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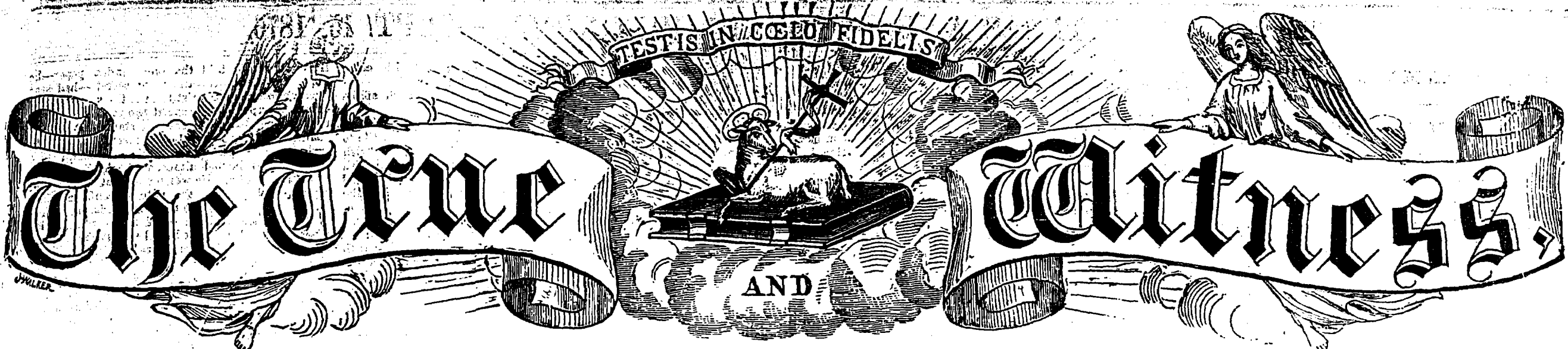
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1876.

NO. 5.

JUST RECEIVED,

Table listing various religious books and their prices, including 'Glories of the Sacred Heart' and 'Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost'.

AGENTS for the DOMINION.

CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

Table listing Catholic periodicals such as 'New York Tablet', 'Freeman's Journal', and 'Catholic Review' with their respective frequencies and prices.

JUST RECEIVED,

SERMONS BY THE LATE REVEREND J. J. MURPHY, who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the night of December 4th, 1875.

THE LION OF FLANDERS;

OR, THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

CHAPTER V.—(CONTINUED.)

Already at the appointed hour the Flemish knights, with their old Count, might be seen standing in a spacious hall of the royal palace; but without their arms, which they had had to lay aside in an antechamber.

Putting no trust whatever in the royal word, and not choosing, as he had told the Count, that King Philip should trap the fox, he had thus disguised himself, in order to escape the danger which he foresaw.

were now curiously bent upon him. Suddenly, as though an invisible hand had touched him with a magic wand, a convulsive shiver passed over his whole frame; all his muscles strained convulsively, and lightning seemed to flash from his eyes; then, springing forward like a lion upon his prey, he cried, with a voice that made the very rafters shake:

palmer's coat, by means of which he escaped unrecognized. Charles de Valois, with the aid of his friends, immediately left the kingdom, and retired to Italy; nor did he return thence until after the death of Philip the Fair, when Louis Hutin had succeeded to the throne.

In one corner of the room sat Matilda, silent, and with her eyes fixed upon the ground. Her falcon was perched on the back of her chair, and seemed to participate in its mistress's sorrow; for its head was buried in its feathers, and it showed not the slightest movement.

CHAPTER VI.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

Somebody advertises in the London Times for a servant girl that fears the Lord and can carry one cwt. Hand maidens that can successfully wrestle with an hundred pound weight are not usually the sort of females that fear the Lord, or anybody else for that matter.—Harford Post.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR, JOHN GILLIES, AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE. TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. To all City Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Sept. 15, 1876.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER, 1876. Friday, 15—Octave of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. St. Nicomedes, Martyr. Saturday, 16—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, Martyrs. SS. Euphemia and others, Martyrs. Sunday, 17—FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.—Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Monday, 18—St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor. Tuesday, 19—SS. Januarius and Companions, Martyrs. Wednesday, 20—SS. Eustachius and Companions, Martyrs. Vigil of St. Matthew. Ember Day. Fast. Thursday, 21—St. MATTHEW, APOSTLE AND EVANGELIST.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The death is announced of Mgr. Louis da Conceicao Saraiva, Bishop of Maranhao, Brazil. The deceased bishop entered the Order of St. Benedict at the age of 17 years, having been born in 1824. He spent the whole of his ecclesiastical revenues on educational and charitable works in his diocese. He was buried in the Benedictine Monastery in which he had made his religious profession. The conflict between the Government of Brazil and the ecclesiastical authorities on the subject of the nomination of parish priests has been settled by the good offices of Mgr. Macedo, Bishop of Para to whom the Minister, Sr. Jose Beuto da Cunha Figueiredo, has returned a conciliatory reply, leaving the matter for the present in the hands of the bishops. The annual procession and Pilgrimage to Notre Dame of Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, took place the other day with great pomp, and was presided over by Mgr. Lequette, Bishop of Arras, surrounded by other prelates. The figure of our Lady of Boulogne, standing in a barque, was carried by seamen, and was followed by an immense cortege of fishermen and their families. The line of spectators extended for a mile and a half. An insurgent chief in Abyssinia has perpetrated a sanguinary massacre, for after a hot engagement in which he defeated the Abyssinian general, he put to death 1,500 men, women, and children belonging to the surrounding villages. Fifteen of the villages were burned. One of the victims is a Swedish missionary and another is an English subject. The King of Dahomey has stopped the communication with Whydah by lagoon and overland, and all the paths from Whydah to the interior are guarded by Dahomians. A letter from a European residing at Whydah, which has reached Grand Popo by a detour through the bush, states that all Europeans in Whydah are confined and guarded in their own houses. No communication is allowed between them or with the shore, and all canoes have been removed from the beach. All European property has been seized. The King has informed the Europeans that he is preparing for war, and threatens to massacre them. He had placed troops all along the road from the coast and defied the blockade, as supplies were reaching him from other sources. A despatch to the Reuter Telegraph Co. from Madrid, says William M. Tweed and his cousin, Wm. Hunt, have been arrested in the port of Vigo, aboard the Spanish merchantman Carmen. Tweed was travelling under the name of Secor. Both prisoners have been lodged in the fortress of Vigo. A despatch from Constantinople to the Daily Telegraph states that the British Government has made strong representations to Turkey through her Ambassador that if war continues, the Turks must be prepared to see Russia openly giving support to Servia. Dervish Pasha's attack in the south-east on Wednesday was made by several columns, which crossed the Zeta and Moratcha when repulsed. A portion of the Turks were cut off from the forts. They were driven into an angle, between the two rivers, and pushed into the Moratcha, which runs between perpendicular rocky banks. The Turkish artillery, posted to protect the crossing, was ineffectual to check the pursuit, and the slaughter was great. Eight hundred Turks were left on the field, and upwards of a thousand were drowned. The Montenegrins lost three hundred killed and wounded. A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from St. Petersburg states that the Porte replying to representations of the European Ambassadors, in favor of peace, said that in the present military situation, armistice was opposed to its interests. The Porte however, at the same time, held out hopes of speedy proposal of conditions of peace. The Standard's special correspondent at Berlin says:—"Since the declaration of Turkey to grant armistice, an outbreak of a Russian and Turkish war is deemed, in well informed circles, unavoidable." Reuter's despatches from Belgrade state that the Ministers of War and the Interior are 'visiting' the army of the Drina, observing operations. If the war continues, immediate and important changes are expected. Mr. R. Allyn, Q.C., Quebec has been appointed Professor of Criminal Law at Laval University, in the room of the late James Colston, Q.C., LL.D.

