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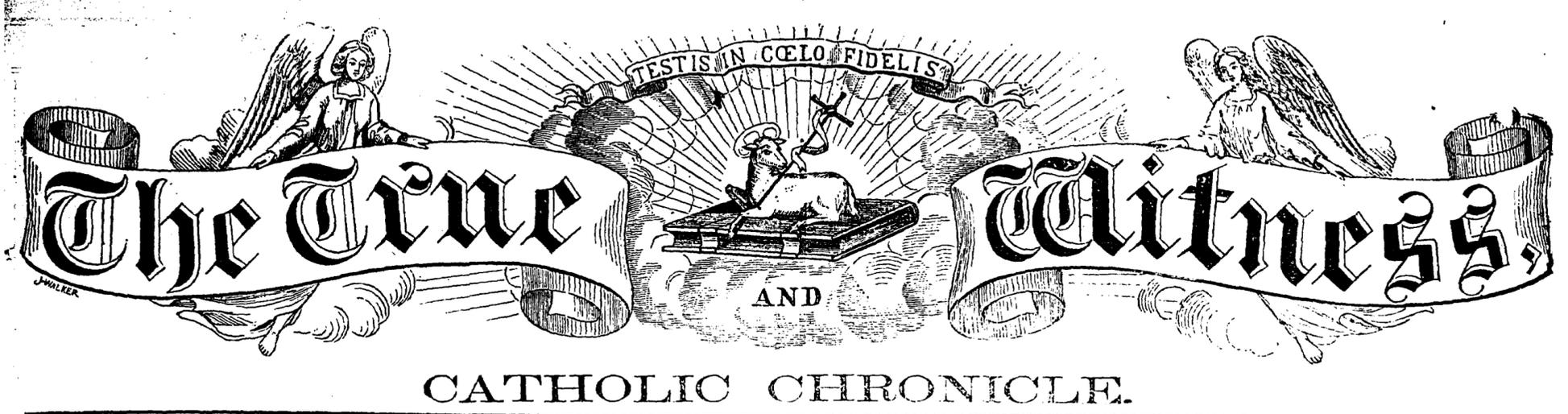
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**THE IRISH LEGEND OF
M'DONNELL,
AND
THE NORMAN DE BORGOS.**
—
A BIOGRAPHICAL TALE.
—
BY ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN.
—
CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

On coming in sight of the cabin, they were met by the master before they came forward, carrying a weighty bludgeon of black thorn under his arm, and his hat in his hand.

"Musha, good marrow marning to you," says he, "and you're a thousand times welcome."

"M'Ilvannan," said M'Quillan, "we are about to have a race, if you allow us."

"Arrah, long life to yourselves; many a good race, my blessing light on the times, I have seen about Dunluce a hiskey. But why do you ask if I will let yes? Sure you know I have been sick this season almost from hal-lontide, and bad luck to the morsel of anything gave it to me, but just, as you observe, for want of a good race."

"Why," said M'Quillan, "the business is, Sir Henry John O'Neill has challenged all the North of Antrim, from the Bann to the Bush, and from the Bush to Croughmore, boasting that old Tarah could run away from them all."

"Arrah, by the frost, although I wouldn't like to pick a quarrel with Mister O'Neill, because, as I may safely say, he's an ould cronie of yours, master, but if he was Tarah over again, by Sheemiss a Murphy I'll find a horse will run with him, and that not very far off either, mind I'm telling yes," at the same time drawing himself up on his centre and assuming more confidence.

"And pray," said M'Quillan, "where is that horse, for I can think of none swift enough?"

"If yes don't know then, I tell you without putting a tooth in it, and bad luck to the other horse I mane than the Brimmagh Dhu," striking the palm of his hand sharply with the cudgel, and looking with determination in O'Neill's face.

"From this saying," said his master, "am I to understand that you will let him run to save the honor of our country?"—"Arrah, by the nine Whilans, if he could run with the wind, you'll get him with a faultie."—"I find, therefore, that you are willing, and since this day is so far spent, I wish that you have him in readiness pretty early to-morrow, and bring him to the ground with your son, who, I intend, shall ride for the honor of the family of M'Quillan and the castle of Dunluce." M'Ilvannan went away as much loaded with honor as if he had been chosen in the combat of the Horatii against the Curatii. A messenger was immediately despatched to Clanbuoy to prepare old Tarah, and have him on the ground before ten the next morning, with his jockey O'Kelly and all his furniture.

M'Ilvannan turned into his cabin after the gentlemen took leave of him, and raising himself up like an orator, with the hat on his brows, and still retaining the cudgel fast grasped by the middle; "Musha, by my faith," said he, stopping in the middle of the sentence, and calling choo to Driver, who interrupted him by fawning on him; "Choo agaddy, I say, your bad manners; arrah, will some of

yes take hold of that dog till I be done speaking."

The dog was now laid hold on by two of the children, who, with much difficulty, held him down, but still the faithful animal kept his eye fixed on his master—a personage dearer to him than the emperor of all the east.

"I say," said he, "d'ye see me now? I am chosen to prap up the honor of Mister M'Quillan, by running the Brimmagh Dhu against ould Tarah of Clanbuoy, as I was saying, honey. What's that I smell burning in the fire over bye there? Arrah, why don't yes look out to the sheep, ye lazy blaggard spalpeens you, as I may say. Well, then, hang me—where did you leave the cow's pat? But, to make a long story short—who's that gwine whiskin along the ditch, and a brown dog after him?"

As he pronounced the last word, Driver, espying the dog, bolted through between his legs, overturning both the children, and nearly taking the feet from the orator, who struck wickedly at him as he passed, with a marafastie to the bad breed of yes; but, as soon as he saw him and the other engage, throwing away his cudgel, he ran after him with a thousand willillious and hirrus—Now, agaddy; now shake him, ahalligh.

The purport of this unfinished oration was to tell his family that he stood pledged for the honor of M'Quillan.

The place where the Brimmagh stood was, with wattles and plaster, made as close as a magpie's nest, then lined within with straw mats to save him from the walls, and appearing as dark as a vault.

A messenger now came from Dunluce for the colt, and bringing a good cover with him, so that he might appear as respectable as possible.

All the peasantry, even to the little boys, now gathered out and marched along with the young hero, who was about to make his first experiment on the sod. The ground on which the match was to be run, was a little green eminence having a stone fence of a circular form round its extremity, nearly a mile in length; the field was altogether flat, save this little protuberance, which was a good stand for the spectators, and which, including all the ditches and hills in the neighborhood, was well covered.

After they had waited long in anxious expectation, holding their hands above their eyes, and as every horse topped the hill, hearing the cry, There they come, old Tarah at length appeared, covered and led by a groom. When he was stripped, he showed like an old veteran, who, often victorious, and thinking that his services in the field were done, was yet obliged to come forth against a new opponent. As he passed along with a light step, his fiery eye rolled red and restless, viewing the ground and grading the well burnished bit, all laved in foam. His color was a dark chestnut, with a few scattered hairs on his tail, his back speckled with snowdrops, and the scars on his flanks represented the laurels of many a hard-earned victory.

The Brimmagh, when stripped, was what we would call a pretty animal, having a small white ratch, as some jockeys term it, turning over the far nostril; in color he was black as jet, and his glossy skin shone like oilcloth. He was hard and round, and for a horse of his height, few could be found occupying such a space of ground. His mane flowed in waves over his neck, one of his forefeet turning a little out, and to crown all, his sweeping black tail fell down to his heels.

Sir Henry John O'Neill rode forward, having Sir Coll M'Donnell on his right hand, and young Daniel M'Quillan on his left; and as they were riding up to the castle, said, "I will double the bets if you add another mile to the heat, making it four times round the course, or four miles."

"I fear," said M'Quillan, "the only chance we stand in is in the short heat; for you know the animal is young, and I might almost say untried."—"He is active, however, and light of foot," said O'Neill, "and it is more than probable will take the first heat from Tarah,—that is, if he keep the course, otherwise it will spoil the sport."

He was at length prevailed upon to allow the colt to run the four-mile heat, and O'Neill giving orders for mounting, O'Kelly sprung him off, and put him half round the course, preparing him for the start, at which the other attempted to run off after him, and when he was overpowered by his rider, gaped and shook his head, bolting forward, and endeavoring to disengage himself of the rein.

"Arrah, gramachree," said his master, running forward and clapping him and chafing his neck, "be aisy for a little, and we'll soon give you freedom."

M'Ilvannan at this time became quite restless, running from one side of the course to another, muttering, and not thinking himself right in any ground.

As old Tarah came up to the start a second time, he appeared quite another animal, his veins swollen and sinews at full tension, his ears laid forward like those of a hare, and cutting all the capers he was wont to do at a more juvenile age.

The jockey was dressed in buckskin and scarlet, with a white sash round his middle; young M'Ilvannan in buckskin and green, with a scarlet sash, and white caps both.

If old Tarah had a noble appearance, the Brimmagh of his kind was no less so, proudly looking through his winkers like a young soldier something vain in his first habiliments of war.

The Dunluce men stood arranged on one side, with hope, fire, and anxiety painted in their features, and mostly armed with cudgels, watching only for an excuse to sally out on the Clanbuoy boys, who stood opposite them, as well prepared and as warm for the strife in favor of their hero.

There was a stand erected in the centre, with a canopy, but admitting a view of the course in all directions, and on this structure stood old Daniel M'Quillan with the ladies.

A universal murmur that spread from right to left, announced the moment of start, and that being followed by a huzza from both parties, caused the spectators, who were advanced on the course, to look back, when the first object that saluted their eyes was the white face of the Brimmagh Dhu, bearing for head, and his rider leaning back with both arms separate and at full tension. Old Tarah was running hard upon his rear, on whose back O'Kelly seemed to be exerting his utmost efforts in pulling, at one time leaning forward as if to collect strength, and again rising in the saddle and casting himself backward until his head nearly came in contact with the spine.

"Three cheers for Clanbuoy and old Tarah, that never came in hindmost yet," shouted those on the left.

"As many for Dunluce," shouted those on the right, "and the black colt that never was tried before."

"Keep him back," said Garry M'Quillan, to young M'Ilvannan, as he was passing.

"I am not able," said he.

As they came up to O'Neill in another part of the course, "Give the boy fair play," said he, "and not press him so much to the wall."

They had encircled the ground once and no great difference, each running nearly in the berth in which he started, and receiving the plaudits of their prenzled countrymen as they bore along. "Now, old Tarah for ever—now you're doing it in style, old veteran."

'Twas coming round the third time that those on the centre of the area thought that the Brimmagh was coming alone, so equal were they, head for head, man for man; and it was still evident to the spectators that there was a strong rein on them yet, but that they were coming to matters in a kindly manner, as a jockey would say.

The Brimmagh's rider had now shaken off much of the dread which he had at first, and it must be confessed, rode well. All called out it was as good a match as ever was run.

As they began to encompass it the fourth time, both were doing what they could, and receiving admonition alternately, from heel and hand, as the poet says.

"Can you do no more?" said M'Quillan to his man, at which, applying sharply both whip and spur, he gained the length of his neck, and kept it until he reached the goal, from which they were not more than two hundred yards.

The air was now rent with cries from the Dunluce men, and the master of the Brimmagh, being no longer able to wear either coat or hat, came bounding forward rather like a man out of his ordinary senses, whillillieing, "The Brimmagh Dhu Gobraigh a halligh," and "I knew he could do the business."

Every wisp now that could touch their bodies was busily employed in drying them, old Tarah appearing as small as the kidney as a foal, and the colt's glossy skin shining like jet, and copiously dripping the perspiration.

Young M'Ilvannan had his arms nearly shaken off by his neighbors, and happy was he who could get a hold of him.

Old Tarah was well caressed also, and hailed with almost as much joy as if he had come in foremost.

After they were drenched with cordials, and properly cool, they were mounted a second time, and a horseman sent off to clear the course before them.

As O'Kelly passed along, walking until the time of starting, O'Neill called him, and addressing him rather sharply, said, "O'Kelly, I do not wish that you should make child's play any longer, I know the horse is both durable and well winded, therefore I charge you, let him run off from the start, bearing him well, but by no means pushing, until you are within the last circle."

put his hand to his cap, as much as to say, your mandates shall be obeyed.

His opponent, hearing the harangue, knew that if he pushed from the start, he, through necessity, must do the same, and so he prepared himself accordingly.

Both being reined about, and getting the word, went off like a clap of thunder, Tarah taking the lead. After the first round the Brimmagh passed him, and got into his old berth with a cheer from his friends, at which O'Neill called to his man, "If he can do it let him not come in hindmost." They were now running remarkably hard, the wind whistling from them as they came round. In the last or fourth circuit Tarah fully cleared himself, a space of which he did not lose an inch during the heat. And now the uproar was around the victor, the air ringing with acclamations, and darkened by the throwing up of hats from all quarters, the Brimmagh being as much caressed as if he had been victorious, his master walking before him triumphantly, and brandishing his cudgel round his head in token of defiance. The cattle were well rubbed and walked till they were cool, and every cordial procured for them which was considered to be a restorative.

M'Quillan's jockey was pale as ashes, and rather weak, but was taken into the castle with his adversary, and there regaled with a glass of wine. There was, around all the course, at this time a double spirit of anxiety and deep interest, each of the cattle having taken a heat, and each party equally sanguine in favor of their champion.

