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VOL. XXIV.

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THE IRISH LEGEND OF

M'DONNELL,

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 wel-

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

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, 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, bekase, 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

more confidence. that horse, for I can think of none swift over his neck, one of his forefeet turning a lit- and spur, he gained the length of his neck, and enough?"

either, mind I'm telling yes," at the same time

"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.

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, there- the animal is young, and I might almost say fore, that you are willing, and since this day is so far spent, I wish that you have him in read- of foot," said O'Neill, "and it is more than iness 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'Ilvennan 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 the next morning, with his jockey O'Kelly and all his furniture.

M'Ilvennan 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 neck, "be alsy for a little, and we'll soon give any longer, I know the horse is both durable lamentable evils usually attendant on war. He rasped by the middle, "Musha, by my faith," | you freedom." hid he, stopping in the middle of the sentence, your had manners; arrah, will some of right in any ground.

yes take hould of that dog till I be done spaik-

eye fixed on his master—a personage dearer to juvenile age. 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 a searlet sash, and white caps both. ould Tarah of Clanbuoy, as I was saying, If old Tarah had a noble appearance. honey. What's that I smell burning in the fire over bye there? Arrah, why don't yes looking through his winkers like a young sollook out to the sheep, ye lazy blaggard spaldier something vain in his first habiliments of peens you, as I may say. Well, then, hang war. 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

pying the dog, bolted through between his legs overturning both the children, and nearly tak- strife in favor of their hero. ing the feet from the orator, who struck wickedly at him as he passed, with a marafastic to the bad breed of yes; but, as soon as he saw him, ahalliagh.

The purport of this unfinished oration was to tell his family that he stood pledged for the on the course, to look back, when the first obbonor of M'Quillan,

magpie's nest, then lined within with straw rate and at full tension. Old Tarah was run-

the colt, and bringing a good cover with him, collect strength, and again rising in the saddle so that he might appear as respectable as pos-

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 "Arrah, long life to yourselves; many a and as every herse topped the hill, hearing the good race, my blessing light on the times, I cry, There they come, old Tarah at length aphave seen about Dunluce a hiskey. But why peared, covered and led by a groom. When do you ask if I will let yes? Sure you know he was stripped, he showed like an old veteran, I have been sick this saison almost from hal- who, eften victorious, and thinking that his lontide, and bad luck to the morsel of anything | 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 eve rolled red and restless, viewing the ground and they, head for head, man for man; and it was ion of the two undertakers, it was agreed that should be done at the forfeiture of half his life, grinding the well burnished bit, all laved in foam. His color was a dark chestnut, with a and from the Bush to Croaghmore, boasting few scattered hairs on his tail, his back speekled with snowdrops, and the scars on his flanks re- jockey would say. presented the laurels of many a hard-earned

victory. The Brimmagh, when stripped, was what we' would call a pretty animal, having a small white it was as good a match as ever was run. 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 drawing himself up on his centre and assuming hard and round, and for a horse of his hand, as the poet says. height, few could be found occupying such tle 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 magh, being no longer able to wear either coat they were riding up to the castle, said, "I will double the bets if you add another mile to the | man out of his ordinary senses, whillilieuing, | to himself. "From this saying," said his master, "am I heat, making it four times round the course,

or four miles." "I fear," said M'Quillan, "the only chance we stand is in the short heat; for you know untried."—"He is active, however, and light the colt's glossy skin shining like jet, and coprobable will take the first heat from Tarah,

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 foremost. him off, and put him half round the course, preparing him for the start, at which the other Tarah, and have him on the ground before ten 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, rundressing him rather sharply, said, "O'Kelly, I ended agreeably to his mind, for, otherwise, it ning forward and clapping him and chafing his do not wish that you should make child's play must have been productive of many of those

Millyennan at this time became quite restcalling choo to Driver, who interrupted less, running from one side of the course to but by no means pushing, until you are within vices, and to assure them of his friendship. by fawning on him, "Choo agaddy, I say, another, muttering, and not thinking himself the last circle."

As old Tarah came up to the start a second put his hand to his cap, as much as to say, own family and connections, I mean, when I time, he appeared quite another animal, his your mandates shall be obeyed.

The dog was now laid hold on by two of the children, who, with much difficulty, held the children, who, with much difficulty, held the children, who, with much difficulty held the case laid forward like those of a hare, and cut that if he pushed from the start, he, through the case laid forward like those of a hare, and cut that if he pushed from the start, he, through will learn before you leave the castle."

Sir Hugh O'Neill was only a boy at this

> The jockey was dressed in buckskin and scarlet, with a white sash round his middle; young M Ilvennan in buckskin and green, with taking the lead. After the first round the form of an Irish officer of dragoons. He was

> If old Tarah had a noble appearance, the Brimmagh of his kind was no less so, proudly O'Neill called to his man, "If he can do it let on which he came, but also of his severe con-

The Dunluce men stood arranged on one one side, with hope, fire, and anxiety painted space of which he did not lose an inch during gether on that tempestuous night, yes, even to in their features, and mostly armed with cud- the heat. And now the uproar was around the spot of our shipwreek, to save us from the gels, watching only for an excuse to sally out the victor, the air ringing with acclamations, mereiless seas," As he pronounced the last word, Driver, es- on the Clanbuoy boys, who stood opposite and darkened by the throwing up of hats from "Before said he, I could become an them, as well prepared and as warm for the all quarters, the Brimmagh being as much enemy to those who saved me and my men from

> 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 lilieus and hirrus-Now, agaddy; now shake to lest, announced the moment of start, and that being followed by a huzza from both parties, caused the spectators, who were advanced ject that saluted their eyes was the white face The place where the Brimmagh stood was, of the Brimmagh Dhu, bearing for head, and with wattles and plaster, made as close as a his rider leaning back with both arms sepamats to save him from the walls, and appearing ning hard upon his rear, on whose back O'Kelly as dark as a vault. A messenger now came from Dunluce for pulling, at one time leaning forward as if to 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'Ilvennan, 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

'Twas coming round the third time that those on the centre of the area thought that the Brimmagh was coming alone, so equal were the contention farther. This being the opinstill 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 witnessed on that course before.

The Brimmagh's rider had now shaken off it must be confessed, rode well. All called out

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

"Can you do no more?" said M'Ouillan to "And pray," said M'Quillan, "where is a space of ground. His mane flowed in waves his man, at which, applying sharply both whip 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 Brimor hat, came bounding forward rather like a "The Brimmagh Dhu Gobragh a halliagh, 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 at the kidney as a foal, and

that is, if he keep the course, otherwise it shaken off by his neighbors, and happy was he who could get a hold of him. Old Tarah was well caressed also, and hailed

After they were drenched with cordials, and

course before them.

pared himself accordingly.

Brimmagh passed him, and got into his old informed by his friend concerning Sir Coll Mc berth with a cheer from his friends, at which Donnell's arrival, and likewise the expedition from them as they came round. In the last or be effected before he would leave the friends fourth circuit Tarah fully cleared bimself, a whom Providence had raised and collected tothe heat. And now the uproar was around the spot of our shipwreck, to save us from the caressed as if he had been victorious, his master a watery grave, and who have cherished me in walking before him triumphantly, and brand- their bosom ever since, I would cheerfully ishing his endgel round his head in token of fight the tempestuous billows over again, leavdefiance. The cattle were well rubbed and ing my safety to fate.' walked till they were cool, and every cordial restorative.

ther weak, but was taken into the eastle with piness presently of introducing you to him, who, his adversary, and there regaled with a glass of like yourself, is a young knight, and. I entreat, wine. There was, around all the course, at my dear friend, whatever topic of conversation this time a double spirit of anxiety and deep the company chance to discuss, that you will interest, each of the cattle having taken a heat, avoid anything pointed regarding the expedition and each party equally sanguine in favor of on which Sir Coll M'Donnell has come to Iretheir champion.

M'Quillan, taking his jockey aside, said, "Let | Quillan; and I charge you to guard your heart, Tarah lead you by nothing more than a neck for there is a young lady of this same family of and easting himself backward until his head for the two first rings; then, if it appears to a philosophical countenance that in a short nearly came in contact with the spine.

for the two first rings; then, if it appears to a philosophical countenance that in a short nearly came in contact with the spine. ability for so far, I wish you to pass him if you careless of all the beauties in Tyrone."
possible; but, be assured, if you let him away "You are introducing me, then to dange from you any distance, you'll never catch him

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. spurs were all plied with vigor, old Tarah | Sir Coll M Donnell, who thought the day on driven hard for the heat, and the Brimmagh which he must leave Dunluce as fatal to him as pressed hard to keep his ground, when, to the it had been his last. His stay there was, inbore along. "Now, old Tarah for ever—now you're doing it in style, old veteran."

goal even heads, the winkers of the colt barely of time, he had talked himself into love with distinguished by the judges past old Tarah's that sweet, interesting girl an original of heads. astonishment of all present, they came to the deed, short as yet; but, during that minimum forehead, but no other difference, therefore it kind. On the other hand, the honor of his fawas made a dead heat; and all coming forward, declared it would be criminal to carry | this intended expedition to Tyrconnell, and, they should resign as they began, asserting that he was resolved to do it, but never could think such a pair and such a match never had been

They now procured a couple of bagpipers from Sir Coll M'Donnell's Scottish regiment, and much of the dread which he had at first, and, caused them to play before them round the circus, leading those two beautiful animals af young Highlander. ter. Old M'Ilvennan 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 eastle 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 arival of a stranger at the outer gate, whose business personally was with Sir they had the hall hung round with ivy and Henry John O'Neill, and that he refused to holly. deliver a sealed packet which he bore, unless

"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, piously dripping the perspiration. he was immediately recognised by his friend to Young M'Ilvennan had his arms nearly 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 with almost as much joy as if he had come in friend, with his father's sincere wishes for the family's welfare.

Sir Henry retired into an open apartment properly cool, they were mounted a second and unsealed the parcel. It contained thanks time, and a horseman sent off to clear the to him for his proffered services, but also informed him that a friendship was now cemented As O'Kelly passed along, walking until the between Sir Phelim O'Neill and the illustrious time of starting, O'Neill called him, and ad- house of Tyrconnell; that he was happy it had and well winded, therefore I charge you, let also wished him in his name to thank the noble him run off from the start, bearing him well, house of De Borgo for the like proffered ser-

Sir Hugh O'Neill was only a boy at this time; but he, notwithstanding his tender years, Both being reined about, and getting the was of an exalted demeanor, being handsome word, went off like a clap of thunder, Tarah in his person, and tastefully arrayed in the uni-

"These are his words," said O'Neill, "and procured for them which was considered to be the words of a young man, who, to the finest feelings and character of a gentleman, adds that M'Quillau's jokey was pale as ashes, and ra- of a patriot and soldier. I shall have the hapland. I shall also be happy in introducing you They were ordered at length to mount, and to my good friend and his family, I mean M'-

> "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 Tyrconnell; but if the tidings of peace brought joy to them, it brought much more to ther's house was pledged for the fulfilment of therefore, if tearing himself from Dunluce of drawing his sword against them, no, not even in defence of himself. So the news that Sir Hugh O'Neill brought to the eastle that night could not fuil to exhibarate the hearts of its inmates, but of none so much as that of the

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.

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, admittting you and your guardians would have been com-

plaisant 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 night have been delegated as a second in commission."