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.

Protestants depend for the scriptural proof of the right of Private Judgment upon the praise said to have been bestowed by St. Paul upon the Bereans for searching the Scriptures. When we consider that this incident is all they have to offer in justification of their rebellion against the Catholic Church, we cannot but wonder at their rashness.—Let us consider how far the incident (related in the Acts XVII, 11) sustains their position. The passage runs thus:—"Now these (the Bereans) were more noble than those of Thessalonica, who received the word with all eagerness, daily searching the Scriptures, whether these things were so." Now, here be it remembered, the Scriptures searched were the Old Testament, not the New, since the New Testament was not yet written, much less gathered together into such a form as that the Bereans could possibly search it daily.—This being so, it is difficult to see how any very conclusive argument can be drawn for searching the New Testament from this searching the Old. To say the least of it, it is a lax kind of logic. Again; the circumstances of the Jews of those days, and our circumstances at the present day, are widely different. The Jews denied that the Messiah had come in the person of Christ; we deny no such thing. The proofs that Christ is the Messiah, and the proofs that Christ the Messiah taught certain doctrines, are two very different things. For a Jew to become a Christian he must be convinced of the first; for a Christian to be a Christian he must be convinced of the second. In the first case the searching of the Scriptures would be useful; in the second case we have no proof that it is necessary. The most that can be safely adduced from the passage is, that in the case of a Jew or a Pagan approaching Christianity, to search the Old Testament for the different "marks" of the Messiah would be commendable. But let us look at the context; as it is always dangerous to draw conclusions from any passage separated from its context. St. Paul had preached for three Sabbath days to the Jews of Thessalonica in their synagogue, "reasoning with them out of the Scriptures, declaring and insinuating that the Christ was to suffer, and to rise again from the dead," and having proved this, he then went on to prove, "that this is Jesus Christ whom I preach to you." Nothing could be simpler. Paul's mode is perfection. Referring to the Scriptures, he first proves that the Christ was to suffer. This was the great stumbling block of the Jews. They expected the Messiah to come as a conqueror; Jesus came as one conquered—as a bruised reed. Their ideal Messiah was a powerful King; Jesus came in lowliness and poverty.—Against this false notion of a Messiah St. Paul directed his whole energy and learning, showing from the Sacred Scripture (and here lies the whole secret of the Bereans "searching" the Scripture) the error of their preconceived ideas of a Messiah; and proving, on the contrary, that the true Messiah must suffer and die and rise again. Having corrected their ideas, he then proceeds to show that the Jesus he preached was the Messiah. As a body it appears that the Jews of Thessalonica did not accept his teaching. This must be borne in mind, because in reality it is the real reason of the Bereans' superiority, in as much as they in a body did accept it, rather than the fact of their searching the Scripture. Some few of the Thessalonian Jews did, however, receive Paul's teaching: "And some of them believed and were associated with Paul and Silas." Now this passage proves as much against Private Judgment and in favor of the Catholic view, as it can ever be claimed that the conduct of the Bereans proves for Private Judgment and against the Catholic view. The Thessalonians who "believed" were at once associated with Paul and Silas; for there was no such trouble as searching the Scriptures; they accepted Paul's teaching like good Catholics without the aid of Private Judgment. The Jews of Thessalonica, angered by Paul's teaching, made a tumult which eventuated in the brethren sending away Paul and Silas. Thence they went to Berea, where Paul preached in the synagogue according to his custom. In consequence of this preaching the Bereans "received the word with all eagerness, daily searching the Scriptures, whether these things were so," and for this are declared "more noble than those in Thessalonica." Unfortunately for the advocates of Private Judgment, an unprejudiced person, studying the narrative as thus given, will see that the point of comparison would most naturally be between the Thessalonians who did not receive the word, and the Bereans who did receive it, and that with eagerness; and that the searching the Scriptures, to which the advocates of Private Judgment give such prominence, can at most be considered as a matter of secondary importance. But that this "searching the Scriptures" cannot be any such searching as will avail the advocates of Private Judgment; that this searching is only on a matter of fact, not on a matter of doctrine; on a matter of history, not on a matter of theology; that in fact the Bereans were not exercising their Private Judgment, nor any judgment at all, is at once placed beyond doubt by the fact, that before they searched they had received the word. If they were searching the Scriptures doubtingly, as the Protestants would have us believe, how could they have received the word? To have received the word, and then doubted, could not surely be noble. If the Protestants would have us believe that the Bereans searched the Scripture as we believe that the Bereans searched the Scripture in confirmation of their faith, then we Catholics are with them, for this is what Catholics do daily; but then this will not avail them as an argument for Private Judgment. For this searching the Scriptures to be any argument for Private Judgment, it must be proved to have been done doubtingly, weighing the pros and cons. But this is incompatible with assent, and as they are recorded to have assented even while searching daily, it follows that their searching could only be in confirmation of their already received faith, not in a disposition of inquiry, could only be as a matter of history, not of theology. Truly this matter of the Bereans is but a slender

THE LIBERALITY OF CATHOLIC QUEBEC TO THE LIBERALITY OF PROTESTANT ONTARIO.