They were ordered at length to mount, and M'Quillan, taking his jockey aside, said, "Let Tarah lead you by nothing more than a neck for the two first rings; then, if it appears to you that you can hold to him with any kind of ability for so far, I wish you to pass him if possible; but, be assured, if you let him away from you any distance, you'll never catch him again."

They were to start this time at the firing of a pistol, which they did, going off as if impelled by gunpowder, the Brimmagh, notwithstanding all M'Quillan's injunctions, taking the lead, and making as if he would run away with his rider; but he was hardly pressed by his veteran adversary running him up to the girth to the fourth round, when whips and spurs were all plied with vigor, old Tarah driven hard for the heat, and the Brimmagh pressed hard to keep his ground, when, to the astonishment of all present, they came to the goal even heads, the winkers of the colt barely distinguished by the judges past old Tarah's forehead, but no other difference, therefore it was made a dead heat; and all coming forward, declared it would be criminal to carry the contention farther. This being the opinion of the two undertakers, it was agreed that they should resign as they began, asserting that such a pair and such a match never had been witnessed on that course before.

They now procured a couple of bagpipers from Sir Coll M'Donnell's Scottish regiment, and caused them to play before them round the circus, leading those two beautiful animals after. Old M'Ilvannan came forward caressing his horse, and taking to him as was his usual custom, making moan for him, and praising him all in the same breath.

The gentry now withdrew to the castle to spend the night in hilarity, and talk over the pleasures of the day, which did not fail to afford abundance of entertainment, as scarcely a leap was taken on which there was not some remark made. About an hour after, the porter announced the arrival of a stranger at the outer gate, whose business personally was with Sir Henry John O'Neill, and that he refused to deliver a sealed packet which he bore, unless to himself.

"I am at a loss to know," said Sir Henry, "who this person is, or from whence; but you had better inform him that I await him at the drawbridge."

The porter having done as he was ordered, and the stranger coming to the place appointed, he was immediately recognised by his friend to be Sir Hugh M'Phelim O'Neill of Tyrone, son of old Sir Phelim O'Neill of said place.

After the ordinary ceremonies of salutation were over, the latter delivered the packet to his friend, with his father's sincere wishes for the family's welfare.

Sir Henry retired into an open apartment and unsealed the parcel. It contained thanks to him for his proffered services, but also informed him that a friendship was now cemented between Sir Phelim O'Neill and the illustrious house of Tyrone; that he was happy it had ended agreeably to his mind, for, otherwise, it must have been productive of many of those lamentable evils usually attendant on war. He also wished him in his name to thank the noble house of De Borgo for the like proffered services, and to assure them of his friendship.

"I am extremely gratified at this news," said Sir Henry O'Neill, "first on account of our

own family and connections, I mean, when I say so, the O'Neills and their friends, and secondly, on another account which I think you will learn before you leave the castle."

Sir Hugh O'Neill was only a boy at this time; but he, notwithstanding his tender years, was of an exalted demeanor, being handsome in his person, and tastefully arrayed in the uniform of an Irish officer of dragoons. He was informed by his friend concerning Sir Coll M'Donnell's arrival, and likewise the expedition on which he came, but also of his severe contention for the part he had undertaken, "hoping," said he, "that an accommodation would be effected before he would leave the friends whom Providence had raised and collected together on that tempestuous night, yes, even to the spot of our shipwreck, to save us from the merciless seas."

"Before said he, 'I could become an enemy to those who saved me and my men from a watery grave, and who have cherished me in their bosom ever since, I would cheerfully fight the tempestuous billows over again, leaving my safety to fate.'

"These are his words," said O'Neill, "and the words of a young man, who, to the finest feelings and character of a gentleman, adds that of a patriot and soldier. I shall have the happiness presently of introducing you to him, who, like yourself, is a young knight, and, I entreat, my dear friend, whatever topic of conversation the company chance to discuss, that you will avoid anything pointed regarding the expedition on which Sir Coll M'Donnell has come to Ireland. I shall also be happy in introducing you to my good friend and his family, I mean M'Quillan; and I charge you to guard your heart, for there is a young lady of this same family of a philosophical countenance that in a short time, I don't fear, will disarm you, and render you careless of all the beauties in Tyrone."

"You are introducing me, then to danger," said Sir Hugh; "a warm-brained soldier on the one hand, and a pretty fascinating girl on the other. So take care, I counsel you, how bring me out."

Having prepared him for the company, and led him in, he performed his promise, the entire family being overjoyed to hear of the tidings of peace between the Tyrone power and the Tyrone; but if the tidings of peace brought joy to them, it brought much more to Sir Coll M'Donnell, who thought the day on which he must leave Dunluce as fatal to him as it had been his last. His stay there was, indeed, short as yet; but, during that minimum of time, he had talked himself into love with that sweet, interesting girl, an original of her kind. On the other hand, the honor of his father's house was pledged for the fulfilment of this intended expedition to Tyrone, and, therefore, if tearing himself from Dunluce should be done at the forfeiture of half his life, he was resolved to do it, but never could think of drawing his sword against them, no, not even in defence of himself. So the news that Sir Hugh O'Neill brought to the castle that night could not fail to exhilarate the hearts of its inmates, but of none so much as that of the young Highlander.

Aveline and her friend had been well attended to during the day by their young knight, who, dismounting, and giving his horse to a servant, squired them around the circus, and then, when they wished, retired with them to the stand. They had been in an apartment of their own when young O'Neill arrived, and, before they entered the great hall, were informed of the event.

As there was to be a ball this night in the castle, as well as the night of Aveline's birth, they had the hall hung round with ivy and holly.

Aveline M'Quillan and pretty Rose O'Neill appeared in a dress altogether different from what they had worn on her birth night, although it was as genuinely national. They had made a bargain or contract that they should both appear in the same garb, excepting the necklaces.

When they came in, Sir Henry did to his friend the same honors which he on a former occasion had done to Sir Coll M'Donnell. As for pretty Rose she had seen him before. Seating himself beside the ladies, he was much entertained with their conversation, wherein they described to him as much as they possibly could the diversion of the day.

"I should have been glad," said he, "to have added one to your party, that is, admitting you and your guardians would have been complaisant enough to receive me."

"O, certainly," said pretty Rose, "your company would have been quite agreeable to us, but our protection did not consist of the plural number, we had only one."

"So then," said Sir Hugh, "fair cousin, I probably might have been delegated as a second in commission."

"Yes," said his friend, "if our commander-in-chief had approved of your services."

"And was it necessary," said he, "that I

its maximum in 1845. The total average annual reduction in each seven years since is shown in the following table:—

Estimated population of each seven years. Average decrease in the population per annum.

Table with 3 columns: Years, Estimated population of each seven years, Average decrease in the population per annum.

"It is impossible," the writer says, "to consider this table without seeing that all ground of alarm at a too rapid reduction of the population may be dispensed with. The great reduction took place in the first seven years. The reduction has now come to so low a figure that with the large remittances to emigration, notwithstanding the large take twelve years to reduce the population to 5,000,000."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Dublin Orangemen, having assembled in the Rotunda to curse Home Rule, appear to have played pretty effectively the part of Idiama's ass. They admit that they are a miserable minority dependent on foreign support for the maintenance of their hateful principles. "They must rely," according to Brother Rev. James Jones, "on their brethren in England."

The annual election of Mayors took place in the various Corporations of Ireland on Monday. In five places—namely, Limerick, Wexford, Londonderry, Belfast, and Clonmel—the outgoing Mayors were re-elected, and the gentleman re-elected in Wexford, Alderman Greene, held the office five times before.

FARMERS' CLUBS AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.—At the Kanturk Farmers' Club on Saturday, in consequence of evictions on the property of Mr. Jackson, near Kanturk, resolutions were adopted calling on the clergy and people of the four neighbouring unions to form a tenant's defence fund, and requesting all farmers to refrain from bidding for the farms in which tenancy was about to expire, until the outgoing tenants should have arranged with the landlord.

HOME RULE.—The unexampled prosperity of the United States under a federal form of government, in which the rights of several States are preserved under a single central government, has suggested to many of the leading minds of Ireland a similar solution of the chronic question of Irish misrule.

HOUSEHOLD CARES.—Mrs. Kirkland has very truly said that woman is never really healthy happy, without household cares. But to perform household work is too frequently considered degrading. Even when the mother, in obedience to the traditions of her youth, condescends to labor occasionally, the daughters are frequently brought up in perfect idleness, take no bodily exercise except that of walking in the weather, or riding in cushioned carriages, or dancing at a party.

Parliamentary elections, whether these elections be in England, or Ireland, or Scotland. If an Irish Peer happens to represent an English or Scotch constituency, he acquires the right to vote for an English or Scotch member, but not otherwise. This is the result of the last judgment pronounced by the English Common Pleas—the first delivered by Sir John Coleridge. But in no case and in no event can he claim even a subordinate voice in the affairs of his native land.

A Select Committee of most ingenious penetrating gentlemen sat more than a month for the purpose of discovering why coal was dear; and the result, so far as we feel it has been that coal is almost as dear as ever. There were weighty reasons given on both sides of the question; and at one time it was being made manifest that it was a very great blessing that we had coal at all.

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT BALLINAMULT.—For some days past the body of the unfortunate suicide Sub-constable Buoyon, has been lying at a place called Clonagagail, within two miles of the village of Ballinamult, in the county Waterford. On Thursday morning, about two o'clock in the grey dawn, a number of the peasantry assembled stealthily, and having possessed themselves of the coffin with the remains, brought it to Ballinamult and placed it just outside the police barracks.

IN A RECENT number of the American Gael Mr. Edmond O'Neill, a gentleman not unknown in Ireland, dwells at length upon the subject of Irish Emigration. With Mr. O'Neill's politics we have no concern; but his facts are worthy attention. He is opposed to Irish emigration, because Irish men and women are now but little benefited by a residence in the United States.

AN IRISH PEER is an anomalous personage. Politically he is nobody, and personally he is almost indescribable. He cannot sit as a commoner to represent his countrymen, and he cannot sit with his peers save by accidental election.

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IN A RECENT number of the American Gael Mr. Edmond O'Neill, a gentleman not unknown in Ireland, dwells at length upon the subject of Irish Emigration. With Mr. O'Neill's politics we have no concern; but his facts are worthy attention. He is opposed to Irish emigration, because Irish men and women are now but little benefited by a residence in the United States.

AN IRISH PEER is an anomalous personage. Politically he is nobody, and personally he is almost indescribable. He cannot sit as a commoner to represent his countrymen, and he cannot sit with his peers save by accidental election.

HOUSEHOLD CARES.—Mrs. Kirkland has very truly said that woman is never really healthy happy, without household cares. But to perform household work is too frequently considered degrading. Even when the mother, in obedience to the traditions of her youth, condescends to labor occasionally, the daughters are frequently brought up in perfect idleness, take no bodily exercise except that of walking in the weather, or riding in cushioned carriages, or dancing at a party.

to leave her sister's house, and almost stung to madness she resolved to again seek her husband and implore his forgiveness. So, for the second time she embarked for India, but unfortunately for her, there was on board the vessel a gentleman by whom she was courted, but whom she had rejected years before. He now again renewed his professions of love, ignorant of her marriage, believing her statement that she was going to join a maiden aunt resident in India, who was to make her heiress.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Saturday last a farmer named O'Brien, residing near Ballinacree, came into the city to transact some business, and has not since been seen or heard of by his friends. His strange disappearance has caused the utmost alarm, and fears are being entertained that he either met with foul play, or, having lost his way to the Brandon terminus at night, stayed down along the quays and fell into the water.

AN OBSCURE CONFERENCE.—A conference was recently held in the Rotunda, to declare the opposition of the brethren to the Home Rule movement. The members present wore their gow-gaws and tin-selled aprons, struck up the Kentish fire occasionally, and cheered for the Protestant religion. They passed resolutions, condemned Home Rule, because it would be Rome Rule, said they, and the memory of King William, a staunch ally and friend of his contemporary Pope, was never mentioned without applause.

IN DUNDALK, on Sunday, Masses were celebrated in the different churches for the repose of the souls of the Manchester martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien.

THE CASE OF HYPOCRISY.—"Of all the canals which are ranted in this canting world, the cant of hypocrites is the worst." Such was Sterne's exclamation in a moment of honest indignation and disgust; such we imagine will be the thought of every straightforward educated mind when it considers the meaning of the following paragraph extracted from the Times of Tuesday last:—

"DAY OF INTERSESSION FOR MISSIONARIES.—A circular has been sent by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the clergy in his diocese, stating that he has agreed with the Archbishop York and his other episcopal brethren that the third day of next month shall be recommended to be observed as a day of intercession for missionaries. He trusts that by special services and otherwise the clergy will move their parishioners to greater interest in missionary work."