"Yes," said his friend, "if our commandero'Kelly, at the conclusion of these orders, Sir Henry O'Neill, "first on account of our "And was it necessary," said he, "that I

should have the approbation of your superior | tolic of Geneva, so glorious for the sufferer and so officer before I would be admitted, even to serve you."

" By all means," said Aveline, looking across the room at Sir Coll M. Donnell, "you know it was not in our power either to receive or re-

ject you." "If," said Sir Hugh, "my preserment must come to me in such a way, I fear it would arrive mingled with bitters."

"Oh, but then you are sensible," said Rose. "that our presence would compensate for any little grievance you necessarily might feel, and so you had only to show proper obedience, as I said before, to your superior."

"Upon my honor, fair Rosamond," said he, "I perceive you are fully aware of the value of your company; however, I must confess that I esteem it highly, and to be frequently with you would undergo more, perhaps, than you imagine. In charity, therefore, to the poor stranger, you will please leave out two words. that is, obedience and superior; words, I fear, not well understood by a descendant of the Hy-Nials."

"I hope," said she, "you are not going to intimidate us by the high-sounding name and family of your ancestors.'

He was at length obliged to laugh right out at her, thinking of the manner in which she exposed him, and all he said. "I see I must surrender to you," said he, "but will you be kind enough to inform me who this Adonis is. I mean the gentleman who personated your tutclar Deity since the morning, and whose approbation I must obtain before I can share the company of the demi-goddesses."

At the time M'Donnell was sitting alone, young Daniel M'Quillan came forward, asking him why he looked so melancholy. "You are certainly, M'Donnell," said he, "mourning for some pretty Scottish girl whom you have left behind, and, if so, in sincerity I beg of you to do it in private, otherwise you will offend our Irish girls, who are as tenacious of attention as any others. Come, let us go over to them, lest they should hererfter say they were neglected.

"Oh," said M'Donnell, " it is quite otherwise; they are by no means neglected since they have got Sir Hugh O'Neill to be their knight, it is quite possible they are not further anxious."

M'Quillan, smiling, pulled him up, and both going over to the other side of the house, were graciously received by their friends, M'Donnell seating himself beside pretty Rose, and the other beide Sir Hugh O'Neill.

(To be Continued.)

ENGYCLICAL LETTER OF THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

The following is a translation of the Encyclical Letter of Pope Pius IX. to "All Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishors, Bishops, and other Ordinaries in favor and fellowship with the Apostolic See" :-"Pius PP. IX.

"Venerable Brethren health and the Apostolic Benediction. "Although many grievous and bitter sufferings,

from the beginning of our long Pontificate, have fallen to our lot through various causes which we have unfolded in our Eucyclical letters from time to time, yet in these last years the number of our sorrows has so increased that were we not upheld by the mercy of God we should be almost overwhelmed "Of late, indeed, matters have reached such a

pass that death itself seems better than life amid to the Canton of Berne, on the condition of keeping such storms, and with eyes lifted up to Heaven we the exercise of religion free and inviolate—has been are fain, to cry, 'It is better for us to die than to see the evils of the saints.' (I Maccab. iii., 59.) Ever since our city of Rome by the will of God has been taken away by force of arms, and has passed under the sway of men who despise law, who are enemies of religion, who confound all thing both human and divine, hardly a day has passed without inflicting some new wound on our heart already suffering from repeated injuries and wrongs. There ring still in our ears the cries of religious men and women who have been driven from their homes in poverty and scattered hither and thither by hostile hands, as is done where revolution triumphs, just as, according to Athanasius, the great Antony used to say, 'The devil hates all Christians, but he cannot endure good monks and virgins dedicated to Christ.'

"We have now seen what we thought could never come to pass-viz., the suppression and abolition of the Roman University, which had been established (according to the words of an ancient author writing on the Auglo-Saxon school in Rome) that young Church students from distant parts might be edu-cated in Catholic faith and doctrine, lest in their own lands they should be wrongly taught or in a way contrary to Catholic unity, and that they might go back strong and stendfast in the faith. Thus while by foul means we are by degrees deprived of all ways of ruling and governing the Universal Church, it is clearly manifest how very far from the truth is that which has been asserted viz., that the liberty of the Roman Pontisi in the exercise of his spiritual ministry and in his relations with the Catholic world has been no wise diminished by the loss of our city; nay, it becomes clearer every day, how truly we have so often insisted, that the sacrilegious usurpation of our territory has had for its especial object the subversion of the Pontifical authority and the destruction, if possible, of the Catholic religion itself.

"It is not, however, the object of our letter to write to you on the woes of our city and of the whole of Italy. We would rather pass in silence over our own sorrows, if by the mercy of God we could assuage the bitter griefs which so many of our venerable brethren, their clergy and people, are undergoing in other lands.

You are well aware, venerable brethren, that certain of the Cantons of the Swiss Federation—not at the suggestion of non-Catholics, some of whom have condemned the act, but at the bidding of those busy sectarians who have now everywhere possessed themselves of power-have overturned the order and undermined the foundatious of the Church of Christ, contrary to every rule of justice and in spite of their publicly pledged word; for according to solemn covenants passed by the laws and authority of the Federation the religious liberty of the Catholics ought to be maintained inviolate.

In our allocution of the 23rd of December, 1872, we lamented the wrongs inflicted on religion by the ·Governments of those Cantons, 'both in making decrees concerning the doctrines of the Catholic Faith, as criminals and to be cocreed in the exercise of in showing favor to apostates, and in forbidding the exercise of episcopal power.' Our just complaints made by our envoy before the Federal Council were altogether overlooked, nor was greater regard shown to the repeated remonstrances of the Bishops of Switzerland, and of the Catholics of every class, and fresh wrongs put the last stroke to the injuries already inflicted.

disgraceful to those who put it into execution, the Government of Geneva, on the 23rd of March and the 27th of August of this year, enacted two laws of the same tenor as the decree of October, 1872, which was condemned by us in the Allocution before mentioned. That Government has claimed the right of reforming the constitution of the Catholic Church in the Canton according to the democratic pattern, and of subjecting the Bishop to the civil power in the exercise of his proper jurisdiction, and the administration and delegation of his authority to others; forbidding him to dwell in the Canton, limiting the number and boundaries of the parishes, laying down the form and conditions of the election of parish priests and their assistants, and the manner of their resignation or suspension; assigning to laymen the right of nomination and the temporal administration and inspection of ecclesiastical affairs generally. Moreover, parish priests and their assistants, without permission-withdrawn at pleasure—of the Government, were forbidden to exercise their functions, to accept any dignity higher than that conferred upon them by the election of the people, and were also forced to take an oath in terms involving actual apostasy. It is clear that laws of this kind are not only null and void by reason of want of power in the law maker as being laymen and non-Catholics, but also as regards their provisions that they are so contrary to the doctrines of the Catholic Faith and to the ecclesiastical discipline enjoyed by Pontifical Constitutions and the (Ecumenical Council of Trent that they ought to be altogether rejected by us.

"We, therefore, as required by our office, do by our Apostolic authority, solemuly reject and condemn them, declaring the required oath to be unlawful and sacrilegious, and that all those who in the Canton of Geneva or elsewhere having been elected according to the tenour of the same laws, or others like them, by the votes of the people and confirmation of the civil power, shall venture to take upon them ecclesiastical functions, do ivso facto incur the greater excommunication especially reserved to this Holy See, and other canonical penalties; and that they are to be avoided by the faithful according to the Divine command 'as strangers and robbers, who come not but to steal and to kill and to destroy' (St. John 10, v., x.)

"These are sad and sorrowful events, but deeds still more sorrowful have taken place in five of the seven Cantons which form the diocese of Bale-viz., Soleure, Berne, Bale-Campagne, Aargau, and Zurich. In those parts, also, laws have been enacted concerning parishes, the election and discharge of parish priests and their assistants, subversive of the government and Divine constitution of the Church, and subjecting the Church to the secular and schisma tical power. These laws, and especially the law of 23rd of December, 1872, passed by the Government of Soleure, we denounce and condemn, and order to be considered as so denounced and condemned.-After our Venerable Brother Eugenius, Bishop of Bale, in his just indignation and Apostolic fortitude had rejected certain articles proposed in the meeting or so-called diocesan conference, to which there came delegates from the five aforesaid Cantonshaving a just reason for rejecting them as injurious to Episcopal authority, subversive of hierarchical government, and openly favorable to heresy: for this cause he was banished from his Bishopric, expelled from his house, and violently driven into exile. No kind of wrong and injury was left unthe five aforesaid Cantons; the clergy were forbidden to hold any intercourse with their banished pastor; orders were given to the Cathedral Chapter at Bale to proceed to the election of a Vicar-Capitular or Administrator, as if the See were actually vacant. The Chapter, however, vigorously protested and spurned such unworthy action. In the meantime, by a decree of the civil magistrates of Berne, 69 parish priests of the Canton of Jura, were forbidden to exercise their functions and deprived of their office, for the only reason that they had openly testified that they acknowledged only our Venerable Brother Eugenius as their lawful Bishop and pastor, and would not treacherously separate themselves from Catholic unity. The consequence is that the whole of that district-which had constantly preserved the Catholic faith, and which had been united rived of mass, and the rites of baptism, marriage and burial, in spite of the complaints and remonstrances of the faithful, by the highest injustice reduced to the necessity either of receiving schismatical and heretical pastors thrust upon them by civil authorities, or of being deprived of all assistance and ministry of their priests.

"We thank God for upholding and strengthening with the same grace that sustained the martyrs that chosen part of the Catholic flock which manfully follows their Bishop, setting up a wall for the house of Israel to stand in battle in the day of the Lord' (Ezech xiii, 5), and without fear treading in the footsteps of the Head of Martyrs, Jesus Christ, meeting ferocious wolves with the meekness of lambs, and cheerfully and patiently fighting for the

"This noble constancy of the faithful in Switzerland is imitated in a manner worthy of all praise by the clergy and faithful people of Germany, fol-lowing the bright examples of their Bishops. They have been made a spectacle to the world, to angels, to men, who from every side look up to them, clad with the breastplate of Catholic truth and in the helmit of salvation, valiantly fighting the battle of God. Their courage and invincible fortitude are the more admired and praised, as day by day the persecution raised against them in Germany, and especially in Prussia, rages more and more bitterly.