Our dearly beloved brother the "other" Witness—in the article to which we referred last week—devotes much space and many words to prove that the exclusion of Catholics from a proportionate share of State distinction and patronage is not due to Protestant illiberality but to Catholic unfitness for office; that if Catholics do not possess a representation in Provincial Legislatures, and in the Dominion Parliament corresponding to their numerical strength it is not owing to a disposition on the part of Protestants to ignore legitimate claims but to a want of education and intelligence in the Catholic body fitting them for such preferment; and that the liberality of Catholics to Protestants in the Province of Quebec where the former largely predominate is as much a consequence of this intellectual superiority as the non-liberality of a Protestant majority in the Province of Ontario is the cause of Catholic exclusion from posts of honor or emolument. This is no new pretext for injustice. The assumption of special privilege is ever based on some special claim to the monopoly. Our contemporary has become an adept in the arguments suggested by this pitcher-handle reciprocity of liberal dealing; and when it is shown by facts and figures that the very "illiberal" Catholics of Quebec do not uniformly make religion a test in the choice of representatives, but confer distinction on their Protestant neighbors; and that the "liberal" Protestants of Ontario uninfluenced by the growing tolerance of the age keep up their old bigotries and will not recognize the most worthy in the community because "the mark of the beast" is upon him—these have been the words—the virtuous advocates of the exclusives will justify the exclusion by "educational unfitness." Surely with living facts around us, and before us every where, there is no need to combat this femsiness. In intellectual status—in professional prominence—in those mercantile pursuits which demand the possession of intelligence in high degree—in the ranks of mechanics and workmen of all grades to whose duties education in no small extent is a necessity: in those thousands of associations and organizations scattered over the land in which mental improvement goes hand in hand with Temperance and Charity; in the hundreds of Schools and Colleges under ecclesiastical supervision, and in control of the "illiberal" creed; in the effort made from pulpit and platform—in the Church and in the home-land to utilize the blessings so amply provided by spreading their practical operations amongst all classes—in these things and conditions, and many more that might be named but that they are already patent and prominent, there is answer to this flippant and fanciful charge of intellectual inferiority. We do not mean to follow our exclusively enlightened contemporary through the maze of his intricate fancies. He must have been badly off for facts to justify his conclusions when to prove the ignorance of a province he shows the paucity of newspaper reading in a parish; of course the "crass ignorance" of the people is in proportion to the extent to which the barrier against the reading of poisonous journals are erected; and Catholics who will not read the Witness manifestly deprive themselves not only of the means of grace but willfully shut out from their study and consideration all those aids which fit them for an understanding of political issues or give them a qualification for performance of political duties. We do not in our paraphrased summary of our contemporary's article misinterpret his meaning or distort his words. To our charges that not only are Catholics ostracised in the Ottawa Government but that in official appointments they are ignored—that "in the judiciary of the Province from the highest to the lowest courts our Protestant brethren have more than double nearly treble their quota of representation—that in regard of Civic appointments nearly every fat office in the Catholic Metropolis of the Dominion is filled by a non-Catholic—and that the conduct of Catholic majorities in electoral districts stands out in bold contrast for liberality against the illiberality of Protestant electors when the latter may claim a majority. To these the Witness coolly replies:—"If Protestants possess a little greater share of representation than Roman Catholics, according to their numbers, it is owing entirely to their superior education, and the consequent intelligence, wealth, and power which education generally brings. There is the same difference between the Protestant townships and French Catholic parishes of Ontario and Quebec, or between the Protestant and Catholic cantons of Switzerland. Compare the two following facts: In the County of Berthier there is an exclusively Roman Catholic parish, containing between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants. There is but one post-office in the parish, and four years ago there were only about a dozen newspapers of all kinds received at the office. Of these, two were taken by the priest, one by the doctor, one by the notary, one by the bailiff, and one by the postmaster. In one of the townships of Stanstead County, containing about the same population, but three-fourths of which are English Protestant, there are three post-offices. In the smallest of these, there are fifty or sixty newspapers of all kinds received, and in the whole township, probably three hundred. The assessed value of the township is three times that of the parish. In the township there are two score men who, in intelligence and knowledge of public affairs, are the peers of twenty of the representatives in the Local Legislature of Quebec. The same difference between the two populations is observable throughout the Province, and it is in great measure owing to the difference between the two systems of education prevailing respectively among them." Was not our illustration of the Cuttle-fish last week somewhat apposite? See what a flow of inky matter is scattered over the facts of a monstrous injustice. The monopoly of educational advantages we could avoid disputing with an organ that claims a monopoly of God's grace and spirit in its teaching; but the morality that would justify a wrong by a palpable fabrication, and add to the injustice to a Creed an insult to its professors, is not so easily tolerated. The facts of disproportion of representa-

THE "COLONNE FRANCAISE."