"Dr. Tait does not descend to anything like detail, and therefore we are left considerably in the dark as to what is to be the object of this united 'intercession.' 'Intercession for missionaries' may mean that this article is required in still greater quantities than we already possess, though this can hardly be, for the creature both here and in the colonies swarms like a locust, and is equally devastating. 'Intercession for missionaries' might also signify prayer for their conversion; but this we know is not the interpretation that Dr. Tait would for a moment wish that we should put upon his words. That the fellows who leave this country with good, simple people's money in their pockets, under the ridiculous pretext of converting black Quashy or Chinaman John, stand in need of conversion themselves is self-evident to any reader of statistics, always excepting, of course, Methodist preachers and the editor of the Day of Rest. Still, his grace of Canterbury would hardly like such a rendering of his circular. It cannot surely be that 'intercession' is a new episcopal name for 'hard cash' and that Dr. Tait wishes the collections in the various churches of his diocese on the 3rd of next

month to be gathered in under the seductive title of "intercession for the missionaries." There is an extraordinary explanation of the above extraordinary words, but one which we should be sorry to set down as that which the Archbishop, if interrogated, would himself give—"intercession for the missionaries" might really mean that intellectual, well-informed men would positively go to work (not as to an impious force) seriously and religiously and insult Heaven by offering prayers for the spiritual success of those men who every year infest the British possessions at home and abroad, a moral blight wherever they descend. We do not for a moment say that this is what the Archbishop of Canterbury and his flock are about to do; indeed, as we have already remarked, we are in the dark as to their proceedings. And therefore we venture to make a request. Will some enlightened person, who has studied from official statistics the infamous history of the Protestant missioner—who has calculated the almost fabulous sums of money placed at his disposal, and has then searched for the result—who knows these men, and can name them, and can say in such a year and in such a place you did so and so—will any such person we ask, kindly inform us (if he can) what could the Archbishop of Canterbury possibly mean in his circular of Monday last by ordering "intercession for these missionaries?"—The Universe.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—A most extraordinary scene took place the other evening in a Dissenting chapel on the outskirts of Preston. It seems that a man connected with the iron trade—who had, it was understood, undergone the requisite conversion—was announced to hold forth at the chapel in the evening, and he invited some of his fellow-workmen to attend the service. In due course he began the service, went through it, and preached as usual. At the close of the service a prayer-meeting was held in the hall, and the preacher took part in it; but when the proceedings were about half gone through a change came over the spirit of the whole affair, creating quite a sensation, for at the point named, a woman about 30 years of age, a young woman and a young man suddenly dragged him out of the place by the hair of the head, and immediately renewed their attack upon him, and then left them to look after him self. The meaning of it is reported to be this—That the preacher was a married man, but he and his wife had been separated for some time; that lately he had been counting a young woman, with whom, a few weeks ago, he had a flirtation; that afterwards the young woman, who some how found out that he was a married man, began company keeping with a young man; that by and by they became acquainted with their preacher's wife; to whom the story of the courtship with him and the deceptive nature of his character was told; that the three—determined, on the first opportunity, to thrash him, and did so.—Manchester Courier.

UNITED STATES. The following details of the arrival of the "Virginus" are contained in Key West despatches:—"The only spectators of the scene about to take place were the men on the "Despatch" and "La Favorita," and some ragged and dirty Cubans in fishing smocks, apparently intent upon fishing alone. At half-past 8 the zig came over for "La Favorita" and the "Virginus," containing ourselves and a single officer. As the latter stopped on the deck, a petty officer and half a dozen men, who had stood watch on the "Virginus" during the night, went over the side and remained in a dingy awaiting orders. Practically as the bells on the "Despatch" struck for nine o'clock, and before the echo had died away, the American flag flew to the flag-staff of the "Virginus" and at the same moment a boat containing Captain Whitney and Lieutenant Marix put away from the "Despatch." As they ascended the accommodation ladder of the "Despatch," the single man on the deck, who proved to be Senor De la Camara, commander of the sloop of war "Favorita," advanced and made a cautious salute. The officers then read their respective instructions, and Captain De la Camara remarked that in obedience to the requirements of the Government he had the honor to turn over to the "Virginus" to the American authorities. Captain Whitney accepted it, and ascertaining that a receipt would be acceptable, gave one. A word or two more was civilly spoken, the Spaniard stepped over the side, and in ten minutes he was again on the deck of his own vessel, having discharged with becoming dignity the unpleasant duty imposed upon him by his Government.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The official opinion of Attorney-General Williams as to the status of the steamer "Virginus" dated 17th inst., is just finished for publication. He recites the terms of the protocol and then refers to the provision of the Act of 1792, which details the legal qualifications necessary to give the protection of the United States to vessels. The 4th section of that Act provides that the owner of a vessel, before obtaining registry therefor, must take an oath that no foreigner is interested directly or indirectly in her or her profits. The Attorney-General, therefore, holds that if the registry was obtained by false oath she cannot be entitled to the benefits of United States vessels. If then recites the fact that the registry of the vessel was obtained at New York by Paterson in 1870 for certain Cubans in New York, and Captain Sheppard, who left New York as her commander at the time, testified to having been employed by Quesada and other Cubans. Testimony is given showing conclusively that the "Virginus" was bought by money raised by Cubans, with the understanding that Paterson should appear as the nominal owner. Numbers of the crew, employed after Paterson bought the vessel, testify to Quesada commanding her, and treating them as if the vessel belonged to him. In addition to these facts, no bond was ever given by Paterson or Captain Sheppard, as required by law. She was not insured, even. The Attorney-General, therefore, holds that her registry was false, and a fraud upon the navigation laws; that she had no right to carry the American flag; but she was exempt from interference on the high seas by another power. Spain has a right to capture any vessel carrying the American flag in Spanish waters, if endeavoring to assist the Cuban insurrection, but no right to capture such vessel on the high seas upon an apprehension that she was on her way to assist the rebellion. Spain may defend her territory from hostile attacks from what may appear to be American vessels, but has no jurisdiction over the question whether such vessel is on the high seas in violation of United States laws. Spain cannot rightfully raise that question as to the "Virginus" but the United States may, and says the Attorney-General, as I understand the protocol they have agreed to do it, and governed by that agreement, and without admitting Spain would otherwise have any interest in the question, I decide that the "Virginus" at the time of her capture was without right and improperly carrying the American flag.

Smiggins says that his idea of a grain elevator is realized in rye whiskey.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1874.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY—1874. Friday, 2—Octave of St. Stephen, M. Saturday, 3—Octave of St. John, Ap. Sunday, 4—Octave of Holy Innocents, MM. Monday, 5—Vigil of the Epiphany. Tuesday, 6—EPIPHANY OF OUR LORD. Wednesday, 7—Of the Octave. Thursday, 8—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

No events of much importance have marked the past week. Reports, by telegram, reach us of a victory won by the republicans in Spain over the Carlists; but we have had so many of these reports, that we no longer attach any importance to them.

Our little war on the Coast of Africa still lingers on, nor does there yet appear any sign of its close. Fresh troops from England will have to be sent out, for no reliance whatever can be placed on our native allies.

It was hoped that the close of the year would have seen the close of the long pending Tichborne case, but in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Kenealy the counsel for the defendant, fresh delays have occurred.

The Montreal Gazette has come to the conclusion that our Ministers will not meet Parliament as at present constituted, but that they propose to dissolve it, and appeal to the country.

Bazaine, we can no longer call him Marshal Bazaine, degraded from his military rank, and stripped of all his honors, has been sent off to the Island of Sainte Marguerite where he is to undergo his twenty years' imprisonment.

THE QUESTION IN A NUTSHELL.—The great controversy betwixt Church and State now raging in Germany is comprised in the following paragraph which we clip from the London Times:—

"Monsignor Ledochowski in his reply to the summons addressed to him by the Government to resign his See, states that a Bishop derives his authority from the Pope, and not from the Civil Power; he therefore will not resign at the command of the latter. He would only abandon his See if the Pope wished him to do so, and at present he intends to remain at his post."

This is the offence, the sole offence against the State with which the Prelates of the Catholic Church in Germany can be charged.—They assert that in the exercise of their purely spiritual functions they owe allegiance to Christ alone, speaking to them through His Vicar on earth, the Pope; and that the Civil power, has no spiritual jurisdiction whatsoever.

One would certainly expect, however, that here the Catholic Bishops of Germany would receive the sympathies of those Protestants at least, who hold up to our admiration, and as worthy of imitation, the conduct of the Puritans of England, and of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the Reformers of Scotland.

ing upon the spiritual domain, and transgressing the limits which they assigned as separating Church from State, has won for them a prominent place in the Protestant hagiology, and earned for them the designation of martyrs of civil and religious liberty; whilst with pitiable inconsistency, the moderate, if firm language in which the Bishops of the Catholic Church in Germany assert their right as against the Civil Power to the free exercise of their spiritual functions, is denounced as seditious, treasonable, and worthy of extreme punishment.

A Catholic Bishop in the XIX. century resigns his office, to abstain from the exercise of his spiritual functions, and to cease his ministrations, by the remark that he holds, not from man, but from God, and cannot therefore comply with the request; whereupon, aghast at the contumacy, or outrecuidance, the Protestant world, the eulogists of the Puritans, of the Covenanters, cry out "blasphemy against Cæsar; away with these Papists; crucify them, crucify them?"

Compare the temperate language of the Catholic Archbishop with that of the Protestant worthies proposed to us as our models.

"God's silleie vassal"—such were the terms in which one of the Fathers of the Scotch Presbyterian Kirk addressed his King—"as divers times before I have told you, so now again I must tell you, there are two Kings and two Kingdoms in Scotland. There is King James, the head of this Commonwealth, and there is Jesus Christ, the King of the Church, whose subject James VI. is, and of whose Kingdom he is not a King, nor a lord, nor a head, but a member."

Conceive the reply of the Catholic Archbishop to the summons from the Civil authorities of Germany to lay down his Bishopric, and to abstain from conferring the Holy Ghost upon candidates for the priesthood, couched in such terms! What would be the comments of the Protestant press thereupon? And yet if truth be to-day what it was three hundred years ago, why should not Mgr. Ledochowski remonstrate with God's "silleie vassal" William, in the same terms as those for employing which towards James VI. the Presbyterian minister Melville is handed down to the admiration of posterity as a confessor and patriot.

It is lawful for the Protestant minister to assert the existence of two kingdoms, of two distinct authorities within one, and the same country; why then should it not be equally lawful for the Catholic Bishop to do the same? And yet neither in Germany, nor in Switzerland, have Catholics used such violent language to denounce the pretensions of the State, as that which was to be heard in every Protestant pulpit in Scotland against the arbitrary proceedings of the Stuart Kings; whilst never in their wildest excesses did the claims of the latter approach even to those now set forth by the civil authorities in Germany and Switzerland. For instance: One of the leading Edinburgh ministers—Dury—openly applauded the treasonable attempt on the King known as the Raid of Ruthven: whilst Mr. Andrew Melville having, as Dr. Robertson in his History of Scotland tells us, "obliquely intimated" from the pulpit that the wrongs of the nation ought to be redressed in the days of James VI. in the same manner as they were redressed in the reign of James III. (who was assassinated) and having been called to answer for his seditious language before the Privy Council—openly denied the competence of any civil tribunal to sit in judgment upon him in an ecclesiastical cause; the "presbytery he contended had the sole right to call him to account for words spoken in the pulpit; and neither King nor council could judge in the first instance of the doctrine delivered by preachers, without violating the immunities of the Church—Robertson's Hist. lib. 6.

These are the liberties for which the fathers of Protestantism contended. For so contending they are immortalized in Protestant ecclesiastical annals and held up to our admiration for their heroic vindication of the principles of civil and religious liberty; their words and actions are on anniversaries propounded to us, as only a little less worthy of our perpetual admiration and eternal gratitude, than the words of Him Who brought glad tidings of salvation to the poor and oppressed, and Who gave His life for us upon the cross.

We are not disparaging the memory of these men. In that in their day they fought against the accursed principle of Erastianism—or as we call it now—a-days Gallicanism, for the two words mean precisely the same thing—they did a good work; they asserted formally a true principle, though materially they misapplied it, and are so far entitled to praise. But—and this is the point we are coming to—why is it that, —if the Puritans, the Pilgrim Fathers, the Scotch Presbyterians and Covenanters be worthy of praise for resisting the encroachments of the civil power or the domain spiritual; for asserting, and suffering persecution for upholding

* And whose ministers we are—understood of course.

the principle that there were two Kings, and two Kingdoms within one and the same country; to one of which Kings and Lords, and men of all degree owned allegiance, and over which they could exercise no authority—why is it Catholics of the present day for asserting precisely the same principle, only in language more moderate, and more respectful towards the Civil Magistrate, should be held up to execration, and subjected to civil pains and penalties amidst the loud applause of the Protestant world?

AN EXPLANATION.—In our last we published a communication commenting strongly on the presence of His Worship the Mayor at a Meeting in the course of which, as appeared from the Montreal Herald's report, language most insulting to Catholics was indulged in by one of the speakers, an agent of the F. C. M. Society of the name of Syvret. We suspected at the time, from our knowledge of our Mayor's antecedents, and of the true liberality that has always marked his intercourse with his fellow-citizens of all denominations, that he must have been entrapped into giving an apparent countenance to proceedings of which, had he been better acquainted with them, he would have expressed a strong disapprobation.

