30 o'clock p.m., for the election of Directors and other business.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY Evening next, 6th Nov., at 8 o'clock. SAMUEL CROSS, Rec.-Sec.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, a retired physician, having providentially discovered, while a Medical Missionary in Southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all throat and lung affections, also, a positive and radical specific for Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all Nervous Complaints, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the receipt for preparing, and full directions for successfully using, this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost, can do so by return mail, by addressing, with stamp, and naming paper, Dr. CHARLES P. MARSHALL, 33 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED BY THE LATE FATHER MURPHY,

'GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82, (With a Portrait of the lamented deceased).

Price, 10 cents.

For Sale at True Witness Office: D. & J. Sadler, 275 Notre Dame Street, and Battle Bros. & Sheil, 21 Blouy street, Montreal.

NOTICE

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

PROVINCIAL OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, No. 2483.

Dame Marie Louise Vitaline Perrault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Severo Alphonse Tessier, Merchant, of the same place, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff;

The said Severo Alphonse Tessier, Defendant.

An action for separation, as to property, has been instituted in this cause on the thirtieth day of October, instant.

CORBELL & CORBELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 30th October, 1876. 12-5

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

A SILESIAN ELECTION.—There is great jubilation among the Catholics of Silesia at the result of an election just held for the electoral district of Cosel and Gross-Strehlitz.

HEARNO CONFESSIONS.—Herr Zimura, a parish priest in the Posen district, has been prosecuted for hearing confessions in a neighbouring parish.

A French correspondent of the Swiss Liberte gives the following curious information about M. Thiers.

In the year 1862 there were in the Prussian universities 1,180 students of Protestant theology.

Adulteration, hitherto so very little known in Germany before the National Liberal era began to have become such a nuisance in the Fatherland.

In Poland and Silesia the Russian Government proceeds against priests with renewed vigor.

FRENCH PILGRIMS AT THE VATICAN.—ADDRESS OF THE HOLY FATHER.—On the morning of the 25th of September the pilgrims of the diocese of Tarbes were received by Pius IX.

"I feel a new and a great consolation in my heart when I thus find myself in presence of these pious ecclesiastics and these devoted Christians.

"Let us commend ourselves to this blessed Virgin, let us hear her counsels and put them in practice.

"My beloved, this is a lesson for us, teaching us that we should hearken to the voice of the Mother of God, and execute the counsels she gives to us in this valley of sorrow.

"Jesus Christ calls to others, and these answer—'Fugabuntur enim quique.' Alas! my friends, this is a materialistic age, as I have before on several occasions observed.

answer: 'Dilecti carissimi in Christo non possumus venire.' There are they who live in the mire of their passions, and who are immersed in the vileness of corrupt lives.

"Lastly, I give my blessing to you, and extend it to your persons, your families, and to all that concerns you.

THE BREACH OF PORTO FIA.—The storming of Rome in September, 1870, was this year commemorated by unusual solemnity throughout Italy.

A HAPPY REPLY.—Strange and manifold were the ideas non-Catholics formerly had of a Catholic priest and many were the annoyances to which he was subjected in those bygone days.

FORBIDDEN SUFFERING OF ARMENIAN CATHOLICS.—The Missions Catholiques gives a painful picture of the persecutions inflicted on the Catholics of Armenia by the barbarians, Redifs (reserves) and Bashi-Bazouks.

"I feel a new and a great consolation in my heart when I thus find myself in presence of these pious ecclesiastics and these devoted Christians, whose happy fortune it is to live beneath the shadow of that miraculous image of Our Lady, which God employs as the daily means of performing signal wonders, dispensing His graces, and demonstrating to all the Catholic world the richness of His mercy.

"Let us commend ourselves to this blessed Virgin, let us hear her counsels and put them in practice.

"My beloved, this is a lesson for us, teaching us that we should hearken to the voice of the Mother of God, and execute the counsels she gives to us in this valley of sorrow.

"Jesus Christ calls to others, and these answer—'Fugabuntur enim quique.' Alas! my friends, this is a materialistic age, as I have before on several occasions observed.

"My beloved, this is a lesson for us, teaching us that we should hearken to the voice of the Mother of God, and execute the counsels she gives to us in this valley of sorrow.

"Jesus Christ calls to others, and these answer—'Fugabuntur enim quique.' Alas! my friends, this is a materialistic age, as I have before on several occasions observed.

THE EASTERN WAR.