It is rather late to bring the following before our readers, but want of space has made it impossible for us to do so before. We give it as a specimen of the choice "dainties" to be found every day in the columns of the Witness. As our readers are aware there is a lottery on foot in Montreal, approved of by the Bishop, and conducted by a number of influential gentlemen, the profits of which are to be devoted to three worthy objects—the Carmelite Monastery, the Commercial College, and the Church of the Immaculate Conception. To its object, anon, the Witness opens with an attack as to the legality of the affair; saying that in every authorized lottery, the number of tickets, and date of the drawing must be published. This will be done in due time. Next, the writer argues, that there are no judges in Montreal!!! Look at the cost of your libel suits, friend, and you may change your mind, and if, as you object, the judges that may exist, encourage and countenance such illegal frauds, that is certainly more than they ever did to you. We next find the query, "Why has the bazaar been thus named? Neither of the institutions it is supposed to aid have ought to do with the Sacred Heart?" They have this much to do with it: that their inmates recognize it as the Fountain of all graces, the heart of their God, to whose greater glory the buildings in question are raised, through the medium of Saints. We will spare our readers a repetition of the origin which the editor of the Witness gives to the devotion. It is worthy of the mind that dictated it; that is saying enough, as to its tone, and worthy of the journal in which it finds place—that is saying enough as to its truth. We will only remind the Witness that the august personages it outrages, the Blessed Margaret Mary, Pere de la Colomiere, and St. Jane of Chantal, are as immeasurably beyond the reach of its blasphemous words as are the Heavens they inhabit. Centuries have proved their worth, and thousands of persons, quite as enlightened as the author of the French Column have borne testimony to the sanctity of the humble flowers of the Cloister. No, Sir Witness, hint not at the immorality of the Jesuits or Carmelites: it is unknown in their midst. In our church if a minister or religious is found guilty of perjury, the church or monastery is no place for the offender; should repentance follow the sin, they are welcomed again in the fold of Him, who has said "there is more joy in Heaven over the return of one sinner, than in the perseverance of ninety-nine just." Should, on the contrary they continue in crime they must "step down and out," and as a rule, such character find a home in the religion that canonizes persons, like Chiniquy Loyson, Maria Monk—etc etc. In concluding the article which we are but skimming, as we confess to a greater amount of delicacy than our contemporary, he says that the Jesuits in propagating the devotion to the Sacred Heart, and by their conduct generally have done more than any one to keep England Protestant. We fail to see any consistency in the first part of this statement. Of all devotions, this is the purest and best. What! not adore the Heart of Our Creator! Surely that, at least, had nothing to do with England's constancy in the faith of Martin Luther. The example of the Jesuit Fathers may have had. We admit that at once. Their life being one series of self sacrifice, the rugged way in which they sought to reach Heaven may have found few among Albion's children eager to enter it. This is the truest assertion we have seen in the Witness for many a long day. The religion of Catholics abounds in too many sacrifices repugnant to human nature, such as Fast, Confession, Charity to one's enemies, to be counted by the disciples of a religion, from which its perjured founder cut off all such unpleasant practices. Let each strive to arrive at the great haven of rest, in his own peculiar way. Some, such as the Ed. Witness, in the flowery path, made easy by the pruning knives of Luther, Henry VIII, and to descend to our own days of Henry Ward Beecher and Co. Others, in the path, throny if you will, but traced by the bleeding feet of a God made man, and moistened by the blood of 19,000,000 martyrs. There are, we know, many an honest, upright man numbered amongst our Protestant citizens, and we rank among such many of our nearest and dearest friends. It is not to those we address ourselves—but to the herd who can find no better employment than seeking for a flaw in a religion, whose beauty they are too narrow-minded to understand. These are, we know, the scum of Protestantism, the dreges of irreligion, and as such not as Protestants, liberal and just, we address them. One word more about the article, we have dissected—and we are done. "The edifice" that is the Church, "is already trembling in its very foundation, and threatens soon to fall." This has been the cry for centuries. Ever since the days of Peter, have enemies prophecied the destruction of the Church, and as long have the words of its founder proven true. "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." That same Church, friend Witness, still lives in all its pristine glory, while oblivion and decay is the lot of the once proud Carthage, Ancient Rome, and Athens. Those very persecutors, who swore to annihilate the followers of the Galilean are forgotten save in the daily lessons of the student while the objects of their hatred, are spread the world over—Nero, Diocletian, Domitian, are mentioned with horror in the pages of history, while sainted memories linger around the names of a Stephen, John the Evangelist, of an Agnes or a Euphrasia. Our Church is as firm to day as when the humble fisherman, 19 centuries ago, proclaimed to the admiring thousands the religion of God—and to quote the words of St. Patrick's eloquent preacher, Rev. Father

THE TABERNACLE SOCIETY.

Among the many charitable associations that shed such lustre on our fair city of Montreal, none is more deserving of the sympathy, and encouragement of every Catholic heart, than that known as the "Tabernacle Society," the object of which is to furnish churches and poor missions with the vestments, linen, and Sacred Vessels necessary for the service of our Altars. Ten years ago this excellent work was commenced in the Congregation Convent of Notre Dame, whence so much good has already come to us, by a pure hearted, Saint-like nun, long since summoned to her reward above. Blessed and encouraged in its birth by the chief pastor of the diocese, fostered by the untiring zeal of the good Sisters, and the efforts of the pious members of both sexes, speedily enrolled in its ranks, it has already borne most excellent fruit. An immense number of parishes and chapels that would otherwise have remained destitute, have been furnished, through it, with the requisites for the celebration of the Divine Mysteries, and the devotion of the faithful has thus been increased, and the courage of Catholic pastors sustained, in moments of dire discouragement and poverty. A foreshadowing of the present admirable undertaking was afforded in the life of an early historic character of Ville Marie, the heroic Miss Le Ber, one of the many illustrious women whose noble qualities of head and heart surround as with a golden halo the early days of the colony. This holy recluse, leaving a wealthy and refined home of which she was the idol and pride passed thirty-five years of her angelic life, in the most rigorous seclusion, within the asylum furnished her by the Sisters of the Congregation, on the very spot now occupied by their beautiful chapel of Our Lady of Pity. Historians tell us that the hours of her life that were not devoted to prayer and meditation were spent in working for the God of the Sanctuary embroidering priestly vestments putting together fine and snowy linen with rich and delicate lace. Two hundred years later Catholic women, animated with a portion of Jeanne Le Ber's ardent zeal, meet for the same purpose on the place where once stood her modest cell; and with loving hearts and skillful fingers endeavor to remedy the abject destitution of some of the poverty stricken tabernacles in which the God of the Eucharist submits uncomplainingly to take up his abode. This association already numbers 1275 members. Its chief resources are the annual contributions of each member, fifty cents, and general alms. Being both industrious and economical in its management it thankfully accepts the most trifling donation. Cast-off dresses, laces, ribbons, and other ornaments made useless by the changes of fashion, fragments of linen, &c., are all turned to account. Every year an annual exhibition is given by the Tabernacle Society at the rooms of the Congregation Notre Dame, St. Jean Baptiste street, of the church ornaments, Sacred Vessels and vestments, &c., destined for gratuitous distribution among poor clergymen and needy parishes. At the last exhibition which took place on the 9th of June, his Lordship Bishop Bourget, notwithstanding his then feeble state of health, was present, accompanied by the Rev. Canons Plamondon, Dufresne and Edmond Moreau, as well as a large number of clergymen. Among the laity we noticed Mayor Kingston. She rifit Leblanc, Alfred Larocque, Esq., &c., &c. The Church of Our Lady of Pity, Notre Dame St. is the centre of this association, and to become a member of it, the name of the person admitted must be inscribed on the registry which is kept in the Community of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and from there, receive a ticket of admission. The 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, the work room in the basement of the chapel of Our Lady of Pity, will be open to the Lady members of the Society who can there assemble and devote a part of their time to assist in making the vestments &c., &c. For general convenience the door will remain open from 8 to 11 a.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m., for the above mentioned days. Numerous indulgences and benedictions are attached to this good work! Most earnestly do we recommend to the faithful, especially the Catholic families of Ville Marie this admirable work convinced as we are that our dearest Lord will repay one hundred fold the humble efforts thus made to furnish and adorn the earthly tabernacles in which he deigns to dwell. A solemn Benediction will be given on the 15th of this month, at four p.m. in the chapel of Our Lady of Pity to which all members, ladies and gentlemen, are most earnestly invited.

NOTICE.