"Beside many grave wrongs inflicted last year upon the Catholic Church, the Prussian Government has subjected to the civil power, by cruel and unjust legislation, a together alien from its former conduct, and the entire instruction and education of the clergy, in such manner that it belongs to the said Power to inquire into and to decide in what manner Church students are to be taught and trained to the sacerdotal and pastoral life; and proceeding further it gives to the same power the right of examining and judging in respect to collating to all ecclesiastical offices and benefices, and even of depriving sacred pastors of office and of benefice. Moreover, in order to subvert more speedily and completely the ecclesiastical government of the Church, and the order of Hierarchical obedience instituted by Christ Our Lord Himself, many obstacles are interposed by the same laws to hinder the Bishops in providing with timely measures by canonical censures and pains for the salvation of souls, for the soundness of doctrine in Catholic schools, or for the obedience due to them from their clergy. For, according to the tenour of those laws, the Bishops are not permitted to exercise these functions, save only at the pleasure of the civil authority and according to the rules laid down by the same. Finally, that nothing should be wanting to the entire suppression of the Catholic Church, a royal tribunal for ecclesiastical affairs has been instituted, before which Bishops and sacred pastors may be cited, both by private men who are their subjects and by public magistrates, there to receive judgment

their spiritual office. "Thus the Holy Church of Christ, to which the necessary and full religion of liberty had been guaranteed by the solemn and reiterated promises of Princes and by public pacts and conventions, is now in mourning in those regions, stripped of its every right, and exposed to hostile powers which threaten it with final destruction; for this new elegislation "After the forcible banishment of our Venerable reaches to the point of rendering the life of the Brother Gaspar, Bishop of Hebron and Vicar Apos- Church impossible.

former religious peace should be broken up by laws of this kind and by the other counsels and acts of the Prussian Government full of hostility to the Church. Wherfore, if any one would throw the blame of these perturbations on the Catholics of the German Empire, it would be altogether without warrant. For if it be imputed to them as an offence that they do not acquiesce in those laws in which with a safe conscience they cannot acquiesce, for a like reason and in like manner the apostles and martyrs of Jesus Christ are to be accused, who chose rather to undergo the most cruel punishment and death itself than betray their proper office, and violate the laws of their most holy religion in obedience to impious commands of persecuting Princes. Of a truth, Venerable Brothers, if no other laws than the laws of a civil empire existed, and laws indeed of a higher order which it is a duty to obey and sin to violate; if, moreover, these same civil laws could constitute a supreme rule of conscience, as some impiously and absurdly contend, the primitive martyrs, and they who afterwards followed them in shedding their blood for the Faith of Christ and the liberty of the Church, would be rather worthy of blame than of honour and praise. Nay, it would not even have been possible, in the teeth of laws and against the will of Princes, to preach and propagate the Christian religion and to found the Church. The faith, however, teaches, and human reason demonstrates, that there exists a twofold order of things, and at the same time two powers are to be distinguished on the earth—the one natural which provides for the tranquility of human society and secular affairs; the other, the origin of which is above nature, supreme over the city of God, that is the Church of Christ, divinely instituted for the peace and the eternal salvation of souls. And the offices of twofold power are in wisdom ordained that the things of God should be rendered to God, and that, in obedience to God, the things of Casar should be rendered to Cæsar, who is 'therefore great because he is less than Heaven; for he himself belongs to Him to whom belong the heavens and every creature' (Tertullian, Apolog., cap. 30.). From this divine command the Church assuredly has never been turned aside, for it has always and everywhere laboured to impress on the minds of the faithful the obedience which they ought inviolably to maintain towards Sovereign Princes and their laws in secular things, and it has taught with the apostle

"' Princes are not a terror to good works, but to evil, commanding the faithful to be subject not only for wrath's sake, because the Prince bears the sword, as an avenger in wrath for him who does evil, but also for conscience' sake, because in his

office he is the minister of God.' (Rom. xiii., 3.)
"This fear of Princes the Church itself restrains to evil deeds, and excludes it expressly from the observance of the Divine law, being mindful of that which the blessed Peter taught to the faithful: Let none of you suffer as a murderer, or a thief, or a railer, or a coveter of other men's goods, but if as a Christian let him not be ashamed, but let him glorify God in His name.' (1 St. Peter iv., 15, 16.)

"Since these things are so, you will easily understand, Venerable Brothers, with what sorrow of mind we must have been affected when we read in a letter lately sent to us by the Emperor of Germany in person an accusation not less cruel than unlookedfor against a part, as he himself says, of his Catholic subjects, and especially against the Catholic clergy done to lead into schism the clergy and people of and Bishops of Germany. Of which accusation this is the cause, that they, tearless of bonds and tribulations and not 'counting their life more precious than themselves' (Acts. xx., 24), have refused to obey the aforesaid laws with the same constancy with which, before they were passed, they had protested by denouncing their injustice, which was unfolded in grave, luminous, and solid expostulations, amid the applause of the whole Catholic world, and of not a few even of non-Catholics, before the Sovereign, his Ministers, and the supreme Legislature of the kingdom. For that cause they are now accused as of the crime of treason, as of consenting and conspiring with those who are endeavouring to overthrow all orders in human society, without regard to innumerable and notable proofs which evidently bear witness to their unshaken faith and allegiance to their Sovereign and their fervent patriotism towards their country. Yea, and we ourselves are asked to exhort those Catholics and sacred pastors to observe the aforesaid laws, which is to a we also ourselves should lend our help in oppressing and scattering the flock of Christ. But, trusting in God, we are confident that the most Serene Emperor, when he has better ascertained and weighed these things, will reject a suspicion so empty and incredible against his faithful servants, and will no longer endure that their honour should be assailed by so foul a calumny, and that an unmerited prosecution should be continued against them.

"We should, indeed, have gladly passed over in this place the letter of the Emperor if it had not been made public by the official journal in Berlin altogether without our knowledge, and in a manner certainly unusual, together with another letter written by our hand, in which we appealed for the Catholic Church in Prussia to the justice of the most Serene Emperor.

"The things which we have thus far recounted are before the eyes of all; wherefore, while Religious and Virgius dedicated to God are deprived of the common liberty of citizens, and are exiled with cruel harshness; while public schools, in which Catholic youth are educated, are day by day further withdrawn from the wholesome teaching and vigilance of the Church; while societies founded for the nurturing of piety, and even the seminaries of the clergy, are dissolved; while the liberty of preaching the Gospel is hindered; while it is prohibited in certain parts of the kingdom to teach the elements of religious education in the mother tongue; while the priests are forcibly taken away from the parishes over which they were set by the Bishops, and the Bishops themselves are deprived of their revenues, coerced by fines, and menaced by threats of imprisonment; while Catholies are disturbed by vexations of every kind, is it possible that we should receive into our mind that which is laid before us—viz., that neither the religion of Jesus Christ nor the truth is

called in question? "Nor is this the end of the wrongs which are inflicted upon the Catholic Church. For to this must be also added the spirit of patronage which has been adopted by the Prussian and the other Governments of the Germanic Empire on behalf of those new heretics who call themselves 'Old Catholics' by an abuse of the name, which would be truly ridiculous were it not that so many monstrous errors of that sect against the chief principles of the Catholic faith, so many sacrileges in Divine worship and in the administration of sacraments, so many gravest scandals, so great a havoc souls redeemed in the Blood of Christ, did not rather draw abundant tears

from our oyes. "The attempts, indeed, and the aims of these unhappy sons of perdition appear plainly, both from other writings of theirs, and most of all from that impious and most impudent of documents which has lately been published by him whom they have set up for themselves as their pseudo-Bishop. For they deny and pervert the true authority of jurisdiction which is in the Roman Pontiff and the Bishops, the successors of the Blessed Peter and the Apostles, and transfer it to the populace, or, as they say, to the community; they stubbornly reject and assail the infallible teaching authority of the Roman Pontiff and of the whole Church; and, contrary to the Holy Spirit who has been promised by Christ to abide in His Church for ever, they audaciously affirm that the Roman Pontiff, and the whole of the

"No wonder, therefore, that in that Empire the heresy by sanctioning and professing the definitions of the Œcumenical Vatican Council. Therefore they deny even the indefectibility of the Church, blasphemously saying that it has perished throughout the world, and that its visible Head and its Bishops have fallen away; and that for this reason it has been necessary for them to restore the lawful Episcopate in their pseudo Bishop, a man who, entering not by the gate, but coming up by another way, has drawn upon his head the condemnation of Christ.

"Nevertheless, those unhappy men who would undermine the foundations of the Catholic religion, and destroy its character and endowments, who have invented such shameful and manifold errors, or rather have collected them together from the old store of heretics, are not ashamed to call themselves Catholics, and Old Catholics; while by their doctrine, their novelty, and their fewness, they give up all mark of antiquity and of Catholicity. Truly with a stronger right against them than in former days, by the mouth of St Augustine against the Donatists, the Church which is spread abroad among all nations, which Christ, the son of the living God, has built upon the rock, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail, and with which He to whom all power has been given in heaven and upon earth, has promised that He will remain all days to the end of the world, 'cries out to the Eternal Spouse, 'Why do those who have gone from me murmur against me? Why do those who are lost declare that it is I who have perished? Announce to me the fewness of my days; how long shall I be in this world? Tell it to me for the sake of those who say that she was and now she is not; for the sake of those who say that the Scriptures have been fulfilled, the nations have believed, but the Church has apostatized and perished from all the nations. And it was answered; nor was the voice an empty one. In what words was it announced? Behold I am with you until the consummation of the world. That is moved by your words and your false opinions, the Church asks of God to make known to her the fewness of her days; and she finds that the Lord has said, 'Behold I am with you until the consummation of the world.' Here you will reason thus: 'Of us it is said that we are, and we shall be untill the end of the world. Let Christ be asked, And this Gospel,' he says, 'shall be preached in the whole world, in testimony to all nations, and then shall the end come.' Therefore, until the end of the world is the Church among all nations.' May heretics perish; may they perish as they are and be found to become what they are not.'-(August. in Psalm. 101, ennarrat. 2, num. 8, 9.)

"But these men, going on more boldly in the way of iniquity and perdition, as by a just judgment of God it happens to heretical sects, have wished also to form to themselves a hierarchy, as we have said, and have chosen and set up for themselves as their pseudo-Bishop a certain notorious apostate from the nothing might be wanting to their impudence, for his consecration they have had recourse to those Jansenists of Utrecht whom they themselves, before their falling away from the Church, regarded with other Catholics as heretics and schismatics. Nevertheless, this Joseph Hubert dares to call himself a Bishop and, incredible as it may seem, the Most Serene Emperor of Germany has, by public decree, teaching declare that no one can be held to be a lawful Bishop who is not joined in communion of faith and charity to the Rock on which the one Church of Christ is built; who does not adhere to the Supreme Pastor to whom all the sheep of Christ are committed to be fed; who is not united to the away. confirmer of the brotherhood which is in the world. "D And, indeed, 'to Peter did the Lord speak : to one, that he might by 'one establish unity' (Pacian, Ep. iii, n. 11). To Peter 'the Divine authority has given a great and wonderful share of His power; and if that authority has wished anything to be in common between Him and other princes, it is only through Him that it has been given.' (St. Leo, M. serm. 3, in sua assumpt. Optatus, lib. ii, n. 2.)— Hence it is that from this Apostolic See, where the blessed Peter 'lives and presides, and dispenses the truth to all who seek it.' (St. Peter Chrys, ep. ad Butych.) the rights of holy fellowship extend to all' (St. Jerome, ep. 14 and 16 ad Damas); and it is certain that this same See is 'to the churches throughout the world as the head to the members, and that if any one cuts himself off from it he becomes an outcast from the Christian religion, since he is not in the same bond of union. (Boufac. I. ep. 14 ad. Episcopos Thessal).

"Hence the holy martyr Cyprian, speaking of the schismatical and pseudo-Bishop Novatian, denied to him the very name of Christian as being separated and cut off from the Church of Christ :-

"Whoever he is and whatever he is, he is not a Christian who is not of the Church of Christ .-Though he poast himself and talk of his wisdom and eloquence in proud language, he who has not retained either brotherly love or ecclesiastical unity has lost even what he before possessed. Since the one Church has been divided by Christ into many members throughout the whole world, and also one Episcopate has been overspread therein by the manifold unity of many Bishops, that man, in spite of the tradition of God and in spite of the closely compacted unity of the Church, is endeavoring to make the Church human. He, therefore, who maintains neither the unity of the Spirit nor the brotherhood of peace, and severs himself from the bonds of the Church and from the fellowship of the priesthood, can possess neither the power of a Bishop nor the honor, unity, and peace of the Episcopate.' (Cyprian, contra Novatian. Ep. 52, ad Antonian.)