An extraordinary Council of Ministers was held on the 26th ult. to consider the armistice question. The German, Russian, Austrian and Italian Ambassadors conferred together on the 27th ult.

REMOVAL—150 PIANOS & ORGANS at half price. The subscribers will sell their entire stock of Pianos & Organs, new and second-hand, of six first-class makers; sheet music and S. S. music books at 50 PER CENT OFF.

SMALL-POX. MAJOR J. T. LANE'S. Mic-Mac Remedy for the Prevention and Cure of Small-Pox.

GRAND LOTTERY, TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL.

1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguay, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at \$1,200 00

2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier Street) each valued at \$550 3,300 00

3. 5 Lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation Street) each valued at \$450 2,250 00

4. A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at 400 00

5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at 100 00

6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce 100 00

WHEAT NEXT YEAR.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child of consumption.

IRELAND—DUBLIN. THE "EUROPEAN" Bolton Street, is one of the Largest and Best Situated HOTELS in the City.

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With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students committed to their care.

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

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

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

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Toronto, March 1, 1872.

SCRAP BOOK.

Talking one day of a well known comic lecturer, Douglas Jerrold exclaimed, "Egad, sir? that fellow would vulgarise the day of judgment."
"General" said an American major, "I always observe that these persons who have a great deal to say about being ready to shed their last drop of blood are amazin' particular about the first drop."
A gentleman observing the name of a clergyman in the Gazette as a bankrupt, expressed his astonishment, and inquired, "What article could he deal in?" To which Jerrold replied, "What article? Why in no fewer than thirty-nine."

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June 11, 1876

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HEARSE! HEARSE!!
MICHAEL FERON,
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BEGS to inform the public that he has prepared several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

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

THE LORETTO CONVENT:
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IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA.
The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere.
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1876.
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Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.
Dame Angélique Burrell, wife of Simon Arcand, grain dealer, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, duly authorized a *cest en justice*,

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.
Adeline Legault *dû* Derloirs, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Toussaint Meloche, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized to *ester en justice*,

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.
In the SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 2175.
Dame Susan Agar, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Theophilus Dillon, of the same place, Gentleman, duly authorized to *ester en justice*,

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.
In the SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 2216.
Dame Eudoise Jodoin, wife, *commune en biens*, of Charles Henri Alex. Guimond, of the City and District of Montreal, Accountant, duly authorized to *ester en justice* for the purposes of these presents,

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.
Dame Victorie Robert, wife, common as to property, of Joseph Breux, Trader, of the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, said District, duly authorized to *ste*,

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

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Marlon Dougal McAllister, wife of Alexander Walker, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Merchant, has this day, the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, instituted an action against her said husband for separation as to property.
Montreal, 5th October, 1876.
L. N. BENJAMIN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

HEALTH OF FARMERS.—Health is usually considered as an accompaniment to an out-door life; and justly so, perhaps, as all who have experienced the good effect of life in the open air know to their pleasure. The statistics of the Massachusetts registration reports how also that the farmer's chances for life are larger than are the other occupations. Thus the average age at death of 31,832 farmers who are recorded from 1843 to 1873 is 65.28 years; while for all classes and occupations are but 50.9 years, and of 3,435 clerks the average age at death was but 25.93 years. A person may live long, however, and yet be a sufferer from either occasional or continuous ills, which may be hard to bear without being necessarily fatal; and the farmer himself may be in good health, and yet much troubled, and put to an expense through troubles within the family circle, among those who labor in the household. These our registration reports do not discriminate; and whether the farmer's wife is long-lived or the family require unusual medical attendance must be largely derived through indirect evidence. We derive some facts from the valuable reports of the Massachusetts Board of Health, and especially from the able article of Dr. J. F. A. Adams, of Pittsfield, who has made, apparently, an extended and most critical study of the health of the farmer. We first remark that the farming population is the most strictly American of all the classes that compose our population. In 1870 the census showed that of the farmers in Massachusetts 92 per cent. were American born, and that they included one-eighth of all persons having occupations and one-sixteenth of the whole population over the age of ten years. This class of our people are comfortable and prosperous; occupy warm buildings, are well fed, not overworked, and are their own masters. Their families are usually well educated and their homes contain many of the luxuries and comforts. In view of the intelligence of the farming class and their families, we trust that a quite literal quotation of the opinion of the forty-six physicians scattered throughout the State, may be of some service as a text and as a preventive. The question put was: "What causes tend to injure the health of farmers and their families?"