Owing to the large amount of space hitherto occupied by the insertion of notices of addresses and presentations, and the publication of educational and bazaar prize lists, pic-nics, &c., in justice to ourselves we have decided that for the future we shall charge such matter at the rate of ten cents per line. As with persons in other commercial pursuits, so with newspaper publishers—they are in duty bound to make their business yield to the full all legitimate profits. Space is one of the sources of the printer's income; and when this is taken up with reading matter not of general interest it should be paid for. We therefore respectfully invite attention to these conditions, which are as reasonable to those who avail themselves of the advantages of our circulation, as they are necessary by way of help in the discharge of our liabilities.

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. John L. Barry, of Halifax, N.S., has kindly consented to act as Agent in that city and neighborhood for the True Witness. We would inform our subscribers in Quebec that Messrs. James Murphy, and Martin Banoon, will act as Agents for the True Witness, for that city.

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS

Lord come down before that my son die

To the eyes of faith there is nothing more preposterous or ridiculous than the conduct of the generality of mankind with regard to the affair of their salvation.

But if mankind are foolish and ridiculous with reference to their worldly affairs, with regard to their soul's salvation they are a thousand times more preposterous.

But if mankind are foolish and ridiculous with reference to their worldly affairs, with regard to their soul's salvation they are a thousand times more preposterous.

The folly and madness of the wicked worldling in delaying his repentance is in nothing more apparent than in the consideration of the Providence of God towards man.

But how then, O Sinner, are you to obtain this grace of repentance, certainly not by multiplying your offences; certainly not by a life of drunkenness and dissipation; certainly not by oath and blasphemies; certainly not by quarrels and dissensions.

That will avail you nothing. Without sorrow for past sin, where is your faith? Alas! there how mad

are you how foolish to expect a miracle to be performed in your service whenever and however you may please.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE IN THE WEST.

Chicago is making earnest and promising efforts for the establishment of a daily newspaper in the Irish and Catholic interest; and we shall be truly delighted if the great City on Lake Michigan succeeded in being the first to wipe out the reproach from the United States of the non-possession of such an organ.

CATHOLIC JOURNALISM AT THE ANTIPODES.

We are in receipt of copies of The South Australian Tablet, a Catholic paper published at Adelaide—under the patronage of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Colony, and edited with a skill and ability which even irrespective of the adventurous aid to which we refer should command recognition and support.

IRISH HOME RULE MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League, was held on Wednesday the 6th inst., in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Society, Craig Street.

The President in his opening remarks reviewed the Home Rule news, received since their last meeting, (which was in July) and in an interesting address reported the progress the cause had made during the last two months, much of which was of a cheering nature.

lost by 117 to 51. This motion was ably supported by Mr. Cowan of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Mitchell Henry Mr. Bright, whose speech was very telling, Capt Nolan and others.

He had much pleasure in reporting that the Home Rulers of Leeds (England) have repeated, even in a more decided manner, the victories of Manchester and Burnley.

The President next referred to the great Home Rule demonstrations which took place in various parts of Ulster on "Lady Day in August," all were largely and enthusiastically attended.

On the 21st August the long expected "Convention" of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain was held in Dublin, this was the Home Rule event of the year, and it was more, it was a great political event in Irish history.

The Secretary then handed round Copies of the Constitution to the members present and after the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

A full report of the proceedings of the important and interesting Convention referred to by Mr. Murphy will be found on our second page.

MR. MATTHEW RYAN, S. M.

The following appreciative remarks of the Winnipeg (Manitoba) Free Press, of July 5th, on Mr Ryan's zeal and integrity in his new position as Stipendiary Magistrate at the North-West, will, we have no doubt, be read with pleasure by his many friends in this city and St. John's, Newfoundland.

A correspondent at Pelly incidentally makes reference to the labors of the newly appointed Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Ryan, who has commenced his official work, and seems to be prosecuting it with prudence, zeal, and integrity, and in such a way as to justify the high expectations formed of him.

That a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the nature, the extent, and the grounds of the demand made by a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an Irish Parliament, with power to control the internal affairs of that country.

of society as the military ruler and police officer. The Mounted Police and the Stipendiary Magistracy of the North-West are institutions certainly worth preserving.

DOMINION ITEMS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev M Baillargeon, formerly of St. Patrick's Church, but lately of St. Roch's, has been appointed cure of St. Malachy.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We learn from authentic sources that his Grace the Archbishop of Quebec received last Sunday an apostolic decree from Rome, conferring the greatest honor to the Laval University.

IMPOSING CEREMONIAL.—ST. FRANCIS DE SALES THE PATRON SAINT.—UNWINDING OF HIS STATUE.—Yesterday the statue of St. Francis de Sales was unveiled in St. Joseph's Church at Gatineau.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The new banner which the officers of this society have just purchased from Messrs. Coullon & Beaulac, Notre Dame street, is a magnificent artistic specimen, being handsomely designed and beautifully carried out in the execution.

FIRE IN STREETSVILLE.—A drunken man burned to death—Another not expected to recover—Two hotels consumed—Loss \$15,000.—STREETSVILLE, Sept. 6.—One of the most disastrous fires that ever occurred here took place last night about 12 o'clock.

A large number of destructive fires have occurred in Ontario and Quebec since May. On Tuesday, May 30th, fire ran through Montcalm Ward, of Quebec city, destroying over five hundred houses; on Thursday, June 8th, the business part of the town of Cayuga was consumed; on Sunday, June 18th, all the business portion of St. John's Quebec, was reduced to ashes, the loss being over \$500,000; on Sunday, August 6th, the Aurora Agricultural Works were burned, entailing a loss of \$80,000; on Sunday, August 22nd, the business street of the village of Brussels fell a prey to flames; on Sunday, September 3rd, the configuration in St. Hyacinthe occurred and six hundred houses were burned; on Monday, September 4th, the destruction of forty buildings in the centre of Seaford; and yesterday the village of Durham was visited and eight buildings consumed.—Globe 6th inst.

SCARCITY OF HOUSES.—We are informed that since the fire, there has existed in this city an alarming scarcity of cheap houses, suitable for tenants who cannot afford to pay high rents.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

Table with columns for Stocks, Sells, and Buys. Includes Montreal, British North America, Ontario, City, People's, Molson's, Toronto, Jacques Cartier, Merchants, Hochelaga, Eastern Townships, Quebec, St. Lawrence, Nationale, St. Hyacinthe, Union, Villa Maria, Mechanics, Royal Canadian, Commerce, Metropolitan, Dominion, Hamilton, Exchange.

Greenbacks bought at 10 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette.)