"We, therefore, who have been placed, undeserving as We are, in the Supreme See of Peter, for the guardianship of the Catholic Faith, and for the maintenance of the unity of the Universal Church, according to the custom and example of Our predecessors and their holy decrees, by the power given to us from on high, not only declare the election of the said Joseph Hubert Reinkens to be contrary to the holy canons, unlawful and altogether null and void, and denounce and condemn his consecration as sacrilegious, but by the authority of Almighty God we declare the said Joseph Hubert-together with those who have taken part in his election and sacrilegious consecration, and whoever adhere to and follow the same, giving aid, favor, or consentexcommunicated, under anathema, separated from the communion of the Church, and to be reckoned among those whose fellowship has been forbidden to the faithful by the Apostle, so that they are not so much as to say to them God speed you (2 St. John, 10).

" From these facts, to which we have referred in brief rather than at large, you are well assured, Venerable Brethren, how grave and full of danger is the condition of Catholics in these countries of Europe which we have mentioned.

"Neither are matters more favorable or the times more peaceful in America, where some countries are so hostile to Catholics that their Governments secm rather to deny in deeds than to profess the Catholic Faith. There for some years bitter war has been stirred up against the Church and its institutions and against the rights of this Apostolic Sec. Matter would not be wanting were we to enlarge upon this subject, but since, on account of its grave nature, it cannot be lightly touched upon, we shall take another occasion to treat at length of it.

"Some of you may, perhaps, be surprised, Venerable Brethren, that the war which is carried on at this time against the Catholic Church extends so far and wide. But, whoever is acquainted with the Bishops, priests, and people, who are united with character, the aims, and purposes of the sects—be that the decrease is still going on. It is twent him in one faith and communion, have fallen into they Freemasons or by whatever name they are eight years since the population of Ireland attains

known-and compares them with the character and extent of the strife which throughout nearly the whole world is waged against the Church, cannot hesitate to assign the cause of our present calamities to the cmft and conspiracy of the same sects. From them is made up the Synagogue of Satan, which is marshalling its forces and preparing to engage hand to hand against the Church of Christ. From their first beginnings they have been denounced to the kings and to the nations by our predecessors who have watched over Israel; again and again have they condemned them, nor have we ourselves failed in this our duty. Would that the Supreme Pastors of the Church had been more firmly believed by those who could have warded off so terrible a plague! But the sect, winding along by crooked ways, never ceasing its task, beguiling many with its cunning craft, is now bursting forth from its hiding place and boasting itself to be all powerful. These sinful associations, having greatly increased the number of their adherents fancy that they have now attained their ends and all but reached the goal set before them. Succeeding in this object, after which they have so long hankered-the possession of the chief power in many places-they are now boldly using the strength and power they have acquired that the Church of God may be reduced to the most grinding slavery, that it may be uptorn from its foundations and defaced in the divine marks with which it shines conspicuous; in a word, that, shaken, shattered, and overthrown by many blows, it may if possible be use terly blotted out from the world.

"Since these things are so, do you, Venerable Brothers, do your best to strengthen the faithful committed to your care against the snares and canker of these sects, and to save from destruction those who have unfortunately joined them, Do you especially disprove and show up the errors of those who, from bad faith or through deceit, do not shrink from asserting that these secret assemblies have for their only object social progress and advantage, and the practice of mutual benevolence. Explain to them and fix deeply in their minds the Pontifical decrees on this matter, and show that they refer not only to the Masonic societies in Europe, but to those that exist in America and throughout the countries of the world.

"To conclude Venerable Brethren, since we have fallen on times not only of suffering, but of meriting much, let us take especial care, as good soldiers of Christ, not to despair as in the midst of a storm we have a sure hope of future calm, and a glorious peace for the Church, and, trusting in the assistance of God, let us cheer ourselves, our toiling clergy, and our people with the noble words of Chrysostom -" Many waves and storms threaten us, but we are not afraid of being overwhelmed, for we stand upon the rock. Though the sea rage, it cannot melt the rock; though the waves arise, yet they cannot sink the bark of Jesus. There is nothing mightier than Catholic Faith, Joseph Hubert Reinkens; and, that the Church. The Church is stronger than heaven itself. Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My words shall not pass away. What words are these? Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. If you do not believe in words, believe in deeds. How many tyrants have tried to oppress the Church? How many gridirons, how many furnaces, how many wild beasts, how many swords named and acknowledged him as a Catholic Bishop, and exhibited him to all his subjects as one who is to be regarded as a lawful Bishop, and, as such, to be obeyed. But the very rudiments of Catholic She shines more brightly than the sun. Her foes have perished; her children are immortal. If when there were few Christians they were not overcome, how, when the whole world is full of holy religion, will you'be able to overcome them? Heaven and earth shatl pass away, but My words shall not pass

> "Disturbed, therefore, by no danger and no fear, let us continue steadfast in prayer, and with one mind let us endeavour to appease the anger of Heaven, provoked by the sins of men, so that at last, in His mercy, the Almighty may arise and command the winds that they be still.

> " Meanwhile, in witness of our especial affection, we lovingly impart to you all, Venerable Brothers, to the clergy, and all the people committed to your care, our Apostolic blessing.

"Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, on the twentyfirst day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1873, in the twenty eighth year of our Pontificate.

THE IRISH EMIGRANTS' LOVE FOR HOME AND FRIENDS.

In the interesting paper read by Dr. Hancock at the Statistical Society the other day, facts were stated which are so creditable to the moral sentiment and love of kindred of the Irish people, and have a bearing so direct upon some present discussions, that we hope general attention may be directed to them. His inquiry related to the remittances from North America by Irish emigrants during the last quarter of a century. The extent of these was first noticed by Mr. Murray, the late manager of the Provincial Bank so, early as 1847, and since that period the influx of money into Ireland in this form has been constant. The Emigration Commissioners, in their report for 1871, record its continuance at the very high figure of £702,000 from the United States and Canada, of which £311,000 was for prepaid passages of relatives. Even in 1872 there was a further increase to £750,000, and no less than 58,044 passages were prepaid from Liverpool. The Moneyorder Convention with the United States commenced on the 1st of October, 1871. In the first quarter the remittances from the United States were £48,-000 and to the United States £11,000—showing a balance of £37,000, or at the rate of £148,000 a year. For 1872 the Postmaster-General reports that the greatest amount of colonial business was with Canada, whence orders amounting to above £100,000 were sent home against £29,000 sent out, showing a balance remitted from Canada of £71,000. Of the foreign business of 1872, the Postmaster-General reported that the greatest amount was with the United States, whence £250,000 was received, and to which £36,000 was sent, leaving a balance of £214,000 remitted home. This makes the total emigrants' remittances protected by Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States, in 1872, amount to at least £250,000. It appears that the amount expended on Emigration out of Irish local taxes, which reached its highest amount in 1871-55, at £17,000 a year, was eighty times over compensated by the amount sent into the country by the emigrants. Taking the expenditure on relief of the poor for twenty-one years from 1852 to 1872 inclusive, it amounted to £13,167,000. 'The emigrants' remittances for these twenty-one years were £14 830,000 or nearly a million and three-quarters above the entire expenditure on relief of the poor. proportions of the remittances are as true for 1872 as in the years when Ireland was suffering from the famine. The total expenditure on relief of the poor was in that year £729,000 whilst the estimated remittances were £750,000. "It is impossible," says Dr. Hancock, " not to perceive what a gigantic social force these remittances are; whether we look at them as a characteristic of the Irish emigrants, who, according to the Emigration Commissioners, alone make remittances in such amounts as to require notice, or whether we look at them as affecting many

questions connected with the labouring classes in

Ireland." These facts however, do not exhaust the

interesting features of Dr. Hancock's paper. His

corrections of the erroneous impressions which pre-

vail about emigration are most valuable. The first

of these errors is that the population in Ireland is

under-going a decrease at an accelerated ratio, an

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

Estimated Decrease Average decrease population of in each in the population per annum. Ireland. seven years. 8,595,000 1845 2,258,000 353,000 6,337,000 1852 68,000 475,000 5,862,000 1859 339,000 48,000 5,523,000 1866 186,000 27,000 5,337,000

1873 "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 as figure that with the checked tendency to emigration, notwithstanding the large remittances it would, at the present rate of decrease, take twelve years to reduce the population to 5,000,000." Following up these investigations, Dr. Hancock says that another common impression of the result of emigration is that the emigration has been confined to the members of the Roman Catholic Church, and that the proportions of race and religion in Ireland are seriously changed. The proportion of Roman Catholies in Ireland was, in 1834, 80-9 per cent., in 1861, 77-7 per cent., and in 1871,76-6 per cent. Dr. Hancock considers the result of all these changes to be that " we have to deal with a population of which 76-6 per cent, are of native Irish race, instead of with one of which 80-9 per cent, were of that race in 1834. The 76-6 per cent, however, are in a much more stable position; they are taking more advantage of the National schools than the Protestants. The wholly ignorant are confined to the very poor and neglected." And the final conclusion which he deduces is that there need be no longer any fear of over-population in Ireland. The labouring class may be cared for and fostered with perfect safety, and no checks, such as were formerly conceived to be necessary, are now required,-Dublin Evening Mail.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Dubiin Orangemen, having assembled in the Rotunda to curse Home Rule, appear to have played pretty effectively the part of Balaam's ass. They admit that they are a miscrable minority dependent on foreign support for the maintenance of their hateful principles. "They must rely," according to Brother Rey, James Jones, "on their brethren in England." They lean upon foreign bayonets, and in return for the alien support they promise to betray the interests of their own country. Brother Jones was intensely hopeful that the eyes of Englishmen would be opened to the fact that they, the Orangemen, " were necessary allies in upholding the Federal compact which will substitute a real and prestige of the British Empire "-i.e., in keeping the Irish nation in the bendage of provincialism. That the base and traitorous compact should be so unblushingly avowed is the best proof which could be given of the utter shamelessness of Orangeism .-Nation, Dec. 6.