It seems that on the evening in question, he was on his way home from a meeting at which he had introduced the well-known lecturer Mr. Gough to a Montreal audience; when, on passing the entrance of the church which he attends, he was asked to step in for a minute to hear Dr. Taylor who was making some remarks on British Columbia. He did so, taking a back seat not intending to come forward at all, as the business of the evening was just over—but he was noticed, and importuned to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman, Sir A. T. Galt. This, after much importuning he consented to do, but without going on the platform, or even leaving his back seat. This was the full extent of the Mayor's participation in the meeting, of whose proceedings, previous to his entrance, he was in utter ignorance.

We may add however that, had he been informed thereof, the Mayor would not have failed, openly and strongly, to express his disapprobation of the language used by Mr. Syvret, as unbecoming a citizen as well as a Christian. This we fully believe; and we therefore completely exonerate Dr. Bernard from any responsibility for the offensive expressions of this Mr. Syvret, a fellow of whom we are sure that he, and numbers of other Protestants, must feel heartily ashamed, when they see him put forward as a champion, and exponent of Protestant Christianity.

For,—no matter how incredible to their reason may seem some of the doctrines of the Catholic faith—how is it possible that Protestants can bring themselves to believe that the religious system whose peculiar fruits are daily before their eyes, in the persons of our zealous and self-sacrificing clergy, foremost in every good work; in our religious, and Sisters of Charity, gliding incessantly but unostentatiously, through the streets on their errands of mercy, freely exposing their lives in their attendance upon the sick, and dying; how can Protestants, we say, bring themselves to believe that a system of which these are always, and everywhere the characteristic fruits, can be of the devil, or should have had its origin in hell? The world well knows who they were who, when from the fever stricken cities of the Southern States the population were fleeing in dismay, cheerfully, from all parts of the country, tendered their services to tend the abandoned sick; and with a courage surpassing that of the soldier on the battle-field, went forth to face certain death, rejoicing that to them it was permitted to offer their lives for the relief of the suffering members of Him, Who freely offered Himself as a ransom for us all. The tender women who thus nobly died; whose heroism has been recorded, whose praises have been sung by the Protestant press of the United States cannot surely have been the spiritual daughters of Satan; the religion which prompted them to these deeds, to that calm contempt of death and suffering from which strong men shrink can hardly have the devil for its author as Mr. Syvret pretends. "Siquidem ex fructu arbor agnoscutur."

We are confident therefore that of our Protestant fellow-citizens, a large, a very large number, are disgusted with the coarse vituperation of our religion in which fellows like this Syvret, and the other low bred illiterate agents of the F. C. Missionary Society delight to indulge. They gain their unclean bread, their dirty pudding by these arts it is true; but by all respectable and intelligent Protestants they are heartily despised and held in contempt; and we fully believe, by none more heartily than by our Mayor.

A little boy has been fairly driven from school by the disgraceful persecution of the other scholars, who taunted him with the fact that his father had been a New York urzman.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The custom is still prevalent in some parts of Lower Canada of running from house to house about the New Year, and Christmas time, and calling upon the inmates for alms, or to bring out their first born daughter. Its origin and meaning are enveloped in considerable obscurity; and even the orthography of the words employed to denote the practise seems uncertain; "courir la guillais," is the way that it is sometimes spelt.

The custom itself is possibly of heathen and Druidic origin—for traces of it are to be found in other countries; and it is by no means impossible that it has akin to the custom once kept up about the same season of the year in Scotland, and known as Hagmena or Hogmenai. We again are not sure how the word should be spelt.

The word "guillais," if that be the right way to spell it, seems to be derived from the Celtic root gui or mistletoe, that kind especially that grows on the oak tree; and it is said by some to be a corruption, or fusion of the words "au qui Pan neuf." About the time of the winter solstice the Druids are said to have been in the habit of gathering this mistletoe with solemn rites; and from their Breton ancestors the modern Canadians may have received the words, which to them at the present day present no meaning. It is not impossible that the call for the first born daughter may also have a heathen origin, and refers to the human sacrifices of the Druids, and the making of the first born to pass through the fire to Baal, or the Sun-God whom they worshipped. At all events it is pretty certain that the practise has some strange connection with the gathering of the mistletoe and other Druidic rites. Our correspondent if curious on the matter will find the subject briefly treated of in Brand's Popular Antiquities, but we know not what other work to refer him to for fuller information.

CHRISTMAS.—This glorious festival was appropriately ushered in with midnight Mass at the churches of Notre Dame, St. Patrick's, and the Gesu. The attendance was large; indeed so dense was the crowd that it was scarce possible to obtain entrance.

We may remark that it is in order, in some degree, to keep out improper characters, and to prevent the indecent scenes that occasionally occur, that the Jesuit Fathers have deemed it advisable to charge a small fee for admission to Midnight Mass in their church. We mean to cast no reflections on our separated brethren, of whom numbers attend upon the occasion; for the bad behavior to which we refer is by no means confined to them. Amongst so-called Catholics, there are numbers often sadly wanting in reverence; and though of course there are exceptions—we may say that as a general rule Protestant visitors to our churches behave themselves so as to give no just cause for offence.

The Montreal Witness seems to urge it as a reproach against Father Langaake, and others of our preachers, that they have spoken disrespectfully of Luther and Henry VIII. As well might we reproach the Protestant press, generally, of this Continent with speaking disrespectfully of Brigham Young, or Boss Tweed. Like Brigham Young, Luther asserted the lawfulness of polygamy, restricting the indulgence perhaps to the powerful, and politically influential, who could promote the interests of the new evangelical faith; whilst of Henry, who is commonly described as one who spared neither man in his fury, nor woman in his lust, we see not how it is possible for any honest man to speak except in terms of strongest disrespect.

(Communicated.)

The Rev. Superior, and Sisters of Charity of the General Hospital acknowledge the receipt, from the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal, of the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, (\$1,500) towards the support of their poor. They desire also by the present, to express their sentiments of respect, and of sincere gratitude towards the Directors of that institution for so generous a contribution.

In like manner the Sisters of Charity of the St. Joseph Asylum thankfully acknowledge the receipt from the same source of the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, (\$500,) in aid of their fund. They desire to return to the Directors of the Bank their sincere thanks for this liberal contribution.

On Sunday, last of Advent, was read in all the pulpits of the Catholic Churches and Chapels of this City, a Notice from His Lordship Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, exhorting the Faithful to pray the Father of Lights to illumine all hearts, and to strengthen the wills of all men, that all may do their duty, and that peace may be maintained in our midst.

SAD ACCIDENT.—John Haley, for some years past in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company as conductor, and much respected, was killed on Saturday evening last at the Tanneries junction, by the passing over his body of a train of cars.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. 48.

"Every thought of their heart is intent on evil at all times."—(Gen. 6.) We have seen, Christian soul, that impure thoughts consented to, if only for a moment, are always mortal sins; that for this consent to be criminal it is not necessary that we should wish to put those thoughts in practice, but that we should merely become aware that they are in our mind, that they are impure, and that our flesh is taking pleasure in them; that when this is the case our consent is criminal, and we are guilty of mortal sin. We saw further that according to the more approved and safer opinion, neutrality—(i.e., neither consenting nor not consenting)—is held as assent according to that of the God of Purity "he who is not for me is against me."

But some will, perhaps, say: if this is the case, I have seldom made good confessions: I have confessed all impure acts into which I have been so unfortunate as to fall; but of my thoughts and desires, I have rendered a much less strict account. Alas, Christian soul, this is the fruit of that cruel ignorance of the Law of God and of His Sacraments which so unfortunately pervades the world; this is the fruit of that education so strict and so careful for the world, for business for traffic; and so careless for God, for His holy precepts, and for your own salvation; this is the fruit of that education which teaches you to enter company with ease and grace—to shine in conversation—to render yourself pleasing to others by elegant manners, by witty sayings, and by well-timed compliments, but which is so woefully deficient in all that pertains to heavenly maxims and the moral law; this is the fruit of that education which trains you to read novels all week long, and to choose out the shortest chapter of religious instruction on Sunday. Alas! these sins of thoughts, because they leave no record on the senses, are despised, or, if they are confessed, are confessed only in general terms, "I have had bad thoughts," without explaining whether they were admitted without resistance; whether they were received with pleasure; or whether they were bidden to tarry. Indeed, Christian soul, these things should not be; indeed they should not. When you kneel in confession, you kneel in the presence of an all-seeing God, Who is there as your judge. He already knows your most secret thoughts, for He can penetrate the most hidden recesses of your heart. Kneeling before Him, you are present in a double capacity—of witness as well as of criminal. As witness, if you would not perjure yourself before God and before high heaven, you are bound to declare the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and you are bound to prepare yourself to give your testimony by a careful conscientious examination of what that testimony ought to be. If that judge were a human judge, you might be excused if you bore testimony only to outward actions, because the jurisdiction of a human judge extends only to the acts of man to man. But the Judge before whom you stand as witness and kneel as criminal is a Judge whose jurisdiction is paramount, not only over the universe of things, but over the universe of thought, and Who will judge, therefore, both soul and body, both thoughts and actions; and what is more, He knows all, long before you give your testimony. How then, Christian soul, how then in face of such a judge shall you dare to curtail your evidence; to suppress your testimony? Impure actions may be compared to the huge battle-axe of our forefathers which brought death rather by breaking and crushing than by wounding; whilst impure desires are like the wire-drawn rapier or the thread-like stiletto which penetrate the heart causing instantaneous death.—Almighty God makes known to you through His prophet Isaiah His hatred of impure thoughts, when he commands: Take away the evil of your thoughts from before my eyes; and again, through the Book of Proverbs, he announces the same truth: Evil thoughts are an abomination to the Lord. These thoughts, one of which is able to drag your soul into hell, and to consign it there to all eternity—these thoughts, which last, perhaps, only for a moment, and which yet, in that moment, are capable of working your eternal destruction! You despise them, you tell me, Christian soul? Oh surely not. If you knew that there was one sworn to stab you with a stiletto in the dark—if you knew that the chief of some secret society had decreed your death and had chosen the sworn member who was to dog your steps and to poignard you the first opportunity on the streets, would you not live in daily dread? would you not start at the flash of every glittering thing? The secret society of hell has decreed, as much as in it lies, your destruction. The instrument of your death is the shining stiletto of impure thoughts. Tremble then, Christian soul, tremble at the sight of the least glittering thing that approaches you under the guise of impurity.

Thoughts of impurity are more to be dreaded

than acts of impurity. This may appear a strong proposition, and yet I make it on no less an authority than that of the Council of Trent. They are so because of the greater facility with which they are committed. I know well that absolutely speaking, external sin is more grievous and therefore more to be feared than sins of thought, because external sin is the complement, the fulfilment, the embodiment of the malice of interior sin. And yet it must be acknowledged that external sin requires so many external assistances for its commission, that it must always be less dangerous than interior sin. Which, I ask, is the more dangerous weapon, the table knife which is always at hand? or the poison which one has to fetch from the druggist's? Each is equally mortal, but the one at hand must ever be more dangerous than the one at a distance. For exterior sin a thousand plans, nay! perhaps stratagems have to be studied over and put into execution. These plans may require days and months and even years for their accomplishment. They may involve the use of accomplices; these accomplices may have to be bought over, or persuaded into the enterprise. Being bought over, they will have to be initiated into our plan of action. Instructed in our plans, they will have to keep the appointments of time and place for concerted action. During these mere preliminaries a thousand sins of thought or desire might have been committed? Am I wrong, then, Christian soul, in warning you that sins of thought are more dangerous than sins of act?

For sins of thought naught but our waking hours are necessary. In the wilderness as well as in society; in broad daylight as well as in the dark, all places and all times are favourable. Again, sinful actions bring with them their own shame. Most men blush for sin; the warnings of modesty, the fear of dishonor, hold back many a young girl from the precipice of outward sin. But for sins of thought no one blushes, because there are none present to witness the shame; no one fears to lose honor, because there can be no accusers of dishonor. They glide into the soul these impure ideas, these shining weapons of destruction almost without resistance. One moment of time is all they ask for your eternal ruin. Like the flash of lightning—whence they come and whither they go no one knows; and yet they leave eternal death in their wake. Am I wrong then, Christian soul, again I ask, am I wrong in warning you that sins of thought are more to be dreaded than sins of act?