Table listing market prices for various goods: Flour & brl. of 196 lb., Superior Extra, Fancy, Spring Extra, Superfine, Extra Superfine, Fine, Strong Bakers, Middlings, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Wheat, Oatmeal, Corn, Oats, Pease, Barley, Cheese, Pork, Beef, Ashes, Seeds, Butter.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.)

Table listing market prices for various goods: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Eye, Dressed hogs, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Onions, Turnips, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Cheese, Turkeys, Cabbage.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)

Table listing market prices for various goods: Flour, Grain, Meat, Hides, Calf Skins, Dedin Skins, Lambskins, Yellow, Poultry, General, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Hay, Straw, Wood, Coal, Wool.

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WANTED—A situation as Nursery Governess by a lady who can produce most satisfactory references. Address "STELLA" True Witness Office.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL.—The re-opening of the Academy and of the Polytechnic School will take place on MONDAY, the 4th of SEPTEMBER, next, for conditions of admission and other information apply to the Principal at the Academy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

M. Dufaure has been elected a life-member of the French Senate, in the place of the late M. Casimir Perier. The Municipal Council of Berlin has, it is stated, withdrawn the warrant for the arrest of Count Armin, and it is conjectured that the sentence of imprisonment pronounced against him will be commuted into a fine, as imprisonment would place his life in jeopardy. BLOODY QUEEN BESS.—The Paris Univers says: "When we gave the name, the other day, 'Sanglante Reine, Elizabeth,' to the celebrated Elizabeth of England, we only resorted to a title, which has been applied to her by English historians themselves. We gave her the name under which she is pretty widely remembered in Ireland. An Irish historian, in recounting the horrible persecution of those days, said, 'Bloody Queen Bess became more prodigal of Catholic blood the more she shed.' We believe that Ireland and her historians possess good and solid reasons for bestowing on this queen the title we gave her, and which has by Protestants been very flippantly applied to Mary instead. There is no man of sense who will not agree with the Univers.

LYMBURG (NASSAU).—A very hard interpretation of some of the provisions of the May Laws has just been applied to a case in this diocese. The parish priest of Niederzwehren, near Hadamar, has just died. It has 3,000 souls and five "filiations," or sub-districts, each having its own graveyard and chapel in which on all Sundays and holidays Mass is celebrated by one of the assistant clergymen of the parish. These places are all separated from each other by distances varying from half-an-hour to an hour and a half's walk, so that many persons could not hear Mass but for this arrangement, which is also most convenient for the administration of the Sacraments. The Government has, however, notified the assistant clergymen that they must for the future cease to exercise any ecclesiastical functions. The special hardships of this is the more apparent since those assistant clergymen, although subordinate to the parish priest, were not appointed by him, but by the Bishop, and for an indefinite period. This appointment and *missio canonica* certainly does not expire with the death of the parish priest. Six deaths have already occurred among parishioners, since the vacancy of the parish.—London Tablet.

The Municipal Council of Paris appears intent upon celebrating, on the 22nd of September next, or rather on the 1st Vendemiaire, the eighty-fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. Should this celebration succeed, perhaps some of the other republican fetes will be revived, such as the fete of the abolition of orders; fete of the oath; fete of regeneration; fete of animals, the friends of man, &c. The Bonapartists are very indignant at the idea of the public money being spent in doing honor to the republic but when Napoleon was First Consul he and his colleagues, Sieyes and Roger-Duclos, ordered the celebration of those great epochs of the revolution, the 14th of July (storming of the Bastille), 10th of August (capture of the Tuileries), and the 1st Vendemiaire.

OUTBREAK AMONG THE NATIVES OF AFRICA.—A special to the Standard from Madeira says intelligence has been received there of an outbreak of hostilities on the west coast of Africa. The British expedition, consisting of three ships, under Commodore Bruce, ascended the River Niger, and had a conflict with the natives. Several villages were burned, and a number of Englishmen wounded.

MASSACRE OF EGYPTIAN TROOPS.—The Herald's Paris special says:—"I have just learned from a reliable source that a fresh disaster has befallen the Egyptian army of Abyssinia; fifteen hundred Egyptian troops, with their commander, Raib Pasha, have been massacred in a narrow gorge, where escape was impossible. The Abyssinians afterwards went to Massaroa, which they seized. The garrison and government officers escaped on board some ships which happened to be in the port, and arrived safely in Suez. The Egyptian Government is contemplating revenge, and sending fresh troops to the scene of action. The cavalry and artillery are also being reorganized."

THE R. C. MASSACRE IN CHINA.—Advices from Hong Kong August the 15th, state that the report of the massacre in Ning Kow Fou is confirmed. The Roman Catholic church was destroyed, the officiating priest tortured and killed, and his assistant torn to pieces; dead bodies were taken from their graves and defiled, and one hundred of the congregation slain. The French Minister is taking active steps to secure the punishment of the guilty parties, among whom are numerous officials of rank. Several other assaults and murders of Christians have followed and forty dwellings have been destroyed. Damage to property estimated at \$60,000.

It would seem that in Italy not even private property is to be any more respected. The government has just notified its intention of seizing the *Vigna Pia*. This is a kind of farm, situated on a prominent spot a few miles outside the city, founded by the Pope many years ago for the purpose of affording an asylum to over a hundred poor boys, and of teaching them some trade. The land was bought with the Pope's own private money, and the establishment itself built by the same means; and yet the State steps in to seize it, on the plea that it is under bad management. The Holy Father is greatly afflicted at this sad news.

ATRIKES IN PARIS.—A Parisian citizen has a substantial grievance against the secular tendency of the times. His loved wife died, and having been a religious woman, who had St. Joseph for her patron, the bereaved spouse placed a monument over her grave, for which he prepared this inscription:—"J. M. J. [Jesus, Mary, Joseph]. Pater Noster—Josephine Jacques, wife of Leon Guipon, born the 3rd June, 1822; died the 29th July, 1876. Dear soul, from heaven on high, watch over and pray for thy child and thy spouse. They pray for thee, and they will ever weep thy loss. Mother of Our Saviour and St. Joseph, pray for her. Au revoir!" The prefecture, in its wisdom, rejected the initials at the beginning, the words "Pater Noster," and the supplication to Mary and Joseph. The husband can appreciate, just now, an objection to the Mother of God and St. Joseph, but he cannot divine the ground on which "Our Father" is inadmissible. He denies that the inscription, even as a whole, threatens the peace of France, of a province, a commune, or a town, and he inclines to the belief that some underlying has taken it "under his bonnet" to play the atheist in this matter. The Univers, which prints the complaint of the husband, confesses its inability to unravel the mystery, and gives it up as a riddle.