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, had held the office five times before. Of the ten new Mayors about five are declared Home Rulers, and only two appear to belong to the Tory party. The present Mayor of Drogheda, Mr. Nicholas Leech, is, and has for a long time been. the treasurer of the local Home Rule Association. Three of the new Mayors are proprietors of news-

papers .- Nation, Dec. 6. 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. Delegates were appointed to attend the forthcoming conference of farmers' clubs in Cork to take action in reference to the representation of the country at the general election. Mr. Daniel M'Cabe, who had advanced several charges against Mr. Downing, to which the latter replied in the expressed a wish to explain some matters between them, but some of the members objected to the question being re-opened; and one of the delegates to the Farmer's Club Conference threatened not to attend if the matter was pressed. The meeting hur-

riedly broke up. 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. Wild revolutionary attempts have been made time and again, in '98, in '48, in '67, in each and every case with no result save the loss by death or banishment of able and patriotic men, and the renewed riveting of such chains as Coercion Bills and Peace Preservation Acts. The Irish people are too divided in sentiment, too few in numbers, too prone to trust unworthy leaders, too near Great Britain, too widely scattered over the world, too impoverished at home and too busy abroad to unite their whole strength in a revolutionary attempt forcibly to overthrow the British empire, and reviving the ancient monarchy, seat a modern king or a native Parliament on the Hill of Tara. But they have before them, in Hungary, the example of a people who by strenuous and united effort, secured their national rights from the Emperor of Austria. Austria, for long years, tried to Germanize Hungary. Hungary has also its Fenians, but they were always defeated. At last the people united in a demand that they, at least, should posses their own Legislature, which should make laws for them and attend to all their local mairs, still acknowledging the Emperor of Austria as the King of Hungary. This Ireland can accomplish if it choses. It returns one hundred and five members to the Imperial Parliament. Let each and every one be a firm, honest persevering Home Ruler. Let them demand a native parliament which shall sit at Dublin and be presided over by the Lord Lieutenant. Let it consist of a House of Lords and a House of Commons, the former consisting of all the Irish peers, the latter elected by universal suffrage. Let this Parliament have power to make all local laws and raise taxes, and let it contribute a pro rata revenue to the imperial expenses, for the support of the army and navy and the interest on the debt. Let the Lord Lieutenant and Secretary for Ireland be members of the British Cabinet, and let Ireland be represented in the Imperial Parliament when questions of imperial interests arise such as a foreign var, international negotiation, or general defense, by a delegation proportionate to her population. By these means, or similar ones, it appears to us that save by accidental election. There are 77 Irish Ireland can secure all the good government she Peers who are also British Peers, and who sit as Ireland can secure all the good government she desires and the proper administration of her own such in the House of Lords. But the Irish Peerage affairs, while at the same time, she can retain the is represented by 28 Irish Peers, elected by vote affairs, while at the same time, she can retain the advantages of being a portion of a great and flourishing empire, and avoid all the bloodshed, turmoil and misery of a most probably unsuccessful revolt. And Ireland can acquire this if she will. She won cannot sit amongst the Commons save English con-

same means.—Catholic Standard. HOUSEHOLD CARES.—Mrs. Kirkland has very truly said that woman is never really healthily happy, without household cares. But to perform house-

good measures by united action, and she can win

Home Rule, or legislative independence, by the

her youth, condescends to labor occasionally, the daughters are frequently brought up in perfect idleness, take no bodily exercise except that of walking in fine weather, or riding in cushioned carriages, or dencing at a party. Those, in short, who can afford servants, cannot demean themselves, as they think, by domestic labors. The result is, too frequently, that ladies of this class lose what little health they started with, and become feeble in just about the proportion as they become fashionable. In this neglect of household cares, American ladies stand mits the English Minister to create an Irish Peeralone. A German lady, no matter how elevated her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of mind and body alike. An English lady, whatever may be her position in society, does not neglect the affairs of her household, and, even though she has a house-keeper, devotes a portion of time to this, her true and happiest sphere. A contrary course to this results is a lassitude of mind often as fatal to health as the neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to her domestics, generally pays the penalty which has been fixed to idleness since the foundation of the world, and either wilts away from sheer ennui, or is driven into all sorts of fashionable follies to find employment for her mind. If household cares were more generally attended to by ladies of the family there would be comparatively very little backbiting. gossiping, enviousness, and other kindred sins, and women in good society would be much happier and much more truly lovable.

No man can now affect ignorance of the meaning of the national demand for Home Rule. No man can now pretend to believe it involves either revolution at home or separation from England. Resting on the ancient constitutional rights of Ireland, that demand is conservative of the Constitution in all its parts. Recognising the indissoluble connection of this country with the Imperial Crown, it accepts that Imperial Parliament which is, in truth, but the necessary and logical corollary to the submission of the two countries to one Imperial Crown. Asserting the inalienable right of Ireland to Self-Government, it claims the restoration of our own Parliament for Irish affairs; and, lastly, and above all, it insists that in the management of our purely domestic concerns the Sovereign shall be guided by the advice of an Irish Ministry, responsible to an Irish Parliament. There is no longer any room for cavil or misapprehension. The national demand of Ireland has been clearly and definitely laid down in the cloquent speech of Mr. Butt, and as clearly, and definitely adopted by the nation. Men have agreed to merge all private feelings or opinions in the grand expression of the national will. The people of Ireland, with one heart and soul, unite in accepting from England and in offering to England that true union for the disunion of the last 70 years, and which, while it gives Ireland the blessings of Self-Government, " will strengthen the integrity of the Empire and add to the honor and power of the Imperial Crown." All this the Conference has done, and done with a power and dignity belitting the grandeur and importance of the occasion.

THE LATE TRACEDY AT BALLYPOREEN.-For some days past the body of the unfortunate suicide Subconstable Bunyon, has been lying at a place called Clonagagaile, 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. Later in the day, Mr. H. F. Redmond, R.M., and Mr. M'Dermott, S.I. came there with a large party of the constabulary from Dungarvan, and were joined by Mr. Smith, S.I and the local force. They had with them a hearse and fur horses, for the purpose of coveying the body away to some distant graveyard for interment. The Earl of Huntingdon, D.L., was also present. Fearing that the authorities would attempt to bury the remains in any of the neighboring churchyards, the peasantry flocked into the locality from miles around, and the assemblage of people that was witnessed in and around Ballimanult was almost as great as had ever througed a country race meeting. From the attitude of this immense crowd, it was apparent that they were prepared and determined to resist any effort to inter the sub-constable in that listrict. However, their fears were not realised, for the coffin having been placed within the hearse, the extraordinar, funeral cortege moved off without any disturbance of the peace, and proceeded along the public road towards Waterford. It is hoped that at long last the remains of the unfortunate policeman have found a resting place.—Clonmel Chronicle.

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. Of course, this statement has been made with incalculable frequency, and contradicted with almost equal force. Mr. O'Neill thinks it much more his duty "to deter by all possible means the Irish people from immigrating at all" than to show them the good places of a strange land. After twenty-six years' experience of America he is convinced that "people can live now almost, if not fully, as comfortably, in Ireland as in America." The editor of the Gael, Mr. John O'Mahony, commenting on Mr. O'Neill's letter, says, "there are enough and more than enough Irishmen and Irishwomen in America already;" and, further on we are concerned to learn that "there is to-day comparatively as much misery and want among the Irish working classes of New York and the other large cities of the United States as there is among the same classes in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Belfast, and there may be soon far more in consequence of the late widespread financial crisis." It has often been stated that the Irish emigrant should seek the spar-sely populated districts in the far West, and certainly his appearance in the Union cities has not been attended with any very gratifying success. But even diamonds, she left her home and took steamer to here Mr. O'Mahony prophesies evil :- "With respect to the remnant of the agricultural peasantry that has escaped extermination and remained in Ireland till the present time, it would be cruel and inhuman to the people themselves to persuade them to leave their native homes, with the certainty that the majority of them must perish prematurely by fevers and agues before they could become acclimated to her husband soon became rich. He was passionthe air and soil of the prairies of America." We confess that while we believe emigration has proceeded quite far enough, we cannot coincide with these terrible forebodings; and we merely place

them before the public with their certified authority. 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 from amongst the general body; and they sit for life. Under this system no less than 110 Irish Peers are deprived of seats amongst the Lords, and Catholic emancipation, the disestablishment of the stit/encies—a provision which it need hardly be Protestant Church, the Land Act and many other said few of them contrive to utilise. Thus they are deprived of all active power in the affairs of the nation. They are ciphers through life; and if at | turned to Ireland, where she found her futher dead, their demise their sons were at the height of a and her three younger sisters married. With one of political career they are at once extinguished and | these she resided for some time, but the evil report

work is too frequently considered degrading. Even Parliamentary elections, whether these elections be to leave her sister's house, and almost stung to mad-where the mother, in obedience to the traditions of in England, or Ireland, or Scotland. If an Irish ness she resolved to again seek her husband and 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. As the Act of Union, 1800, is just now being canvassed to its disadvantage, it may be worth while to notice that one of its provisions perage which shall rank with peerages of the United Kingdom when three Irish Peerages existent at the Union shall have been extinct—a concatination which might not arise in a century. It has been truly remarked that the political status of an Itish Peer is only paralleled by that of an agricultural laborer-a condition of things which is insulting to the intelligence of the whole country. It is nothing to the point to argue that Scotland is even more badly dealt with-two wrongs do not make a right: and we believe the only way to settle this vexed question is to regain our House of Lords, and thus give sents to our Irish Peers,-Dublin Freemen.

A Select Committee of most ingenius 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 name, held several interviews with her, and at dear as ever. There were weighty reasons given on length persuaded her by the payment of a sum of Miall's Retirement," If the Church of England were both sides of the question; and at one time it was money, to return to Ireland ere she became utterly to be discretablished, it is possible that to some expectations. ing that we had coal at all. Almost as much has returned to Galway, but the breath of scandal did and in other religious developments, would be, to a been heard in our butchers shops for a period now extending over a couple of years. We have less meat and more bone, and a higher price is paid her to her room. On arriving at her native place, call the time; but, on the hand, your thin dog is the cause or causes of all this lie wrapped in mystery, sisters would not even see her, and in a sudden fit Economists, ever ready with ingenious theories, have attributed the high price to the increased demand ed for more than a year getting her living as a govconsequent on the rapid social progress of the working classes. Others attributed our losses to rinderpest, then to the export trade, and finally to the foot-and laid suddenly to the through the tongue of scandal mouth disease. But we learn on the highest of being busy with the name of her self-found emall authorities, that disease is almost unknown in player's husband. And now she plunged down the country, and that restrictions are few and far the country, and that restrictions are new and not her whereabouts, thought she might reform if sent evening, and he invited some of his a flow-workmen it must be dearer than it used to be, and the increase should be proportionate to the increase in other things. But the increase has been positively alarming, and we hear nothing of a change. A century ago there were meat riots in Rugland, and the people took the food from the shops, sold it by auction, way unrestrainedly to drink. The situation she and gave the proceeds to the butchers. We need had come to till never saw her. She fell lower and hardly say that such strong-handed measures are now-a-days impossible; but we fear that a combinnow-a-days impossible; but we lear that a combins of the place ation of a popular character will sooner or later over to Dunedin; but sick and disgusted with her but of the load, and afterwards renewed ntion of a popular character will sooner or large the abandoned her immediately on arrival and since their street, upon him, and then but them to look the ment trade. The population of Ireland has destituen she has been sunk into an abyss of degradation creased during the last decade, and the number of of Great Britain has increased in seven years by three millions, and the number of cattle has intheories to support facts; and the facts remain. It is, unfortunately, only too true.—Mayo Examiner. will surprise many to learn that at this moment there are in the United Kingdom about 35 cattle for every 100 persons, and at the same time we are importing Spanish and French cattle, Australian beef, and flesh-goods of all sorts. The golden silences do much for those who are in the secret for it is plain it would be difficult to prove that the present price of butchers' meat is at least exorbitant if not altogether indefensible. - Dublin Froman.