Ah, Christian soul, with this so great facility for sins of thought, what a huge mass of crime that unhappy Christian must commit who has not his heart hedged in with the fear and grace of God as a strong rampart and fortress? It was of such as these that Almighty God spoke before the deluge when he said: Every thought of their heart is intent on evil at all times. It was on account of such as these that he repented Him that he had made man; it was on account of such as these that he sent the waters of the deluge to overwhelm a whole world. No sooner does this poor soul arise in the morning than these thoughts assail him; he allows them to enter his mind—he dallies with them—he entertains them with pleasure. With such a beginning of the day, what wonder if the rest is given up also to the devil? what wonder if a succession of criminal images crowd continually on the mind and are accepted there as welcome guests? All day long at his work or at leisure—during the buzz of conversation or during silence, surrounded by friends or alone—in the light as in the darkness, these criminal thoughts crowd his mind for they have taken up their abode there. Like the swallows flying in and out of their nests, they come and go in one unceasing stream; like the waves of the ocean they press on, one on the heels of the other in never failing succession. And yet, alas! Christian soul, we have seen that every one of these criminal thoughts consented to, or even not opposed, is a mortal sin consigning the soul to hell. But this is not the whole of the evil; because ordinarily where there is life there is hope of conversion. But in these sins of impure thoughts that hope is indeed small. These thoughts so easily indulged in, when not resisted, become a habit of mind and a part of our very nature. The log floating in water becomes saturated with moisture. Every pore contains its drop of water, which it will take days on days of heat and dryness to expel. So with the soul given up to impure thoughts—the impurity permeates the mind until like the log it becomes water-logged with the water of impurity in every pore. And yet this poor soul doubtless flatters itself that at its death bed at least it will repent. Repent indeed! how will it repent except by some miracle of God's grace, when every pore of the mind has become saturated with impurity for years? We do not reason wood in a day; neither do we expel the habit of impurity from the mind by a few prayers of contrition, and a few resolutions of amendment. It is a fact, Christian soul, that at this moment there are numberless

persons detained in our Asylums for insanity brought on by inordinate indulgence in impure thoughts. At first in the days of their innocence, they dallied with the impure ideas—they took pleasure in entertaining them. By degrees these ideas grew upon them; they were always present; they were always received with pleasure. At length the mind got warped with the continuous strain in one direction, and that direction a beastly one; even the physical strength gave way under the mental pressure, first the features then the whole physique, were transformed by the continued impurity—and at last they became raving maniacs only fit to be restrained as beasts, or chained down as dangerous. And this is the sin, which this unhappy soul hopes to repent of og its death bed! It will require one miracle to restore them to a rational state, and another to restore them to a state of grace. And these two miracles they expect Almighty God to work in their favour on a few moments of repentance, and after they have lived a continuous life of mortal sin. This will not be, Christian soul; this will not be.

A RIGHTeous SENTENCE.—One of the many dealers in obscene literature in London was lately prosecuted for the offence before Mr. Sergeant Cox, who, to the prisoner's great astonishment, passed a sentence of 18 months hard labor, and a fine of \$1,000. A few such sentences as these would go a long way towards suppressing the immoral traffic.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS. The date affixed to your name on the margin of your paper, indicates the time to which you have paid up. You will therefore perceive that you are indebted to this office, and you would oblige by an early remittance.

This season is one of great difficulty to us owing to the large sum due by our subscribers in the aggregate. If then, you believe it important to keep up a Catholic Journal in the Dominion, and to have an organ which will faithfully defend the Catholic Religion against the multiplied assaults made upon it, and Catholics as such, from the slanders of which they are constantly the object at the hand of an unscrupulous and bigoted press; and if you think the True Witness has been, in the past, such an organ, you will do well, not only to remit your own subscription, but to do your best to extend its list of paying subscribers, and its consequent influence and ability to do good.

We hope that our subscribers therefore, will give the above their earliest attention, and remit the balance due from them to the office. Please to remember, that it is the punctual receipt of these small amounts, which decides the question of the success or ruin of every newspaper.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO ON EMIGRATION.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, Canada, who was lately on a short visit to Ireland, on his way to Rome, on Sunday, the 16th ultimo, delivered a most eloquent sermon to an immense congregation in the new Cathedral of Armagh. After the sermon, his Grace being requested to speak on emigration, briefly referred to it as follows:—"In the first place, I would not advise those who were doing well in Ireland to leave their homes for a foreign country, as many had hitherto done so, in the expectation of making fortunes rapidly; but soon were obliged to confront greater difficulties than they anticipated, and found themselves worse off in the end than they were at home. Secondly, he advised those who were not prospering and who had friends to encourage them, to go to them before any one else, as by doing so many of the difficulties encountered by strangers in a strange country would be overcome by the knowledge which their friends would impart to them. And thirdly, to those who had no friends abroad to advise them, and who were not prospering at home, he advised them to go to free, prosperous Canada before any other country. In Canada, continued his Grace, the wages were generally as good as in the United States, whilst the necessities of life, such as food and clothing, were much cheaper. Complete civil and religious liberty prevailed, which was not surpassed or seldom equalled in any other country. That should be remembered by Catholics, for "what did it profit a man to gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" In Canada, Catholics had likewise the lawful right of educating their children according to the doctrines of the Church; they were not obliged to contribute to the support of any school but their own; but in the United States Catholics were obliged to support the public or Protestant schools, and support their own as well. Such an injustice as this was not perpetrated in Canada; and for these reasons he recommended that country as a safer place for Catholics to preserve their faith whilst pursuing their daily avocations than the United States.

BAZAAR. The Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a Bazaar of useful and fancy articles, on Monday, the 5th of Jan., 1874, and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to assist in building a Chapel at Lancaster. Contributions will be thankfully received by the undersigned Ladies, and by the Parish Priest, the Rev. Father MacCarthy. Mrs. ANGUS TOBIN, Lancaster. Mrs. JAMES MCPHERSON, " THE MISSES O'NEIL, " Mrs. WM. MCPHERSON, " Mrs. DONOAN McDONALD, Williamstown. Mrs. WHITE, Lancaster. Mrs. DONOAN McDONALD, Martintown. Mrs. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield. Mrs. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 Ste. Famille St., Montreal. Williamstown, Oct. 27th, 1873.

The News mistakes the nature of the question at issue if it supposes, as it seems now to do, that the Catholics of the Province oppose the present school system only because a regulation as foolish as it is malignant forbids the Christian Brothers or Sisters of Charity to wear their habits when teaching or receiving a share of the public money. That Regulation is a wanton, deliberate insult, and is regarded by Catholics who would never accept any system which virtually excluded their Religious from their schools; but as we have so often said—and we have said it so often that the News ought now to comprehend it—what Catholics want for their own children when it is possible to obtain it is a religious

education conducted by teachers in whom they have confidence. The public declaration of the Government and the very ambiguous statement in the News appear to indicate that they would now consent that in the cities and towns schools in which all the Catholic children were gathered, in which it may be presumed there would be few or none others than Catholics, and in which Catholic Religious dressed in their habits were teachers should receive a share of the money assessed on the whole community proportionate to the number of scholars and to the grade of the schools. The News goes further than it ever yet went when it says that Catholics and Protestants would have a wide scope for operation "outside the hours spent daily in regular school work" if it means thereby that religious instruction may be given in the school rooms after hours fixed by the Board of Education or the Trustees. We do not wish to misrepresent the statements in the News, but it compels us to seek its meaning under the cloud of words in which it intentionally enshrouds it. The News, to use a saying of which it is fond, should have the "courage of its convictions" and speak out frankly in a matter of this importance in which a misunderstanding of any kind may do much mischief.

If Catholics may have in any one city or town such schools with the consent or connivance of the Government, as the News seems to indicate in its studiously ambiguous explanation, then it is absurd to pretend any longer that the Government resist upon principle what Catholics demand as simple justice. If Catholic children may be gathered into Catholic schools in this city, in which the teachers may be Catholic Religious clad in the habits of their orders, why may not Catholic children be gathered into Catholic schools in any part of the Province, where they are numerous enough to support a school of their own? If in such Catholic schools in this city religious instruction may be given after three or four o'clock in the afternoon, why in the name of common sense may it not be given at any other time of the day? And if Religious Instruction may be given by Christian Brothers in St. John, why may it not be given by other teachers in other parts of the Province? Restrictions as to the time when Religious Instruction may be given in schools, in which the children are all of one faith, are needless and irritating at best, and seem to subordinate the religious to the secular in the work and life of the pupils.

To leave it optional with Trustees to permit the Catholic children of a district to attend one or more Catholic schools, or to compel them to attend the Common Schools, may seem to relieve the Government from the responsibility they now feel to be too heavy to bear, but it would lead to a state of things perhaps worse than now exists, creating local dissensions and quarrels in hundreds of districts, inflaming the ill-feelings which should be allayed, and keeping the whole Province continually agitated by these most exciting questions. In some districts the Trustees would allow Catholic schools to be established; in others the Trustees would refuse to allow anything of the kind; in others the friends of freedom of education would carry the elections one year, and Denominational Schools would be established, and the year after opponents of Denominational schools would rally all their forces, and the Denominational Schools would be closed. Surely this would be a most unfortunate state of affairs for the whole people of the Province, and against this extension and perpetuation of strife and animosity all parties should protest.

Whatever amendment is made should be well defined, unambiguous, calculated to establish peace and harmony instead of increasing discord and ill-will, and should be made BY LAW. The mere alteration of the Regulations, even if that were otherwise sufficient, would give no security to the lovers of peace and justice. Yielding to the evident justice of the claims of Catholics the Government of to-day may make such regulations as would meet every reasonable expectation. Tomorrow a fresh uprising of intolerance excited by some unprincipled aspirant to political distinction and profit may force the Government to rescind all these regulations and to re-enact the old. A legislative settlement would put an end to agitation and strife throughout the Province and relieve the Government from all embarrassment.

The question of the licensing of Christian Brothers, &c., though important is but of secondary importance. The News asks why they should not be treated as the graduates of Universities and Colleges? The answer is very obvious. Graduates of Universities may be very distinguished scholars, but they have not been trained to teach. The Christian Brothers are expressly trained to teach in Training Schools inferior to none in the world, and the certificate of the Superior of their Training School is received as all sufficient in the great Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

If the Government desire to act on principle—as we would like to believe—and have "the courage of their convictions," they will find that the settlement of this vexed question on the plainest principles of justice and fair play is very easy indeed. If through any reluctance to make a further admission that they have been in error they obstinately endeavor to stick at the point they have now reached, they and the school system will probably be swept away together.—St. John's N. B. Freeman.

The Montreal Gazette in his remarks on the appearance of the different business establishments of Montreal for the Christmas Holidays has the following on the House of Sadler & Co.:

We come now to a store especially designed for the benefit of the Roman Catholic community. We allude to the extensive book store of Messrs. Sadler & Co., at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets. The various show cases are full of books in all the elegant styles of binding, suitable for New Year gifts one especially, which will awaken longings in the breasts of Irishmen, "The Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell." The large edition of this work is got up in a beautiful manner; the plates are remarkably clear and finely engraved, and the letter-press is large, sharp, and well executed. Pocket and Family Bibles are here in great numbers, and are really excellent specimens of the printer's and bookbinder's arts; prayer books bound handsomely in leather and velvet, and every description of Catholic literature. There is also a large assortment of rosaries in garnet, pearl and amber; crosses in gold, silver and pearl; proclaim medallions encased in fine gilt frames, and many other beautiful articles of devotion. This store is the only one in the city where everything pertaining to the Catholic faith can be procured. The articles sold are of the best description, and most of the books in stock are from the firm's own printing establishment in New York.

FROM REV. MR. GRIFFIN Having received great benefit from Fellows Syrup of Hypophosphites, I take great pleasure in recommending it to others for nervousness, caused by overwork and study. I consider it a most excellent remedy. G. HINTON GRIFFIN, St. George, Brant, Ontario.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly white, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at Twenty-Five CENTS A BOX.

THE LATE FATHER HARKIN. At a meeting of the Church Wardens of St. Columba of Sillery, held on the 14th December, 1873, it was— Resolved.—That in the death of our late much lamented and highly respected Parish Priest, the Rev. Mr. Harkin, we have lost a sincere friend, a zealous spiritual guide and father; the founder and generous benefactor of our Church, whose labors amongst us during the last twenty-five years have been incessant, abundant proofs of which he has left behind him in our Parish, testifying the interest he took in all that tended to our advancement, both spiritual and temporal, as also his benevolence by his Will one half of his estate to aid in paying off the debt of our Church, proving still more strongly how sincerely and truly he loved his Parishioners and reciprocated the love and affection they entertained for him. That whilst deploring his loss and humbly submitting to the decrees of the Almighty, who has been pleased to take him from us, to bestow upon him the reward promised to his faithful servants, we tender to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction. Resolved.—That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent to his family and also published in the Morning Chronicle, Journal de Quebec, and the Montreal True Witness. (By order.) JOS. CANTILON, Secretary.

FATAL RESULT OF A TAYERS SQUABBLE.—LONDON, Oct. 25.—A fatal stabbing affray occurred last night at Dorchester Station, a man named Bell being the victim. It seems that a lot of railway woodmen, colored, visited McMillan's tavern to get liquor, they being then intoxicated, and had a dispute with him. They wanted a kind of liquor which he would not give them, and ended by assaulting him. Then ensued a general melee, McMillan's friends who were in the bar taking sides against the colored men.—The row was renewed outside, in the course of which Bell was stabbed repeatedly by one of the combatants, it was not precisely known by which. He died from his wounds in a couple of hours afterwards. McMillan and two other persons named Kellar and Williams were to-day arrested and brought to London, on suspicion of being the guilty parties. An inquest will be held to-morrow by Coroner Moore.

DROWNED.—GANANOQUE, DEC.—About noon to-day, while Mrs. James Driscoll, her son, and a daughter of Matthew Kane, of St. John's Island, were nearing Gananoque in a boat, they were obliged to try and haul the boat on the ice, and in doing so upset the boat, and all broke in. Some boys who were skating to the rescue, but too late to save Miss Kane, aged seventeen years, who was drowned.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—The body of Mr. Finnan, late chief engineer on board the ill-fated Bavarian, has been found on the south shore of Lake Ontario, at Albion, west of Charlotte, N. Y. His remains were taken to his home at Prescott and there interred. The fate of Mr. Finnan had been enveloped in mystery, as he was said to have shut himself into his room as soon as the explosion took place, and nothing was afterwards seen or heard of him. The recovery of his body proves, however, that he was not burnt, as many supposed, but only escaped that sad fate to meet another equally so.