THE FORCES OF RUSSIA.—The Russian correspondent of the Paris Univers has been at some pains to ascertain the immediate strength of that country for a campaign, and in a long letter gives the following facts:—"Of the eight great divisions of the imperial forces, four are yet on peace footing, and four ready to move. That at St. Petersburg is always on a war footing, and recently its ranks have been completed by the recall of all the soldiers on leave. And their Army—that of Warsaw—number 200,000 men, and is distributed with three great camps situated under the fortresses: defending the line of the Vistula. The army of the South—West, 150,000 strong, is camped under the walls of Ochakoff, and may be called the Army of the Black Sea. The fourth is the Army of the Caucasus, and is 100,000 strong. It is deployed on the frontier of Turkey-in-Asia, and can take the field in a moment. This last has recently received twenty-five ambulances, and the Grand Duke Michael, governor of

the province, who was journeying at Baden, has received urgent orders to return to his post at Jidfa. So that whatever may be said of the country, Russia has a powerful force prepared for prompt action. The correspondent thinks the Caucasian Army will commence any warlike movement upon, and he points out that it is not sufficient of itself, and the transport service is so defective that a considerable time would be wasted in doubling its strength. The Emperor and his Council have adopted a waiting and watching policy, very much in contrast to the passionate partiality of the nation generally; and there is a strong current of suspicion, pretty freely expressed, that the Government is under the influence of that of Germany. This does not please the Russians.

THE MENTONNISTS.—The Kreuz Zeitung calls attention to the large emigration of Mennonites, who are leaving Germany for conscience sake. The circumstances are these. These sectaries object to war, and have avoided military service. A "Cabinet Order" issued last year, permitted them to elect between service in the fighting corps, or in the train or medical department. A meeting of delegates was held. A small minority proposed to give up the opposition to military service altogether. A large majority resolved to accept the alternative allowed them by the War-Office, and join the train or hospital organization. A small body determined to stand by the old traditions of the body. Some time in the spring, at a religious meeting one of the first class was refused the communion, on the ground that by joining the army he had ceased to belong to the Mennonite body. A prosecution was instituted. The minister who refused to admit the soldier to communion was sentenced to imprisonment, on the ground that the May Laws make it a punishable offence to inflict ecclesiastical penalties on any one for the performance of municipal or State duties. The strict Mennonites came to the conclusion that Prussia was no longer the country for them, and they have been leaving for America. They are well-to-do people, industrious, sober, and steady; their emigration is a loss in many ways for Germany. The Kreuz Zeitung declares that every family who go out take with them from 180,000 to 350,000 marks (\$29,000 to £18,000); and every emigrant steamer leaving Germany takes some of them away. This newspaper observes that it is well known the May Laws were aimed only at the Catholic Clergy. But wise men foresaw at the time that no one could tell how widely mischievous they might become.—London Tablet.

The Grotto of Lourdes was one of the grand religious centres of Christendom during the month of July. It is estimated that over two hundred thousand pilgrims paid it a visit. On the day of the final ceremonies connected with the coronation the scene was magnificent. The Apostolic Nuncio was there by direction of the Sovereign Pontiff, and in the name of Pius IX. blessed and crowned the costly statue. With him on the occasion were his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishop of Chamberry, of Besancon of Toulouse and a striking assemblage of over thirty other prelates from nearly every portion of the country. The throng of priests, both secular and regular, of monks and nuns, was simply huge; and as the gigantic procession, broken by flags and banners of dazzling variety and magnificence, wended its way up the steps of the hill, the spectators had the happiness of beholding a sight which was overpowering in its impressiveness and sublimity. The address drawn up and forwarded to the Holy Father has elicited a reply which has just appeared in the Paris papers. His Holiness, writing to the Archbishop of Paris says:—"The Almighty, hearkening to the supplications of His Holy Mother, will save not alone your illustrious nation, but the entire Christian people, from the tempest and the dangers which are impending to-day; will comfort the afflicted, will strengthen the weak, will enlighten the blind, will lead sinners to the way of repentance, and will restore to human society, disordered by such violent shocks, that peace for which we have been so long imploring." Since the ceremonies of July the tide of pilgrims has been rolling ceaselessly to the sacred shrine.

HOW THE ALT-CATHOLICS GOT THE CARMELITE CHURCH AT BOPPARD.—A few miles from Coblenz lies the beautiful town of Boppard, so well known and well liked for its admirable situation, its delicious wine and fruit, and the happy countenances of its inhabitants. At present, however, a dark cloud is hovering over the merry little town. The Old-Catholics, although they are not numerous and anything but pious or christian, in Boppard, have succeeded by means of a shameful trick, approved of, if not suggested by Government, in getting hold of the Carmelite church, one of the most beautiful and oldest Churches on the Rhine. In order to secure a respectable number of apostates, they not only counted all children, women, and strangers living at Boppard, but included the names of all but Catholics of the neighbourhood within a radius of 20 miles, extending as far as Gremzach, the inhabitants of which, as being of another parish, have no right whatever of being enrolled as parishioners of an Alt-Catholic community at Boppard. When I visited the church a few days ago, Mass was just said for more than 300 school children, who were superintended by a few lay teachers, and six nuns of the Order of St. Charles Borromeo. The officiating priest, with his long white hair flowing in thick waves round his neck and shoulders, would by his dignified and venerable appearance have made a deep impression on me, even if I had not known that he was the great poet, Gedeon vander Heide [Berger], one of the most respected and beloved men on the Rhine. The church, to which is attached the gymnasium, may hold 1,000 persons, and is a real gem of Medieval art. It was built at the beginning of the 15th century, in pure Gothic style, and contains wonderfully chiselled chancel seats, a pulpit and an organ of priceless workmanship, belonging, according to Aug. Reichenperger, to the noblest productions of the 15th century. And now what will the Alt-Catholics do with this large and beautiful church which hitherto was every day filled with pious worshippers? Those apostates do not go to church to worship God; if they appear in it is for the sake of a demonstration or a good concert. In Wiesbaden the grand parish church stood literally empty at Pentecost. During confession time the Alt-Catholic priest sat in vain in the confessional; no penitent presented himself, at last he got impatient and stepping out of the confessional, he shouted in a loud voice to the five persons: "Is there nobody here who wishes to go to confession?"—no answer. And so it is nearly everywhere. When they want to steal a church Alt-Catholics are numerous on paper; but as soon as the robbery is committed, they dwindle away.—Cath. Times.

THE EASTERN WAR.