A SAD STORY. - A correspondent communicates the following to the Dunedin Guardian (New Zealand) :- A few days ago a sad spectacle was presented at the Police Court. A woman about 40 years of age, and bearing the remains of beauty about her was charged with vagrancy-and, having been several times before the bench for the same offence, she was sent to prison for a term of some months. Even while she stood in the dock she appeared to be under the influence of drink, not having slept off the effect of the previous night's intoxication. Who, looking on the bloated and dissipated specimen of woman hood, would have recognised, in her the once pink of Calcutta fashion, the belle of the ball, and the proud and handsome wife of a wealthy gentleman then resident in that Oriental city? Who, going still further back, could have believed it possible that she was the dashing Irish girl who some fifteen ears ago followed the hounds, fence, and always carried in her wake a train of devoted admirers? Who, indeed, looking upon that fearful wreck of a woman, would have believed, it to be the once brilliant Kate——of county Galway? She, however, it was; but oh! how sadly changed from what she was. She was the eldest of several sisters, and when young was looked up to by all the neighbouring matrons as a pattern for their own daughters. Her father was possessed of considerable means, her mother died while she was yet a child, and brothers she had none. Thus she was left to a great extent, to follow the dictates of her own will, which led her always to the front in the giddy whirl of a fashion that turneth night into day. Of course she was beloved, and had many offers from rich and handsome men, but she spurned them all determined not to give up that freedom which allowed her capricious will and inclination to have full swing. But, visiting Dublin on one occasion, she became enamoured of a captain stationed there with his regiment, and they were secretly married. Shortly afterwards the regiment to which Captain - belonged was suddenly ordered away to India, and he had to depart at a moment's notice leaving

his wife in Galway. He was in many of the engage ments which took place during the rebellion, and at the capture of Delhi was severely, and it was thought at the time, fatally wounded. While in hospital he was recognised by an uncle who had been in India for 20 years and who possessed great wealth. The nephew recovered, left the army, and went into business with his uncle, who at once settled on him the sum of £50,000. Kate—in the meantime had confessed her marriage to her father and there could brook no condemnation, and selling off her India, resolved to join her husband. Upon her arrival she learned of her husband's residence in Calcutta, where the uncle was established in very extensive business. The meeting between the two was a very happy one, and the lady was taken to a sumptuous mansion, over which she presided with ately fond of his wife, and as proud as he was fond of her. She became the leader of fashion-was almost worshipped by the men, and admired, but envied, by the women. Her dresses were of the most costly description, and we are informed by a gentleman who knows her entire history, and was at the time a resident in Calcutta, that he has been present at several thousand pounds' value. But a cloud was coming between her and her husband. It was openly talked about that Colonel --- was too marked in his attentions to her, and the husband became jealous, and watched them both carefully.-His suspicions then became confirmed and a scene fell wounded, but not mortally. Mrs. -- fled the house and the country on the very day of the uncle's death. Behind her she left a letter imploring forgiveness, but stating that her shame was so great that she could not remain in India. She then re-

ness 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 .-Despite her former vows to Captain - she consented to the marriage being consecrated on board of the vessel by the Reverend Dean n passenger. And now her mind was a prey to agony, and to a dread of their arrival at Cal-Could she have altered the steamer's course she would have done so, but that was impossible. On arriving at her destination she learned, almost with relief of her first husband's death. He had died broken-hearted within six months of his wife's desertion, and had left every penny to his next of kin, and not one to the woman who had been faithless to him. The second husband, shortly after landing, learned the herrible truth, and at once cast his newly-made wife away from him. She kind and com enced to go headlong to destruction. Some relative of her husband, for the sake of their aries "?-The Universe, being made manifest that it was a very great bless- and irretrievably lost. Again she took steamer and not spare her en board the vessel, where her conduct great extent, checked, as the laity, by holding the became so notorious that the captain had to confine than in what are called the old times; and the where years ago she had been almost a goddess, her most active. If, for instance, the Roman Catholic of rage she proceeded to London where she remainerness in a private family of some pretensions, But here again she brought ruin on a family, for she lower than ever. Some of her relatives, hearing of consented to go to Melbourne to become a govcross in an establishment in the city—the past to At the close of the service a prayer meeting was held Melbourne a fresh craving seized her, and she gave lower, until meeting with a digger she joined her fortune to his, and about 12 months ago, she came from which she can never rise again. The police cattle has enermously increased. The population have had her in charge time after time for vagrancy. drunkenness and prostitution, and, as stated above. she is now undergoing a term of several months' creased by over a million and a half. It requires imprisonment. It is, indeed, a sad, sad story, but

> A Mysterious Affair.-On Saturday last a farmer named O'Brien, residing near Ballinhassig, 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 Ban- him, and did so .- Monchester Courter don terminus at night, strayed down along the quays and fell into the water. The police authorities in the city had been communicated with, and a description was given of the missing man. He is about forty-five years of age, fair complexion, and middle height. He were a dark frieze coat and knee corduroy pants when last seen, and was supposed to have about £6 in money after transacting the business which brought him to town. Diligent inquiries have been made as to the places he visited on Saturday, but no clue could be obtained that might solve the mystery up to the present. Some men were employed to drag the river, but their labors were equally unsuccessful -Cork Examiner.

AN ORANGE CONFERENCE,-A conference was recently held in the Rotundo, to declare the opposition of the brethren to the Home Rule movement. The members present wore their gew-gaws and tinselled aprons, struck up the Kentish fire occasionselled aprons, struck up the Kentish are occasionally and cheered for the Protestant religion. They tenant Mariax put away from the "Despatch." As they ascended the accommedation ladder of the 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

Mr. J. W. Ellison Macartney, one of the candidates of the last election for county Tyrone, has announced to the electors that he intends seeking their suffrage at the general election.

FIRE IS COUNTY MAYO .- A most destructive fire has taken place in the extensive mills of Mr. Swain, Brookhill, Claremorris, when the whole of the premises, with their contents, were totally destroyed.

Joseph Fagan, late cashier of the Alliance Gas Company, was charged at the Dublin Southern Police Court, on Saturday, with having at various times during the last twelve months embezzled several sums of money, amounting to £358, the property of the company. Some evidence having been given, the prisoner was remanded, bail being refused.

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'-

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CANT OF HYPOCRISY .- " Of all the cants which are canted in this canting world, the cant of hypocrites is the worst." Such was Sterne's excla-mation in a moment of honest indignation and disgust; such we imagine will be the thought of every had been a scene. Headstrong and imperious she straightforward educated mind when it considers the meaning of the following paragraph extracted from the Times of Tuesday last :-

"DAY OF INTERCESSION 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 inthe grace of a queen. The business prospered and tercession 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 "inter cession." "Intercession for missionaries" may mean that this article is required in still greater quantities than we already possess, though this can hardly be, balls where she has worn diamonds upon her of 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 with that we should put upon his words.-That the fellows who leave this country with good, followed. He and the colonel met, and the latter simple peoples' 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," relegated to the limbo of fossildom. Further than of her "liason" with the Indian colonel was wafted and that Dr. Thit wishes the collections in the

month to be gathered in under the seductive title of intercession for the missionaries"? There is a last and possible 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-"inter essien for the missionaries" might really mean that intellectual, well-informed men would positively go to work (not as to an impious farce) 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 abread, a moral blight wheresoever they descend. We do not for a moment say that this is what the Archbishep 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 Profestant missioner-who has calculated the almost fabrious smas 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 inhed now become perfectly callons to her former; form us (it he can) what could the Archbishop of good name- inged into dissipation of a certain Canterbury possibly mean in his circular of Monday last by ordering "interession for these mission-

> tent the elecicalism which finds vent in Ritualism pursosstrings in their hands, would get the right to Church in these islands was tich, luxurious and corrupt, it would not have half its actual influence and would be much less mischievous"

Expressional Scene. - A most extraordinary were 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 to a new country. Their agents saw her, and she to attend the service. In due course he began the savice, went through it and preach das rmon.remain buried in oblivion. But on her arrival in in the above I, and the preacher took part in it; but way unrestrainedly to drink. The situation she a change same over the spirit of the whole affair, when the proceedings were about half gone through creating quite a sensation, for, at the point named, a woman about 10 years of age, a votter woman and after him eff. 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 latterly be had been courting a young woman, with whore, a few weeks ago, he had a difference. that afterwards the young woman, who some how found out that he was a married per on, becau company keeping with a young man; that by and bye they became acquainted with their preacher's wife, to whom the story of the courtship with him and the deceptiveness of his character was told; that the three-the wife, the young woman and the young man-determined, on the first opportunity, to thrash

UNITED STATES.

The following details of the surrend r of the Virginius" are contained in Key West despatches: -The only spectators of the scene about to take place were the men on the "Despat h" and "La Favourits," and some ragged and dirty Cubans in fishing smacks, apparently intent upon fishing alone. At half-past 8 the gig came over for "La Favourita" and the "Virginius," containing oarsmen and a single officer. As the latter stepped on the deck, a petty officer and half a dozen men, who had stood watch on the "Virginius" during the night, went over the side and remained in a ding; awaiting orders. Punctually as the bells on the " Despatch" struck for nine o'clock, and before the echo had died away, the American flag flew to the tlag-staff of the "Virginius," and at the same moment a boat containing Captain Whitney and Lieu-"Despatch," the single man on the deck, who proved to be Senor De la Camara, commander of the sloop of war "Favourita," advanced and made a cautious salute. The officers then rend 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 the "Virginius" to the American authorities. Captain Whitney accepted it, and ascertaining that a receipt would be acceptable, gave one. A word or two more was civily 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-GENERALS' OFINION. - WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The official opinion of Attorney-General Williams as to the status of the steamer "Virginius," dated 17th inst, is just finished for publication. Ho recites the term of the protocol and then refers to the provision of the Act of 1702, 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 vescel, 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. He 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 "Virginius" 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, testily 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 endeavouring to assist the Cuban insurrection, but no right to capture such yessel 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 sens in violation of United States laws. Spain cannot rightfully raise that question as to the "Virginius," 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 "Virginius" at the time of her capture was without right and improperly carrying the American flag.

relegated to the limbo of fossildom. Further than of her mason with such of a grain elevator is this—they are deprived of the privilege of voting at across the sea, and penetrated to Galway. She had various churches of his diocese on the 3rd of next realized in rye whiskey. Smiggins says that his idea of a grain elevator is

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL 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—EFIPHANY OF OUR LORD.
Wednesday, 7—Of the Octave.
Thursday, 8—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

F. 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. They are invariably contradicted. The Intransigentes at Cartagena still held out, but the reduction of the City is apparently only a question of time. It is again asserted that the Spaniards intend to demand the restitution of the Virginius, since it has been clearly established that at the time of her capture she was not entitled to the protection of the United States flag.

lingers on, nor does there yet appear any sign James VI. the Presbyterian minister Melville of its close. Fresh troops from England will is handed down to the admiration of posterity have to be sent out, for no reliance whatever as a confessor and patriot. can be placed on our native allies.

for perjury; but it is to be hoped that the scoundrels who prompted him to his perjuries, no matter what their rank or position in society, may also be brought within the clutches

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 Sec, states that a Bishop derives his autority 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. For this they are persecuted, fined, and threatened with exile or imprisonment. The State cannot tolerate a divided allegiance.

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. The stubborn opposition, coupled often with most intemperate serting, and suffering persecution for upholding language, which these men offered to the Civil Power when, in their private judgment, intrud- course.

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 carned 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 replies to a summons from the Civil Power to resign 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 culogists 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 Protest ant worthies proposed to us as our models.

"God's sillie 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 "sillie vassal" William, in the same Our little war on the Coast of Africa still terms as those for employing which towards

It is lawful for the Protestant minister to It was hoped that the close of the year assert the existence of two kingdoms, of two would have seen the close of the long pending distinct authorities within one, and the same Tichborne case, but in consequence of the in country; why then should it not be equally disposition of Mr. Kenealy the counsel for the lawful for the Catholic Bishop to do the same? defendant, fresh delays have occurred. One of And yet neither in Germany, nor in Switzerthe strange episodes of this most extraordinary land, have Catholics used such violent language trial is that of the witness Luie-Mr. Whal- to denounce the pretensions of the State, as ley's Luie. It turns out that the fellow is a that which was to be heard in every Protestant ticket-of-leave-man, of the name of Lungren, pulpit in Scotland against the arbitrary proand that at the very time when as he pretended, ceedings of the Stuart Kings; whilst never in he was serving on board the Osprey and picked | their wildest excesses did the claims of the latup the survivors of the wreck of the Bella, he | ter approach even to those now set forth by the was getting himself married in England. The civil authorities in Germany and Switzerland. fellow has been committed to stand his trial 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 Melvil 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 Councilopenly denied the competence of any civil tri bunal 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 immortalised 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 encronchments of the civil power or the domain spiritual; for as-

· And whose ministers we are-understood of

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 Pro- spelt.