BYRN, Dec. 17.—A sad and fatal accident occurred in the township of Colborne yesterday. While William Stitt was killing hogs, he slipped and fell on the knife he was using, which entered his breast near the shoulder. He died in about an hour and a half after the accident. He was a young man about 28 years of age, and highly respected. His sudden death has cast a gloom over the surrounding neighbourhood.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Clayton, M T, \$1; Coldwater, P R, 1; East Toledo, O, Rev F G, 2.50; Kingston, N B, Rev J C M, 4; Cranworth, A O C, 5; Gananoque, J M G, 1; Henrysburg, T B, 1; River Beaudette, T M C, 2; Otter Lake, Mich, D W, 2.25; Appleton, E D, 2; Valletta, W J C, 3; Amherstburg, V Rev P D L, 4; H V S, 2; Sherbrooke, G J N, 2; St Jean Chrysostom, P M, 2; Miss I M C, 2; Cote des Neiges, J J M, 2; Porters Hill, A G, 2; J A M C, 1; New Glasgow, P S, 2; Warburton, J J, 1; Marysville, Mrs M S, 2; Toledo, Rev W J K, 3; Wolfe Island, J C, 6; Lonsdale, J M, 2.50; Arlington, D O L, 4; Kiukora, W H, 2; London, J S, 3; Everton, J J K, 1; Smithville, T M C, 1; Carleton Place, L K, 2; Sorci, J M, 2; Laval, Rev P X M, 2; Lowe, J M, Sr, 1; Curillon, J K, 4; Westport, E M C, 1; Allison, P D K, 1; Chaudiery, J L, 2; St Hippolyte, Rev M T, 2; Ormstown, P M, 2; Marysville, D H, 2; Renous Bridge, N B, Rev W M, 4. Per J O R, Hastings—J A, 2; Warkworth, J O D, 2. Per F S B, St Anicet—P C, 1. Per M H, Victoria Road Station—Carden, D P M C, 2. Per Rev M G, Nicolet—Self, 2; St Leonard, Rev J B C, 2. Per Rev J J C, Perth—Self, 2; Alexandria, Mrs Col C, 2. Per L W, Otter Lake—P G, 2; T P, 2. Per F N L, Kirkfield—C M R, 2; M W, 2. Per C D, Hamilton—J M C, 2; J L, 2. Per S O D Antigonish, N S—Self, 2; M D, 1; J D, 1.

MARRIED. On the 22nd ult., at St. Mary's Chapel, Barrie, Ont., by the Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, William W. Groom, of Halifax, N.S., to Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Tobin, of Rossensau, Ont.

DIED. At Point St. Charles, on the 27th ult., John Haley, native of Co. Cork, Ireland, aged 29 years. R.I.P. See San Francisco papers please copy.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour # bbl of 196 lb.—Follards.....\$3.50 @ \$4.00 Superior Extra..... 6.35 @ 6.40 Extra..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Fancy..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs..... 0.80 @ 0.90 Supers from Western Wheat (Welland Canal)..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Supers City Brands (Western wheat) Fresh Ground..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Canada Supers, No. 2..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Western States, No. 2..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Fine..... 4.90 @ 5.00 Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)..... 0.00 @ 0.00 Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)..... 0.80 @ 0.00 Strong Bakers'..... 5.90 @ 6.20 Middlings..... 4.40 @ 4.50 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs..... 2.70 @ 2.80 City bags, (delivered)..... 2.95 @ 3.00 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... 1.05 @ 1.12 Lard, per lbs..... 0.10 @ 0.10 Cheese, per lbs..... 0.11 @ 0.11 do do Finest now..... 0.11 @ 0.12 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs..... 0.35 @ 0.38 Oats, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 5.00 @ 5.15 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.00 @ 0.72 Poase, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.72 @ 0.74 Pork—Old Mess..... 17.00 @ 17.50 New Canada Mess..... 18.00 @ 18.50

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bush..... \$1.20 1.27 do spring..... 1.14 1.15 Barley do..... 1.22 1.25 Oats do..... 0.39 0.40 Peas do..... 0.62 0.64

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, and other details. Includes items like Dressed hogs, Beef, Mutton, Chickens, etc.

KINGSTON MARKETS. Flour—XXX retail \$8.50 per barrel or \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50. GRAIN—nominal; Rye 65c. Barley \$1.00. Wheat \$1.00 to \$1.02. Peas 60c. Oats 40c to 45c. BUTTER—Ordinary fresh by the tub or crock sells at 23 to 24c per lb.; print selling on market at 25 to 26c. Eggs are selling at 24 to 25c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 13c. MEAT—Beef, gross \$4.00 to 5.00; grain fed, none in market; Pork \$5.00 to 6.50; Mess Pork \$17 to \$18.00; Mutton from 5 to 6c. to 6cc. Veal, none. Hams—sugar-cured, 15 to 17c. Lamb 0 to 0c. Bacon 13 to 14c. Poultry—Turkeys from 50c to \$0.80. Fowls per pair 35 to 50c. Chickens 0 to 0cc. Hay steady, \$21 to \$25.00. Straw \$5.00 to \$8.00. Wood selling at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for hard, and \$3.50 to \$4.00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7.00 if contracted for in quantity. Soft \$5. HOPS—Market unchanged, quiet, \$6.25 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 30c for good Fleeces; little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7 to 80 c per lb, rendered; 4c rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5.00 to \$5.50 per 100 pounds.—British Whig.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL (Toupin's Block), on MONDAY EVENING next, January 5th. By order, SAMUEL CROSS, Sec.-Sac.

TEACHER WANTED. Wanted for the Cobourg Separate School, a FEMALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Certificate, and competent to teach music. Must be well recommended. Apply, stating salary, to JOHN McGUIRE, Sec. B. S. S. T. Cobourg, 15th Dec. 1873. 19-3

WANTED. A TEACHER holding a second or third class certificate to teach the Common School in S. S. No. 1 West in the Township of Brudenell. Apply to BERNARD B. BOONER, Or, JAMES COSTELLO, Trustees. 17-4w

TEACHER WANTED. A MALE TEACHER, Holding a Second Class Certificate, for the R. C. Separate School, being established in Almonte, Co. Lanark, Ont. Duties to commence on 5th January 1874. A liberal salary will be given. Application with reference to be made to JOHN O'REILLY, Sec.-Treasurer. Nov. 27, 1873. 16 4

200 PIANOS and ORGANS NEW and SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this Financial Crisis and the Holidays, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, etc. 41m-19

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of ANTOINE PERRAULT. Insolvent. I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 531 1/2 Craig Street, on the 26th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 16th Dec. 1873. 19-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of ZOTIQUE CONTANT. Insolvent. I, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 531 1/2 Craig Street, on the 28th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 16th Dec. 1873. 19-2

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 Dist. of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT, In the Matter of GEORGE HENSHAW, Junior, An Insolvent. On Thursday, the Nineteenth day of February next, the Undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. GEORGE HENSHAW, JR., by J. S. ARCHIBALD, Attorney ad litem. MONTREAL, 19th December, 1873. 19-5

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The report of Bazaine's flight is unfounded. It is now stated that the ex-Marshal is to leave Paris to-night for Sainte Marguerite, his place of imprisonment.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Marshal Bazaine is still confined in the palace of the Trion. The Daily News reports that the hostile tone of recent pastorals issued by the French Bishops has caused the German Government to renew its complaints to France.

This is how the Journal de Paris, the organ of the Orleansists, regards the existing regime. "We acted loyally," it says, "in endeavouring to bring about a Monarchical solution of the question of Government; we shall be equally loyal in the defence of the solution which has been voted by the Assembly. We regard the prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers as seriously established. For the next seven years there can be no other Government but that of Marshal MacMahon. The Executive Power must not be exposed to all kinds of attacks and political competitions. For seven years the present Government must be respected. The prolongation of the Marshal's powers for that period must not be a seven years' war but a seven years' truce."

THE UNCERTAINTY IN FRANCE.—The progress, or rather the absence of progress, in the French crisis, is a melancholy testimony to the unwisdom which sought to obtain solidity by prolonging uncertainty. Within a fortnight from the passing of the law conferring the Presidential power for seven years upon Marshal MacMahon, it is already visible to every unprejudiced eye that the public tranquillity is not assured for seven months. The divided Opposition presents an unbroken coalition of hate against the Ministerial majority. The Ministry can only be reconstituted at the cost of infinite delay, and when constituted hardly appears to have benefited by the difficult and doubtful operation. Doubtless, the Orleansists and Parliamentarians of the Right Centre are men of sincere and zealous patriotism. If we ask them, however, if they are satisfied with their last month's work, we do not think that any of them will answer in the affirmative.—An upright and honorable soldier, unused to politics, of advanced age, representing no principle that distinguishes him as a natural support and foundation of the social fabric, simply a plain blunt chivalrous military chief—this is all, literally all, that stands between the Parliamentarians and the Revolution. "For seven years at any rate," it is said, though with much, very much, less confidence than even a few days ago. We are not so sure of that, nor is the most truthful Parliamentarian sure. Putting aside the dangers of age, of accident, and of malice, there are other matters to be taken into consideration. Granted that the National Assembly, in its sovereign capacity, has conferred certain powers, for seven years, upon Marshal MacMahon, what then?—Should the National Assembly, equally in its sovereign capacity, choose to-morrow or the next day to withdraw these powers, what is there to prevent it? The Bill for the Prolongation of the Presidential Powers is exactly such a measure, legally speaking, as the Bill for the Surtax on Foreign Shipping. It emanated from the same origin, the Government of the day. It became law by the same authority, the vote of the majority of the Assembly. The Assembly has repealed the Surtax Act as legally as it could have amended or extended it. The Assembly can repeal the Prolongation Act as legally as it can amend or extend it. In point of law, the sovereign authority, be it a Cæsar or a Senate, or anything else, can never be a hindrance to itself an instant beyond its own sovereign pleasure. No legal power is available against the source of all law. Yesterday the Assembly made Marshal MacMahon a President for seven years. To-morrow it could make him an Emperor or an exile. The fancied security of the Parliamentarians is no security. It is true that there may be moral obligations, obligations of honour, obligations of conscience, which should be taken into consideration. We are not denying the fact. Morally, and according to honour and conscience, the Comte de Chambord ought to be King of France. Unfortunately, however, he is not. Morally, the Parliamentarians may feel the Assembly to be bound to keep Marshal MacMahon as President for seven years. Legally the Assembly can dismiss that gallant soldier to-morrow, and in venturing to contravene the decree of deposition, the Duke de Magenta would not be a President but a rebel. Were Henri V. to be recognized as the legitimate and traditional King, the National Assembly could not, indeed, legally depose him without his own concurrence. For the essence of the difference between Henri V. and any Parliamentary nominee whatever is, that Henri V. cannot ascend the throne except in virtue of traditional and antecedent right, fully recognized as traditional and antecedent. He is, whether recognized or not, the heir of the Monarchy, and the most audacious Parliamentarian does not venture to claim Henri de France as a subject. He is, accordingly, in a position to enter into a binding contract, and to acquire constitutional rights even as against the representatives of the nation. He is outside any power which may be established in France, save and except the power of which he forms a free and constituent part. The nation may refuse to bind itself to him. Be it so, he can also refuse to bind himself to the nation. He can only be the King. Marshal MacMahon can only be the Chief of the Executive Department of the Public Power. Henri V. can only be a free and independent party to a bilateral contract with the French nation or its representatives. Up to the conclusion of the contract, both these parties may be perhaps considered equally free. After its conclusion, a part of the freedom of each has passed, to the advantage of both, into the power of the other. The nation is bound to obey loyally.

The King is bound to govern justly. For the King to abandon his duties would not be an abdication but a desertion. For the nation to break with its lawful King would not be an act of national independence but a revolutionary treason. It is this fact which gives stability to a legitimate throne. In the absence of the consent, not only of the actual occupant but of all his heirs, it can only be removed by revolution, that is, by crime. The principle of authority is thus, as far as human expedients can prevail, placed beyond the reach of caprice and passion. On the other hand, the creature of a popular Assembly can be removed at any moment, and however disastrous his removal may be, by the simple fiat of his makers. The National Assembly has made Marshal MacMahon and can unmake him. The Parliamentarians have made nothing secure. They have merely established uncertainty and may be preparing anarchy.—London Tablet.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Dec. 24.—Ten steamers are at the general bastion for the purpose of embarking the force of the Republicans, under General Moriones, which is surrounded by 30,000 Carlists, and cannot escape capture except by taking refuge on vessels.

ITALY.

The health of the Holy Father continues so robust that after wasting many years in prophesying the imminent death of the venerable Pontiff, the journals of the usurpation begin to lament the activity of Pius IX., and to magnify the labours in which he is engaged. No doubt it is harassing to find each fresh device of hell unmasked, and each interest of the Church valiantly defended by the aged champion whose prolonged life defies all calculation and drives every enemy to despair.