Table with 2 columns: Cause and corresponding number of cases. Includes Overwork, Exposure, Improper diet, Sanitary defects, etc.

Of the prevalent diseases by forty-nine correspondents.

Table with 2 columns: Disease and number of mentions. Includes Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Pulmonary affections, etc.

When we consider that all the causes in the first table are or should be under the control of the individual, we can realize the importance of a better understanding of hygienic laws. In the second table we have rheumatism mentioned first among the prevalent diseases; and this trouble, although not as yet entirely under our control, either in its causes or effects, yet may be largely diminished through proper care. Pneumonia, in turn, is usually predisposed by conditions which may often be obviated. And as to fevers, we find ourselves almost ready to say broadly that the mere existence of fever is the result of accident or gross carelessness. Indeed, as a general proposition, a little knowledge and considerable action on this knowledge would suffice to reduce this second list at the least 40 per cent. of its present numbers. This is to say, among people who must have one of these nine complaints, none should suffer from fever or dyspepsia and but few from diarrhoea or dysentery. These diseases are not the names states into which our system falls, an usually results from exposure of certain kinds. Fevers, of which slow and typhoid fevers are the type originate, usually, if not invariably, from a low and depressed state of the system and living in the presence of atmosphere containing germs, of which sewer emanations are usually considered the type. Now we feel safe in asserting that if the farmer keeps his cellars sweet, clean and aired, and his drainage good about his house, even including the soil drainage, he will be surprised at the increased health of his family and the decrease of his doctor's bills. Typhoid or low fevers will be almost unknown; and, in addition, he has guarded himself largely against that fell New England scourge, consumption. It is probable that more than fifty per cent. of diseases which meet the farmer and his family are preventable, and easily so, through his own action—viz., dry, sweet, clean, ventilated cellars, perfect cesspool system, and removal of surplus and stagnant water from about the house. The stomach is, however, largely the key to health, for it is through this organ that all the nutriment of the system must pass and all the force taken with the food must be transferred. We must, therefore, consider the demands of a healthy stomach. This organ becomes habituated to a system. It secretes the fluid which in part disorganizes the food and digests it. Now, so long as this organ is in order man appears to get the better of his surroundings. So long as the faculty to digest is present, ill-health need scarcely be feared. How important, then, to guard this important organ against damage. What the farmer requires is regular meals, and that slowness of eating which allows the food to be masticated before being swallowed. He must guard against surfeit, because he works at times hard, and hard work on an overloaded stomach is shown by experience to be injurious. Yet he must eat abundantly. In this respect, as in the work of his farm, he should use common sense. Then as to the character of the food. Let him avoid the habit of tea-drinking or water-drinking in excess at meals. Eat plain or rich food, but in moderation. A swallow of meat and a whole pie is scarcely as healthful or as nourishing as a swallow of pie and a large chunk of meat. It is not so much what we eat which is injurious as the manner and proportion; and a little common sense here also will go a great way. It is only necessary for the family to think to increase the comforts of life. It is but necessary to apply thought to produce most radical improvements in the family and without. The thinking farmer should be the rule; and when once the rule we need fear but little that he will take his proper place in the community, honoring and being honored, healthful and contented.—E. L. S., in Scientific Farmer.

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 St. James Street, Montreal.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER. Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal.

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GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART!

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And of the Honorables J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUMET, And of M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., N.P., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq., C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect. The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD.

List of Prizes: 1 Prize in Gold of \$10,000 00, 1 " " 2,000 00, 1 " " 1,000 00, 1 " " 500 00, 5 " " 100 00, 5 " " 50 00, 25 " " 10 00, 500 Building Lots, valued each at 500 00, 50 Prizes, " 24 00, 20 " " 20 00, 43 " " 18 00, 12 " " 8 00, 12 " " 6 00, 12 " " 3 00, 200 " " 3 00, 1000 " " 2 00, 2000 " " 1 00, 1 " " 4 00. Total \$272,594 00.

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases. The mode, date and place of drawing will be made known through the press in January next. Eleven tickets for ten dollars. Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-Director F. X. COCHUE, 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, No. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE. (Under "True Witness" Office). All orders promptly attended to. COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALERS, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875. T. J. DOHERTY, B.O.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal, Feb. 7

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Table with columns: Vessel, Date. Includes Sardinian (4th Nov), Corossian (11th), Sarmatian (8th), Moravian (25th).

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