An Explanation.—In our last we pub lished 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 fellowcitizens of all denominations, that he must have been entrapped into giving an apparent countenance to preceedings of which, had he been better acquainted with them, he would have expressed a strong disapprobation. Such turns out to be the case, as will appear from the following facts which completely exonerate the Mayor from all suspicion even of intentional want of courtesy.

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 overbut 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 this Mr. Syvret, a fellow of whom we are sure that he, and numbers of other Protestants, must forward as a champion, and exponent of Protestant Christianity.

eason 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 frely 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 agnoscitur."

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 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 uryman.

pany 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. been a New York uryman.

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 aniollais," is the way that it is sometimes

The oustom 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 "guiollais," if that be the right way to spell it, seems to be derived from the Celtic root qui 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 l'an 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, completely exonerate Dr. Bernard from any of whom numbers attend upon the occasion; responsibility for the offensive expressions of for the bad behavior to which we refer is by no means confined to them. Amongst so-called Catholics, there are numbers often sadly wantfeel heartily ashamed, when they see him put ing in reverence; and though of course there are exceptions—we may say that as a general rule Protestant visitors to our churches behave For,-no matter how incredible to their themselves so as to give no just cause for of-

> The Montreal Witness seems to urge it as a reproach against Father Langeake, 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 dis-

(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 true; but by all respectable and intelligent illumine all hearts, and to strengthen the wills Protestants they are heartily despised and held 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 Com-

WRITTEN FUS 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 anproved 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 clegant manners, by witty sayings, and by welltimed compliments, but which is so woefully difficient 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 te 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 stilletto which penetrate the heart causing instantaneous death.-Almighty God makes known to you through His prophet Isaias His hatred of impure thoughts, when he commands: Take array the evil of your thoughts from before my eyes; and again, through the Book of Preverbs, 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 stilletto 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 stilletto 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 persons detained in our Asylums for insanity 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 poisen 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. Dur ing 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 shinining 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 or ruin of every newspaper. 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 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 they were not obliged to contribute to the support 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 the Rev. Father MacCarthy. 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 thoughtsthe 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

strong proposition, and yet I make it on no less 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 maniaes only fit to be restrained as beasts, or chained down as dangerous. And this is the sin, which this unhappy of which it is fond, should have the "courage of its 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 its studiously ambiguous explanation, then it is abon 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 fer 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

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

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO ON EMI-GRATION.

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 spoke before the deluge when he said: Every these who were doing well in Ireland to leave their homes for a foreign country, as many had hitherto lone so, in the expectator pidly; 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 clse, 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 imparr 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 necessaries 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 didit 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 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 undermentioned Ladies, and by the Parish Priest,

> MRS. ANGUS TOBIN, Lancaster. MRS. JAMES MCPHERSON, ' THE MISSES O'NEIL, MRS. WM. MCPHERSON, MRS. DUNCAN McDonald, Williamstown. MRS. WHITE, Lancaster. MRS. DUNCAN McDonald, Martintown.

> > Montreal.

MRS. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield.

MRS. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 Ste. Famille St. Williamstown, Oct. 27th, 1873.

The News mistakes the nature of the question at ssue if it supposes, as it seems now to do, that the CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK 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 rebecome saturated with impurity for years? We ceiving a share of the public money. That Regulado not season wood in a day; neither do we tion is a wanton, deliberate insult, and is so regarded expel the habit of impurity from the mind by by Catholics who would never accept any system which virtually excluded their Religious from their a few prayers of contrition, and a few resolu- schools: but as we have so often said—and we have tions of amendment. It is a fact, Christian said it so often that the News ought now to comtions of amendment. It is a fact, Unristian prehend it—what Catholics want for their own soul, that at this moment there are numberless children when it is possible to obtain it is a religious cines at Twenty-Five Cents a Box.

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 left behind him in our Parish, testifying the interest goes further than it ever yet went when it says that he took in all that tended to our advancement, both Catholics and Protestants would have a wide scope for operation "outside the hours spent daily in regu- his Will one half of his estate to aid in paying off lar school work" if it means thereby that religious the debt of our Church, proving still more strongly instruction may be given in the school rooms after how sincerely and truly he loved his Parishioners hours fixed by the Board of Education or the Trustees. We do not wish to misrepresent the state- tained for him. ments 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 saving 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 real TRUE WITNESS. surd 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 Cathelic 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 useless and irrit ating 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 exparties should protest.

Whatever amendment is made should be well defined, unambiguous, calculated to establish peace and harmony instead of increasing discord and illwill, 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. To-morrow a fresh uptising 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 legis lative 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 importauce. 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 endeavour 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 Sadlier & 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. Sadlier & 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 Years gifts one especially, which will awakon 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 letterpress 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; proclain medallions en-eased 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

G. HINTON GRIFFIN, St. George, Brant, Ontario.

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPITS

will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly White, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm prepara-

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medi- Oats

THE LATE FATHER HARKIN,

At a meeting of the Church Wardens of St. Coumba of Sillery, held on the 14th December, 1873,

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 spiritual and temporal, as also his bequeathing by and reciprocated the love and affection they enter-

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 Mont-

> (By order,) Jos. Cantillon, Secretary.

FATAL RESULT OF A TAVERS SQUABBLE .- LOSDON Ont., Dec. 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, Mc Millan'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

DROWNED .- GANANOQUE, Dec 24 .- About noon today, 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

A MYTSERY EXPLAINED -The body of Mr. Finman, 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. Finman 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 Lis body proves, however, that he was tension and perpetuation of strife and animosity all not burnt, as many supposed, but only escaped that sad fate to meet another equally so.

BLYTH, Dec. 17 .- A sad and fatal accident oc curred 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 McG, 1; Henrys-burg, T B, 1; River Beaudette, T McE, 2; Ottor Lake, Mich, D W, 2.25; Appleton, E D, 2; Valetta, W J C, 3; Amherstburg, Vy Rev P D L, 4; H V S, 2; Sherbrooke, G J N, 2; St Jean Chrysostom, P M, 2; Miss I McK, 2; Cote des Neiges, JJ M, 2; Porters Hill, A C, 2; J A McI, 2; New Glasgow, P S, 2; Warburton, J I, 1; Marysville, Mrs M S, 2; Toledo, Rev W J K, 3; Wolfe Island, J C, 6; Lonsdale, J M, 2.50; Arlington, D OL, 4; Kinkora, W H, 2; London, J S, 3; Everton, J J K, 1; Smithville, T McK, 1; Carronbrook, L K, 2; Sorel, J M, 2; Laval, Rev F X M, 2; Lowe, J M, Sr, 1; Carillon, J K, 4; Weatport, E McC, 1; Alliston, P D K, 1; Clandeboy, J L, 2; St Hypolite, Rev M T, 2; Ormstown, P M, 2; Marysville, D H, 2; Renous Bridge, N B, Rev W M,

Per J O'R, Hastings-J A, 2; Warkworth, J O'D,

Per F S B, St Anicet-P C, 1. Per M II, Victoria Road Station-Carden, D I Per Rev M G, Nicolet-Self, 2; St Leonard, Rev

J B C, 2, Per Rev J J C, Perth—Self, 2; Alexandria, Mrs

Per L W, Otter Lake-P G, 2; T P, 2. Per F N L, Kirkfield-C McR, 2; M W, 2. Per C D, Hamilton-J McD, 2; J L, 2. Per S O'D Antigonish, N S-Self, 2; M D, 1; J

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 Rosseau, Ont.

DIED.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET	8.
Flour # brl. of 196 lbPollards\$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 0.60 @	0.00
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland	
Canal	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) 0.00 @	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 @	$1.12\frac{1}{2}$
Lard, per lbs 0.10 @	$0.10\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese, per lbs 0.11 @	0.11
do do do Finest new 0.111@	$0.1\bar{2}$
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.35 @	0.38
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.00 @	5.15
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.00	do.72}
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.721 @	d 0.74
Pork—Old Mess	17.50

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bush..... \$1 20 spring do 1 14 1 15 1 25 do 1 22 Barley |do 0 39 0 40 0 62

Rye do	^	65		70
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	_	40	_	00
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	_	04		
"fore anartars "	-			80
" fore-quarters "	-	03	-	93 }
Mutton, by carcase, per lb		66}	_	07
Chickens, per pair	_	25	_	40
Ducks, per brace	0	50	0	70
Greso, each	0	40	0	60
Turkers	0	65	1	40
rotatoes, per bus	0	40	0	50
Butter, lb. rolls	0	23	0	25
" large rolls	Ó	20	ō	21
tub dairy	-	20	-	22
Eggs, fresh, per doz	_	24	•	25
" packed	-	15	-	19
Apples, per brl	-	50	•	00
Carrots do	_	55	-	
Beets do	_		_	Ĉ0
Parsnips do		60	_	75
Themsion and bush		9 0	_	75
Turnips, per bush	_	30	_	10
Cabbage, per doz		50	1	00
Onions, per bush	1	00	1	50
Hay	19	00	25	00
Stra w	13	00	16	00
	_			

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; Ryc 65c. Barley \$1.00. Wheat

S1,00 to \$1,02. Peas 60c. Oats 40c to 45

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 11e; in stores 13c.

MEAT.-Beef, grass \$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 00c. 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 00 to 00c.

Hay steady, \$21 to \$25,00. Straw \$5,00, to \$8,00. Woon 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 quantty. Soft \$8.

Hibes.-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 00 c per lb., rendered; 4c rough. Descon Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5,00 to \$5,30 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 EVBNING next, January 5th.

SAMUEL CROSS, Rec.-Sec.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted for the Colourg Sejarate School, a FE-MALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Certificate, and competent to teach music. Must be well recommended. Apply, stating salary, to
JOHN MGUIRE

Sec. B. S. S. T. Cobourg, 15th Dec. 1873.

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 R. BOONER,

Or, JAMES COSTELLO,

TEACHER WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, Holding a Second Class Certificate, for the R. C. Separate School, being es-tablished 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.

200 PIANOS and ORGANS NEW and SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALL-MENTS, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this Financial Crises 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 OR-CHESTRAL ORGANS, ILLUSTRATED CATA-LOGUES mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, etc.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of ANTOINE PERRAULT.

Insolvent.
I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Mentreal, have been appointed sssignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5311 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

G. H. CUMESNIL. Official Assignee.
Montreal, 16th December 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ZOTIQUE CONTANT,

I, the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5311 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

G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 16th Dec, 1873.

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.

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 Trianon.