The person of Pius IX. is safe from such attacks as the Revolution would desire. The assassination of a Pope is a more serious business than the murder of a papal prime minister. The results of the crime, even if it could be accomplished, would include a general war against the peculiar institutions which provide the literary bravos with bread. Hence the necessity for a display of zeal in another direction, and for inventing occupations for the Holy Father in his captivity. But our readers will do well to realize the fact that the secrets of the Vatican—if secrets there are—are jealously guarded. The Catholic journals of Rome upon this head afford no information to their readers beyond a record of audiences given and addresses delivered by the Pope.—News regarding the Vatican published on this side of the Alps consists of inventions which originally appeared in the Jewish newspapers, only to be contradicted by the best authorities in the Catholic press of the Eternal City. This necessity of vigilantly watching the movements of the enemy and exposing calumny at the fountain head costs the Catholic journals dearly. Suppression, confiscation, fine, imprisonment, all these the religious press in Italy has been accustomed to during the last quarter of a century; but where it simply rained before there is a deluge now. It is a matter of wonder as well as of congratulation that no amount of fines can ruin the papers or discourage the editors. Fifty confiscations—and La Frusta alone has suffered more—involving an equal number of law suits, might seem to crush the most devoted and courageous and devoted newspapers. Still La Frusta lives on, no languishing life, but in vigor which keeps its state-paid adversaries in perpetual tremor. No Jew can snore tranquilly in bed or synagogue while Rome rings with laughter at the sallies of La Frusta or the more sedate sarcasms of La Voce or L'Observatore. Thus much we have paused to say concerning the demeanor of the Romans whose courage perhaps is not sufficiently known abroad or commended.—Short of taking up arms and fighting in the streets, it is not easy to understand what more Catholics can do than they have done. The policy of abstaining from prejudicial elections may appear to our judgment suicidal; but in the meantime it is a policy, and one involving a sacrifice of every emolument and every dignity which the usurper has the power of bestowing. Abstention is not a symptom of Roman cowardice, but of Roman self-control.—Scanty, however, as news from the Vatican may be, there is a greater dearth of news concerning the Italian Parliament. That consumptive institution alarms the adherents of the revolution as represented by the constitutional monarchy of Victor Emmanuel. When day after day is spent in futile endeavors to whip together a quorum of members sufficient for the transaction of business, some dismay is pardonable. But the most zealous are apt to become remiss when the evidences of instability multiply on all sides. The usurping king himself has never ventured to reside in a capital which history for a thousand years has shown to be tenable only by the Pope. Now the princes of the House of Savoy are imitating—so far as the impetuous needs of State will allow—the absenteeism of their father and his chaste morganatic spouse—their step-mother. Already, too, the foreign visitors, whose presence rendered Rome prosperous, have begun not to come. The theatres, once the delight of all Romans, patrician and plebeian, show now "a beggarly account of empty boxes." The churches only give signs that Rome contains a population equal to the figures of the census. The mandement by which the Archbishop of Paris directs that Conferences—or, as we should say, Lectures—shall be given especially for men, may probably be followed by a similar announcement in Rome. Nothing certain has been determined, but such a project is certainly entertained. The monks and nuns expelled from the religious houses are being cared for by the Federazione Piana, that is, the Catholic Association. The good works maintained, some of them at heavy cost, by this noble body of Catholic workers is the best argument that Rome proper has not deteriorated to any great extent, and that the corruption which we have frequently denounced is chiefly confined to the men who broke in at Porta Pia. There are twenty-five thousand of them; just enough for two legions and a half of devils; but these swine cannot for ever be allowed to grunt the immense majority out of their rights, nor can Rome long endure to be made a sty in which Victor Emmanuel, or his belongings may wallow and fatten.

AN UNEVEN TEXOR.—An Italian journal has a curious story to the effect that towards the year 1847 a Neapolitan monastery possessed in one of the monks so charming a tenor voice that they were wont to compare it to that of Fraschini, then in all the freshness of youth. Father Abraham, as this singer was called, had attracted the attention of Ferdinand II., who would often request him to go and sing in the Chapel Royal, and in a short time Father Abraham had quite a reputation among the dilettanti of Naples as the mysterious tenor who charmed pious ears by singing like a seraph. One day, intoxicated with success, and thinking only

of theatrical bays, the monk threw away his frock and fled to London, where he became singer and Protestant. Under the name of Arturo Gentile, which he has rendered famous (3), he traversed America, gaining glory and fortune, laurels and dollars. In some unexplained way, however—perhaps through speculation—good luck suddenly deserted him, and he found himself poor. He was married by this time, and could no longer keep up a costly household. Added to the ills of wife and poverty, he also found a new misfortune; his marvellous voice disappeared with his goods; there was no more chance for him in opera. He took to management but became more involved; fortune had finally turned her back: creditors pursued, and at last—only a month ago, says our authority—he sought refuge in the very convent where he had passed his early years. Abjuring his heresies and his faults, the worried ex-tenor re-entered the asylum he had quitted, and the Superior received him like a prodigal son or a strayed sheep returned to the fold. Arturo Gentile is dead, and Father Abraham has revived in his stead.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has been celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. His Majesty has granted an amnesty to all persons under sentence for offenses against his person, and has ordered a report to be made to him respecting other condemned persons whose conduct warrants leniency.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A special despatch from Berlin to the London Times says that in consequence of the alarming rumours in regard to the health of the Emperor William, an anxious crowd filled the square opposite the Royal Palace last night. The people were assured from the balcony that the Emperor was comparatively well although confined to his room, but they refused to disperse.

LETTER OF THE HOLY FATHER TO MONSIGNOR LENOVSKI, ARCHBISHOP OF POSCH.—The following is a translation of the text of the Pope's letter to Archbishop Ledochowski, which has been published in the Courier of Posen:—

Venerable Brother,—If at any time it has been God's pleasure to show to men that the Church's edifice is Divine, and that everywhere all attacks directed against it by the powers of hell and the malice of man must be in vain, surely now, Ven. Brother, is this truth made clear to the sight even of those who do not wish to see it, to day He has permitted everything to conspire for the destruction of the Church. We see contempt, calumny, laws, and the powers of this world arrayed against it, the effect of resolutions long formed and brought to realization by protracted labour and developed on the part of the implacable sect, which has almost everywhere possessed itself of supreme power. Her adherents are marked as seditious; her Bishops are condemned by the civil tribunals as agitators; they are loaded with fines, deprived of their functions and expelled the country, the Religious Orders are suppressed, the clergy is gagged, and, by arbitrary measures, prevented from exercising its ministry; education of the youth in the spirit of the Church is forbidden, in order that, on the one hand, the population may not be confirmed in the principles of religion, and that, on the other, the training up of able and faithful servants of the altar may be prevented. In order to annihilate the glorious name of God, the property consecrated to God is robbed; even the highest dignitary of the Church is kept in bondage in order that, though utterly despoiled, he may not govern the Church with freedom, according to his powers. All this Ven. Brother, makes your heart bleed, but it likewise reads our own; for though we feel the greater portion of the afflictions that assail you—so that by the weight of your persecutions your health has been endangered—We see on the other hand, and beyond this, the evil spreading over the whole of Europe in its whole length and breadth, and over other parts of the world likewise. Nevertheless, the very magnitude of the evil and its extraordinary diffusion afford us the sure hope that deliverance is close at hand. For if God, when He desired to save the world, permitted so many diabolical perversities—permitted men to assail even His own Son—we have grounds of belief that the same God is by the efforts of hell let loose preparing an amelioration of the state of things—preparing a triumph of the Church, at this moment deprived of all human succour; and that by the visible manifestation of His Almighty power He will compel even the proudest hearts into obedience. Furthermore, Ven. Brother, you make the tokens of your love the dearer to Us, the more you are afflicted with troubles, and magnanimously sacrifice everything, even life itself, to the performance of your duty; and the more resolutely and staunchly you fight for the Church, the more lively is Our desire that you may speedily be restored to complete health. The gifts from your dioceses, which you have forwarded to Us, have forced Us to admire your ardent charity, but have, at the same time, occasioned Us regret, because these alms have been given by those who are themselves smitten on all sides by severe tribulation. Receive, therefore, the assurance of Our deep gratitude, you as well as your clergy and your people, on behalf of whom We pray fervently to God, that He may give them the same spirit which He has given to their pastor, and like constancy in the great peril in which they are at present. May God grant them and you that un-failing unanimity which annihilates and exhausts all the power of the adversary, in order thus to prepare a fresh victory for the just cause, and fresh glory of the Church. Meanwhile, as a pledge of the favour of God and as a proof of Our particular affection, We give to you and to your archdiocese Our apostolic blessing.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 3rd of November, 1873, the 28th of Our reign. PIES P.P. IX.

MADAME MACMAHON.

Every afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a portly-looking lady, with a kindly expression of countenance, with large, blue eyes, and hair slightly tinged with gray, may be seen to leave the executive mansion at Versailles, leading a little girl by the hand and devoting her attention immediately to a number of poor people who seem to have waited for her, and among whom she and her pretty little companion then distribute alms, addressing a few benevolent words to each one of the recipients of their charities.

When the two, whom the casual beholder will at once recognize to be mother and daughter, appear, the two sentinels respectfully present arms. They leisurely walk down the superb avenue, and move among the other promenaders in the most unostentatious manner, standing still every now and then, and exchanging a few pleasant words with acquaintances. But for the glances which most of the passers by send after the lady, you would believe that she was the wife of some Government employe—perhaps a deputy in the National Assembly; for she wears a simple black dress and bonnet, although of faultless shape, could not have cost many dollars. And yet she is, at the present time, the foremost lady in France, the consort of Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic.

It was on the 1st of December, 1838, at an advanced hour of the night, that a fire broke out in the female seminary of Limoges. The flames spread with such rapidity that the fair young inmates could be rescued only with the greatest difficulty. At last when all of them were supposed to be assembled, shivering in their thin night-dresses, in front of the burning edifice, the cry resounded suddenly, "Louise de Bailly is still in the building!"

The lookers-on stood as if petrified, and the firemen did not venture to enter the house, which now looked like a fiery furnace. Poor Mademoiselle de Bailly was already given up as hopelessly lost, when all of a sudden, a tall young girl, with her blonde hair hanging loose over her shoulders, and her deep blue eyes flashing out the heavenly fire of inspiration and indomitable courage, rushed from among her terrified young sisters, and exclaimed "I will try to find her!" ran toward the burning building.

A thousand voices shouted, "Do not risk your life thus foolishly!"

Others prayed for "dear Heloise," who thus recklessly risked her own life in order to save that of one of her young classmates. But none of the warning exclamations deterred the heroic girl from her purpose. In a few seconds she had entered the front door, undaunted by the blinding smoke and the flames that were momentarily gaining ground.

For the spectators of this thrilling scene this was a moment of supreme suspense. The strongest heart quailed when the heroic girl did not immediately return. A minute, nay, two, elapsed, and minutes, under such circumstances, are eternities. But all at once her white nightgown appeared in the door. Yes, it was she; and by the hand she led the missing, terrified Louise de Bailly.

Such a shout as went up from the relieved crowd! Such praises as were showered upon the brave young girl!

But she, herself, was half ashamed of being thus feted. "Mon Dieu!" she exclaimed, "it was easy enough to ascend that stairway; it was not yet on fire. Only the smoke troubled me a little. Had I waited a minute longer, poor little Louise would have been lost."

At the re-opening of the seminary, a few months later, M. Sarreguin asked Mademoiselle Heloise to step forward, and presented her, in the name of King Louis Philippe, a handsome gold medal, for saving a human life, and praised her courage and devotion in eloquent terms of enthusiasm.

The girl, thus honored, blushed deeply, and when the hall in which the opening ceremonies were held, resounded with heartfelt applause, Mademoiselle Heloise was more confused than at that memorable moment when she had rushed into the flames.

Among the spectators on this occasion, was a young officer of the garrison of Limoges, who seemed to be deeply interested in the heroine of the day. He asked what her full name was, and was told that she was the daughter of M. Antoine Gilbert de Morin, Seigneur de Vaillevan.

This information made the inquirer somewhat thoughtful. Perhaps the fact that M. de Morin, was one of the wealthiest and proudest noblemen of the surrounding country, had something to do with this.

Captain MacMahon (that was the young officer's name), however, was not much disturbed by this information. True he was but a captain in the French army, and had nothing but his pay to depend on, but then he had excellent prospects of becoming rich; his family was as old, if not older, than Heloise's father, and a French soldier always has a Marshal's baton in his knapsack.

How he managed to get acquainted with Mademoiselle de Morin, we can not tell, but certain it is, when the young lady, some time afterward, was told by her father that he had selected a husband for her, she started him by the announcement that he might save himself the trouble, that she had already made her own choice.

The old gentleman was at first astonished, and then became furious. But his daughter briefly told him that she wanted no one but Captain MacMahon of the Fourth Regiment and Line.

And now began a curious struggle between the exasperated father and determined daughter. Notwithstanding the efforts of M. de Morin to intercept Heloise's correspondence with her lover, frequent letters were exchanged between the two; and when Captain MacMahon was sent to Algeria they pledged themselves to remain true to one another. This separation lasted three years, until 1842, when MacMahon, who had greatly distinguished himself in Africa, suddenly fell heir to considerable property. This softened the heart of M. de Morin, and in 1844 Heloise became the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel MacMahon.

She accompanied him to Africa, and wrote from thence to the Gazette de France a series of anonymous sketches of Algerian life, which were favorably noticed by the critics, and which oddly enough, were generally attributed to a distinguished officer of the French army.

In 1849, Madame MacMahon returned to France where the successive deaths of her three children almost broke her heart. She took up her abode at her husband's property, Sully, near Autun, and lived in the deepest retirement, from which she emerged only after the Crimean war, when her husband's gallantry had made him the most popular general in France.

She moved into a modest house with him, in Paris, avoiding, as much as possible, to come in contact with the Imperial Court, for which she entertained an invincible repugnance, partly, probably, on account of the, to her, distasteful frivolities of the Empress and her surroundings, and partly too, because, having been brought up amidst all the prejudices and hauteur of the aristocracy, she could not bring herself to relish the parvenus that ruled supreme in the Tuilleries.

On one occasion, shortly before New Year's le jour d'etrennes, she met Emperor Napoleon the Third, while walking with her two children through a large Parisian toy store. The Emperor was piqued by the coolness which the Duchess had displayed towards his court, and he adroitly tried to conquer her aversion. Taking her children by the hand, the autocrat caused them to select the most superb toys until she faintly interferred, and said to the Emperor: "Sir, your kindness is unfortunately useless. What will my little ones do with these beautiful things in Africa, whither I shall take them to-morrow, and rejoin my husband?"

of production, would work its own cure. As with other articles, the result of the high price would be a rush to produce more and a contraction of demand; and at a certain moment the combination of these causes would make the price fall almost as suddenly as it had gone up. All this has actually happened. The rush to open up new pits and extend old workings has been very great during the last two years, and as the demand all the while has been tending to diminish, the closer approximation of the price to the cost of production begins. Much of the past alarm is thus shown to have been superfluous. It is a moot point to speculate on whether coal will again fall permanently to its old level, though, according to all experience, it is likely to do so temporarily, but in any case the permanent fall will be to all appearance to a much lower level than the present. The reduction in coal ought to be a cause of improved profits in many trades during the next few years.—Economist.

That venerable and much married man, the great prophet of Mormon, seems destined to die forsaken. Ann Eliza, his nineteenth wife, has rebelled against the authority of her liege lord, and is now actually going about to reveal the secrets of the family. She says this prophet is but a wretched scoundrel, and she intends to proclaim his wickedness from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from Canada to the Gulf. Ann Eliza is an exception. Eighteen dotting spouses preceded her in the affections of the too loving Brigham, and all who live still cling to him like the ivy to the oak. Of the many who came after her none has yet complained. She only of all the host has given way to a violent temper and a shrewish tongue. The proportion is great: one against an almost countless number, how many nobody knows, not even Brigham himself. In proof of this a story is told of an appeal in a business matter made to Brigham by a tidily dressed woman, with a pretty child about three years of age. Said she, "You don't recognize me?" "No," replied Brigham, "I do not. What is your name, my good woman?" "Lucy M. Young," she answered, "and I am your wife." "Indeed," said Brigham, gazing at her thoughtfully, "when did I marry you?" "Four years ago this coming March," said Mrs. Young. Brigham called for his memorandum book, and upon looking over it, said: "Well, that is so. You were my ninety-fifth."

THE "CONVERTER OF BABEL."—One of our local preachers, named Ketzler, who has been thrashing the Gospel for the "German Reformers," shocked his congregation the other day by preaching against the existence of God and the divinity of Christ. Thereupon he was requested to withdraw, which he did, carrying with him a number of his congregation, and organizing a Free-Thinkers' Club, of which he is the lecturer. So they go.—Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Mirror.

Three packages addressed to the wife of the French Ambassador at Washington have been seized by the Custom House authorities. The packages contained costly silks, laces, &c., &c.

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.) WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.) BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical.) AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, REPRINTED BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK. By arrangement with the English Publishers, who receive a liberal compensation.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF. In the matter of MARTIN FINN, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 145 St. Peter Street, in Montreal, on Monday, the Twenty-ninth day of December next, at eleven o'clock, a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee. JAMES RIDDELL, Interim Assignee. 21st 18.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LUDGER LACROIX, Insolvent. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 5th day of January next, after which dividend will be paid. G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee. 21st 18. Montreal, 16th December, 1873.

CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC District of Montreal, No. 2565. DAME MATHILDE LAFRANCOISE, of the Parish and District of Montreal, wife of SOLOMON ERIGE DELAPLANTE, of the same place, Shoemaker, duly authorized in justice to the effect of these presents, Plaintiff.

vs. SOLOMON ERIGE DELAPLANTE, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause, returnable on the Thirtieth of August last. TRUDEL & TAILLON, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 16-6

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT
 "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided for breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." *Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Eppe & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London."
MANUFACTURER OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

WANTED AGENTS.—Worthy the special notice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel-plate Engravings, viz:—"Col's Voyage of Life," four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public. Extraordinary terms and inducements. Full particulars free. Address: B. B. KESSELL, Publisher, 55 Cornhill, Boston. 16-4

TEACHER WANTED.
 WANTED, for the COMMON SCHOOL of LAFONTAINE, in the Township of King, Co. North Simcoe, Ont., a MALE TEACHER, holding a second class certificate, good references, able to teach FRENCH and ENGLISH, to a teacher of long experience, a liberal salary will be given. In making application please send references from the last trustees and from the pastor, and state the salary. Address to JOSEPH MARCHION, Trustee, Lafontaine P.O., Ont.

WANTED
 For Roman Catholic Separate School, Brockville, a MALE TEACHER, holding a First or Second Class Certificate, to enter on duty on 7th January next.—Good testimonials as to moral character required.—Application, stating salary, to be made to REV. JOHN O'BRIEN. 18-3

WANTED.
 By a Lady, a situation as Organist, either in the city or in a country town. Is also capable, and would desire to have, charge of the Altar, Altar Linens, Vestments, Decorations, &c., &c. For all of which a very moderate salary would be accepted.—The very best of references given. Address—Box 47, 5th-15 Kingston, Ont.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ST. HENRY, COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for a Bill authorising them to levy a special tax, for the building of a model School.

L. A. DESROSIERS,
 Secretary-Treasurer.
 St. Henry, 5th November, 1873. 5th-15

PUBLIC NOTICE.
 Is hereby given that application shall be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at their next Session, for an act incorporating a Navigation Company under the name of "THE RIVIERE DU NORD NAVIGATION COMPANY."
 St. Jerome November 20, 1873. 4th 15

NOTICE.
 Application will be made to the Federal Parliament at its next Session for a Charter Incorporating a Joint Stock Company, Limited, under the name of the "COMMERCIAL PROTECTION COMPANY," for the economical settlement of doubtful debts and other purposes. The Head Office of the business of the Company will be in the City of Montreal.
 P. A. MERCIER, Manager.
 October 2, 1873. 8-2m

REMOVAL.
JOHN CROWE,
 BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,
 LOCK-SMITH,
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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
 IN the Matter of HONORE MARIER, Insolvent.
 A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the 8th day of December, next, after which dividend will be paid.
 G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee,
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 MONTREAL, 24th November, 1873. 4-in 15

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
 IN the Matter of CHARLES ROCH, Insolvent.
 I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.
 Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 531 1/2 Craig Street, on the 8th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.
 The insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.
 G. H. DUMESNIL,
 Official Assignee.
 Montreal, 4th December 1873. 17-2

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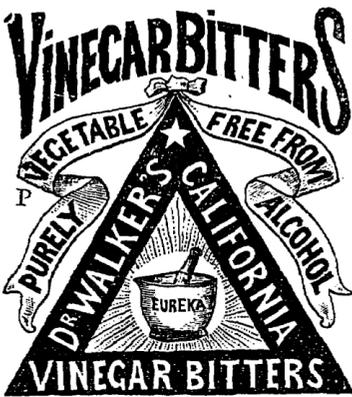
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(Opposite Molson's Bank.)
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MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

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INVITATION—FURS!!!
Ladies and Gentlemen are Requested to call and examine the Varied and Elegant Stock of Furs made up This Fall at

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269 NOTRE-DAME STREET,
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N.B.—Furs Re-made, Repaired, and Cleaned.

GRAY'S SYRUP
OF
RED SPRUCE GUM

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for medicinal purposes.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

Sole manufacturer,
HENRY B. GRAY,
Chemist,
Montreal, 1872.



HEARSE! HEARSE!!!
MICHAEL FERON,
No. 23 St. ANTOINE STREET.

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

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

THE MENEELY
BELL FOUNDRY,
[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address.

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NEW **NEW**
GOODS! **GOODS!**
JUST RECEIVED
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WILLIAM MURRAY'S,
87 St. Joseph Street,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, &c., &c.

As Mr. M. selects his Goods personally from the best English and American Houses, and buys for cash, he lays claim to be able to sell cheaper than any other house in the Trade.

Remember the Address—87 St. Joseph Street,
MONTREAL.
Montreal, Nov. 1873.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.



HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED.
Teaches practical piano playing and theoretical music thoroughly. Clark's New Method for the Piano-Forte carries the pupil by easy gradations to the highest practical results. Sent by Mail, Price \$3.75.
LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.
NEW ROUTE TO LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, WHITE MOUNTAINS, BOSTON AND NEW YORK, &c.

ON AND AFTER 10th JULY, 1873, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING SOUTH.

EXPRESS—Leave Montreal at 7.30 A.M., arriving at West Farnham at 9.30, Cowansville at 10.05, Sutton Flat 10.35, Richford 10.55, Newport 12.30 P.M., White River Junction 5.22, White Mountains 6.00 P.M., Boston 10.50 P.M.

MAIL AND EXPRESS—Leave Montreal at 3.15 P.M., arriving at West Farnham at 5.15, Cowansville at 5.45, Sutton Flat 6.25, Richford 6.45, Newport 8.15, Boston 8.35 A.M., New York 12.50 P.M.

GOING NORTH.
MAIL AND EXPRESS—Leave Boston (Lowell Depot) at 6.00 P.M., New York 3.00 P.M., arriving at Newport at 5.15, Richford 6.35, Sutton Flat 6.50, Cowansville 7.20, Brigham 7.55, Montreal at 10.00 A.M.

EXPRESS—Leave White Mountains 7.50 A.M., W. R. Junction 8.30, Newport at 1.25 P.M., Leave at 2.00 P.M., Richford 3.35, Sutton Flat 3.55, Cowansville 4.25, West Farnham 5.15. Arriving in Montreal at 7.15 P.M.

PULLMAN CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS, NEW AND SUPERB CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

This Route takes you through the Eastern Townships, the Green Mountains, Skirts Lake Memphremagog, arriving in Boston, New York, and all points South and East, as soon as by any other route. For particulars as to Freight and Passengers apply at Company's Office,
202 ST. JAMES STREET.

A. B. FOSTER,.....Manager.
Montreal, Aug. 15, 1873.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.
1873-74 WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. 1873-4

Pullman Palace Parlor and Handbome New Ordinary Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Palace Sleeping Cars on all Through Night Trains over the whole Line.

TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows:—
GOING WEST.

Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at..... 8.30 a.m.

Night Express " " " " " 8.00 p.m.
Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all Stations at..... 6.00 a.m.

Passenger Train for Brockville and all Intermediate Stations..... 4.00 p.m.
Trains leave Montreal for Lachine at 7.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., and 5.30 p.m.

Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., and 6.00 p.m.
The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Province line.

GOING EAST.
Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations..... 7.00 a.m.
Mail Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations..... 4.00 p.m.

Night Train for Island Pond, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, and the Lower Provinces..... 10.00 p.m.
Night Mail Train for Quebec, stopping at St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe..... 11.00 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.
Train for Boston via South Eastern Counties Junction Railroad..... 7.40 a.m.
Express for Boston via Vermont Central Railroad, at..... 8.20 a.m.

Mail Train for St. Johns and Bousies Point, connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South-Eastern Counties Junction Railways, at 2.45 p.m.
Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at..... 3.30 p.m.

As the punctuality of the trains depends on connections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any station at the hours named.

The Steamship "CHASE," or other Steamer, leaves Portland every Saturday at 4.00 p.m. for Halifax, N.S.

The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p.m., for St. John, N. B., &c.

Baggage Checked Through.
Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal stations.
For further information, and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street.
C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director,
Montreal, Oct. 6, 1873.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA
TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay, Beaverton, Orillia as follows:

Depart at..... 9.30 A.M.
" " " " " 3.00 P.M.
Arrive " " " " " 1.00 P.M.
" " " " " 6.45 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TORONTO TRAM.
Trains leave Toronto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M., 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M.
Arriving at Toronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M., 1.16 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M.

Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.—TORONTO TRAM.
City Hall Station.
Depart 7.45 A.M., 3.45 P.M.
Arrive 1.20 A.M., 9.20 P.M.
Brook Street Station.
Depart 6.40 A.M., 3.00 P.M.
Arrive 11.00 A.M., 8.30 P.M.