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 Orleanists, 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 Pre- it is harassing to find each fresh device of hell sidential power for seven years upon Marshal unmasked, and each interest of the Church MacMahon, it is already visible to every unprejudiced eye that the public tranquility 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 in- assassination of a Pope is a more serious busifinite delay, and when constituted hardly ap | ness than the murder of a papal prime minister. pears to have benefited by the difficult and The results of the crime, even if it could be of the Church. We see contempt, calumny, laws, doubtful operation. Doubtless, the Orleanists accomplished, would include a general war and the powers of this world arrayed against it, the pears to have benefited by the difficult and | The results of the crime, even if it could be and Parliamentarians of the Right Centre are against the peculiar institutions which provide effect of resolutions long formed and brought to realimen of sincere and zealous patriotism. If we the literary bravoes with bread. Hence the ask them, however, if they are satisfied with necessity for a display of zeal in another directheir last month's work, we do not think that tion, and for inventing occupations for the herents are marked as seditions; her Bishops are any of them will answer in the affirmative. Holy Father in his captivity. But our readers An upright and honorable soldier, unused to will do well to realize the fact that the secrets politics, of advanced age, representing no prin- of the Vatican-if secrets there are are jeaciple that distinguishes him as a natural sup- lously guarded. The Catholic journals of port and foundation of the social fabric, simply Rome upon this head afford no information to education of the youth in the spirit of the Church is a plain blunt chivalrous military chief—this is their readers beyond a record of audiences all, literally all, that stands between the Par- given and addresses delivered by the Pope.liamentarians and the Revolution. "For seven News regarding the Vatican published on this years at any rate," it is said, though with side of the Alps consists of inventions which much, very much. less confidence than even a originally appeared in the Jewish newspapers, few days ago. We are not so sure of that, only to be contradicted by the best authorities highest dignitary of the Church is kept in bondage nor is the most truthful Parliamentarian sure. in the Catholic press of the Eternal City. This in order that, though utterly despoiled, he may not Putting aside the dangers of age, of accident, necessity of vigilantly watching the movements govern the Church with freedom, according to his and of malice, there are other matters to be of the enemy and exposing calumny at the taken into consideration. Granted that the fountain head costs the Catholic journals dear- We feel the greater portion of the aftictions that 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 so- century; but where it simply rained before vereign capacity, choose to-morrow or the next | there is a deluge now. It is a matter of wonday to with raw these powers, what is there to der as well as of congratulation that no amount of and its extraordinary diffusion afford us the sure prevent it? The Bill for the Prolongation of the Presidental Powers is exactly such a measure, legally speaking, as the Bill for the Surtax on Foreign Shipping. It emanated out and devoted newspapers. Still La Frutra lives from the same origin, the Government of the on, no languishing life, but in vigor which keeps preparing an amelioration of the state of thingsday. It became law by the same authority, its state-paid adversaries in perpetual tremor. No preparing a triumph of the Church, at this moment the vote of the majority of the Assembly. The the vote of the majority of the Assembly. The Control Act of the leading events who have special knowledge of the matters treated.

| Control Act | C legally as it could have amended or extended it. The Assembly can repeal the Prolongation the demeanor of the Romans whose courage perhaps Act as legally as it can amend or extend it. In is not sufficiently known abroad or commended.point of law, the sovereign authority, be it a Cæsar or a Senate, or anything elso, can never be a hindranee to itself an instant beyond its ing from prejudicial elections may appear to our own sovereign pleasure. No legal power is judgment suicidal; but in the meantime it is a available against the source of all law. Yes- policy, and one involving a saprifice of every emoluterday the Assembly made Marshal MacMahon a President for seven years. To-morrow it could made 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 i 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 Assembly could not, indeed, legally depose

him without his own concurrence. For the essence of the difference between Henry V. and any Parliamentary nominee whatever is, fully recognized as traditional and antecedent. He is, whether recognized or not, the heir of France as a subject. He is, accordingly, in a position to enter into a binding contract, and side any power which may be established in 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 Mac-Mahon 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

considered equally free. After its conclusion,

a part of the freedom of each has passed, to

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 In some unexplained way, however — perhaps treason. It is this fact which gives stability through speculation—good luck suddenly deserted 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 Mac-Mahon 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 bastien 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 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 ly. Suppression, confiscation, fine, imprison- assail you—so that by the weight of your persecument, all these the religious press in Italy has tions your health has been endangered—We see been accustomed to during the last quarter of a on the other hand, and beyond this, the evil spreadfines can ruin the papers or discourage the editors. Fifty confiscations—and La Frustra alone has suffered more—involving an equal number of law suits, might seem to crush the most devoted and courageor the more sedate sarcasms of La Voce or L'Osservatore. Thus much we have paused to say concerning 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 abstainment and every dignity which the usurper has the power of bestowing. Abstention is not a 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 instabilility 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 imperious 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, patrilegitimate and traditional King, the National cian and plebian, show now "a beggarly account Assembly could not, indeed, legally depose 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 that Henri V. cannot ascend the throne except men, may probably be followed by a similar anin virtue of traditional and antecedent right, nouncement 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 the Monarchy, and the most audacious Parlia- Piana, that is, the Catholic Association. The good mentarian does not venture to claim Henri de 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 to acquire constitutional rights even as against have frequently denounced is chiefly confined to the the representatives of the nation. He is out- men who broke in at Porta Pia There are twentyfive thousand of them; just enough for two legions France, save and except the power of which he | 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

AN UNEYEY TENOR.—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 bilateral contract with the French nation or its the freshness of youth. Father Abraham, as this representatives. Up to the conclusion of the singer was called, had attracted the attention of contract, both these parties may be perhaps 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 the advantage of both, into the power of the charmed pious ears by singing like a seraph. One act of heroism on her part that first attracted his atother. The nation is bound to obey loyally. day, intoxicated with success, and thinking only tention towards her.

made a sty in which Victor Emmanuel, or his be-

longings may wallow and fatten.

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 (!), he traversed America, gaining glory and fortune, laurels and dollars. 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 lastonly 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 LEDO-CHOWSEI, ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN .- 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 zation by protracted labour and developed on the part of the implacable sect, which has almost everywhere possessed itself of supreme power. Her adcondemned 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; 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 powers. All this Ven. Erother, makes your heart bleed, but it likewise rends Our own; for though ing over the whole of Europe in its whole length and breath, and over other parts of the world likewise. Nevertheless, the very magnitude of the evil 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 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 Mahon.
you fight for the Church, the more lively is Our She a desire that you may speedily be restored to complete health. The gifts from your diocesans, 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 unfailing unanimity which anhilates 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. Pirs P.P. IX.

MADAME MACMAHON.

Every afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a portlylooking lady, with a kindly expression of countenance, with large, blue eyes, and hair slightly tinged with gray, may be seen to leave the executive man-sion 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 employeperhaps 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

The career of this eminent lady, although the papers have had very little to say about her, has nevertheless been an eventiful one, and in her present exalted station, notwithstanding her quiet unobtrusive demeanor, she is known to exert a momentous influence upon the decisions of her husband. The latter admires pluck, and it may be truly said that he has a plucky wife. Indeed it was an

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 Limeges. 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, shavering in their thin night-dresses, in front of the burning edifice, the cry responded 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 Bailley 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 n moment of supreme suspense. The strongest heart quaited when the heroic girl did not immeminutes, 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 Bailley.

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

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 Only the smoke troubled me a little. Had 1 waited a minute longer, poor little Louise would have been lost,"

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

The girl, thus hono ed, 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 memotable 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 Vaileau.

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

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 startled 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 separation lasted three years, untill 1842, when Mac-Mahon, 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 Mac

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 Tuileries.

On one occasion, shortly before New Year's le iour 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 fainly interfered, and said to the Emperor:

"Sire, your kindness is unfortunately useless. What will my little ones do with these beautiful things in Africa, whither I shall take them tomorrow, and rejoin my husband?"

The Emperor bit his lip. He had failed in his attempt to conciliate her.

It is needless to recapitulate here the events of the next few years. Like every true daughter of France, Madame MacMahon suffered intensely. The news of her husband's defeat at Woerth prostrated her so that her life was despaired of; and when she returned to Versailles, after the war, she looked ten years older, and her hair had assumed a silvery tinge. Those who know her best, say that she has an excellent heart; that she is nobly ambitious, a generous foe, endowed with considerable literary talents, keen-sighted in politics, and a fervent Chris-

THE FALL IN COAL .- Since Friday week the price of coal on the London Coal Exchange has been reduced 6s. per ton, and this fall, occurring at the beginning of winter, is an undoubted sign that the natural causes which were sure to bring about a reduction in price are at length beginning to tell. The business world never had much doubt, whatever theorists might think, that the price of coal had gone up as other raw materials had gone up, and that the price, being much inflated beyond the cost

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 work. ings 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 coe! 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 whited sepulchre, and she intends to proclaim his wickedness from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from Canada to the Gulf. Ann Eliza is an exception. Eighteen doting spouses preceded her in the affections of the too loving Brigham, and all who live still cling to him like the diately return. A minute, nay, two, elapsed, and 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? "Luey 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 "CONFESION OF BABEL." - One of our local preachachers, named Reitzel, 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 Bultimore 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., &.

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AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of MARTIN FINN, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader,

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 Monfreal, 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. Montreal, 19th November, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LUDGER LACROIX,

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, Assignce. Montreal, 16th December, 1973.

CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC District of Montreal No. 2565.

DAME MATHILDE LA-LANDE, of the Parish and District of Montreal, wife of SOLOMON ERIGE DELA-PLANTE, of the same place, Shoemaker, duly authoreizd injustice to the effect of these presents,

The said SOLOMON ERIGE DELAPLANTE,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause, returnable on the Thirtieth of August last. 1

TRUDEL & TAILLON. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Breakfast—Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comport _"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws ich govern the operations of digestion and nutrin and by a careful application of the fine propers of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bevorge which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

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count of the process adopted by Messrs. James spps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at eir works in the Euston Road, London."-See arcle in Cassell's Household Guide.

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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.

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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.

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THE SCHOOL COMMISSION OF THE MUNI-CIPALITY 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, 8th November, 1873.

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? 4in 15

St. Jerome November 20, 1873.

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,

October 2, 1873.

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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,

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Montreal, 24th November, 1873.

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PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in The White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 16) and appearance exact facsimiles of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape painter to the subscribers of THE ALDINE was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of CHARLES ROCH.

I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been ap-

pointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 531½ Craig Street, on the 8th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the oxamination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUMESNIL. Official Assignee.

Montreal, 4th December 1873.

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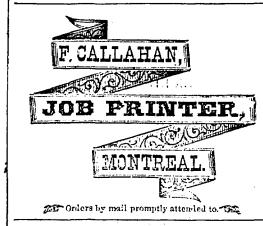


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NEW ROUTE TO LAKE MEMPHREMAGOO WHITE MOUNTAINS, BOSTON AND

NEW YORK, &c. ON AND AFTER 10rs 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, Cowans-ville at 5.45, Sution 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 7.00 A.M., W. B. 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.

Montreal, Aug. 15, 1873. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome 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

Night Express Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all Stations at Passenger Train for Brockville and all Intermediate Stations

termediate Stations..... 4.00 p.m.
Trains leare 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 Pro-

vince 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

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

connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South-East-

As the punctuality of the trains depends on con-nections 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 Hall-

fax, 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 BAILWAY OF CANADA TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay, Beaverton, Orillia as follows: Depart at 9:30 A.M.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. — TORONTO TIME.

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.
1.15 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 THE City Hall Station. Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:44
Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9:2
Brock Street Station. 3:45 P.M. 9:20 P.M. Depart 5:40 A.K. 3:00 P.K. Arrive 11:08 A.K. 8:30 P.M.