At a large meeting held in Bochdale, England the other night, to protest against the Turkish atrocities, a letter from John Bright was read, in which he says:—"It is now understood throughout the world that England is the main, if not the one supporter of Turkish rule in Europe. Had it acted with Russia and the other powers, it is almost certain that the Servian war would not have occurred." A Belgrade despatch to the Times reports a member of the Red Cross Knight Society having been brutally murdered by the Turks; and the assassin cut off his arm bearing the red cross badge. A Vienna telegram announces that the Russian journal Zvezda has been suspended for three months on account of a warlike article. This measure is said to be the result of the Emperor's attention being called to

the dangers of agitation going on. A Belgrade despatch says the Minister of War has declared that the attack on the Turks must be made immediately. If the flank movement of the Turks is not checked Alexinatz and Deligrad will have to be abandoned. A special from Vienna says Tchernoff has ordered villagers to leave Alexinatz, and the town is now quite deserted. The Servians still hold the northern positions with a small force. The main body has gone to Deligrad. The Turks are preparing to ford the Morava; the bridges over which have been destroyed. The Times' Vienna correspondent says:—"In the state of demoralization in which the Servian army must be by this time, the Turks can be masters of the whole country, in less than a fortnight on the side of Montenegro. The Turks are preparing to invade from the north-west and south-east simultaneously. Moukhtar Pasha has already entered Montenegro territory by way of Kljoknik, burned the village of Zastava, and is now encamped at Ibrahim. Five Montenegrin battalions are opposed to him, but have not ventured to attack yet, and all the Montenegrin forces in the Herzegovina are hastening toward Grabova. Dervish Pasha's army on the south-west is not yet reported in motion, but its mere presence there is sufficient to keep Prince Nicholas and the Montenegrin army of 10,000 men from moving against Moukhtar Pasha. The military situation therefore, is greatly in favor of the Turks, should diplomatic action fail to secure a suspension of hostilities. A letter from the Protestant Bishop of Manchester, calling upon the people as a nation to subscribe for the relief of the Bulgarians, contains the following sentence:—"I come what may, I do not see anything is likely or even possible to come which can endanger the position of England. It seems impossible, if we are to have any regard for our honor or our good name, that we should any longer throw or even allow it to be supposed we throw the shield of protection of England over a power which, relying on that protection, has done deeds which have startled and shocked the conscience of the whole civilized world." The Times leading article argues that "it is a fallacy to say Turkey is an independent member of the European system. The right of neutral powers to intervene in her affairs was long ago established. We have not morally alone, but as a matter of international law, the right to see that justice is done the Porte's Christian subjects." The Pall Mall Gazette apprehends that the Servian action on Russian aid has been so palpable throughout that Russia will be almost compelled to protect her now, and may interfere in such a manner as to provoke a general war. A Belgrade telegram says communications with the positions on the Morava appears in great disorder. The Minister of War has not had a word from Tchernoff himself for two days. It is reported that a Turkish force is marching directly upon Kragujevatz, where there are important Government works. A Servian despatch reports that the Turks crossed the Morava between Alexinatz and Belgrade. It claims, however, that the Servian positions are maintained. Both Turkish and Servian bulletins announce a battle on the side of Novi-Bazar. The Servians say the army of the Yavor, under Col. Antich, repulsed a Turkish attack, while the Turks say the Servians were defeated, and fled, leaving 700 dead on the field. In Montenegro, hostilities have opened both in the north-west and south-east, and vigorously, according to accounts received. A Reuter despatch, says the Montenegrins attacked Moukhtar Pasha on Tuesday morning. A fiercely-contested battle was in progress when the report was despatched. Moukhtar's army had just been reinforced by ten battalions under Fud Pasha, and was believed to number 30,000 men. On the southeast Dervish Pasha marched upon the territory of Kuci in force. Prince Nicholas is in that neighborhood, and the Times correspondent at Cettinge telegraphed that a great battle was either in progress or might be shortly expected about Spusa. A Times special from Vienna says English influence at Constantinople has greatly weakened since the declaration that England would not support Turkey against Russian interference. Austria is now looked upon as the Power whose interests compel her to oppose such a step on the part of Russia, and consequently Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador, now occupies the exceptional position of power which Sir Henry Elliot, the English Ambassador, recently held. Meanwhile, the Turks have great faith in their own military power. The demand for armistice presented by foreign Ambassadors generally, has not been answered, as a decision must be taken in Council and must receive the Sultan's sanction. A Pall Mall Gazette special from Berlin says Turkey, through her Ambassadors at the European Courts, has decidedly refused to grant the armistice demanded on Monday, but expresses willingness to treat for peace. A pamphlet by Mr. Gladstone, entitled "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East," has been issued. It is urgent, in addition to the termination of the war, first to put an end to anarchy, misrule, plundering and murdering, which still desolate Bulgaria; second, to make effectual provision against its recurrence by excluding the Ottoman Government from administrative control not only in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, but above all in Bulgaria; third, to redeem by these measures the honor of the British name, which in the deplorable events of the year has been more gravely compromised than has been known in a former period. Mr. Gladstone says:—"I am still desirous to see the integrity of Turkey upheld, though that desire should not be treated as paramount to the still higher objects of policy." As an old servant of the Crown and State, he treats his countrymen to require and insist that Government, which has been working in one direction, shall work in the other, and shall apply all its vigor to concur with the other States in Europe in obtaining the extinction of the Turkish Executive power in Bulgaria. Mr. Gladstone concludes with an appeal for an organized collection and distribution of relief to Bulgaria. It is said that the Porte refused to suspend hostilities until Servia accepts its conditions for peace, which comprise the demolition of the fortresses at Belgrade and Semendria, and the limitation of the Servian army to 20,000 men.

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in the evening, lurking round the street, by which the grocer must go home, and on being accosted by an acquaintance, the following conversation took place:—"Der peebles, von Sharmany, fight yall, hein?" "Oh, yes, the Germans, are unquestionably a military nation of the first class." "Some big fights, hein?—Lelpalo!" "Yes." "Und, Konigsgratz?" "Certainly." "Und, Worth, und Marala-Tour, und Gravelotte, und Sedan?" "Of course, of course." "Dose was all big battles, und der Deutsche lickered?" "Yes." "Vell, you joozt waits till dat grocery store shuts himself, and you saw a Deutsche victory, vot makes you forget all dem little ones?"—Chicago Tribune.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

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SITUATION WANTED as Teacher by a young lady, holding a McGill Normal school Diploma, capable of teaching both English and French, and has had eight years experience. Address "M. T.," TRUE WITNESS Office. 51-3

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY ANN CLINTON, native of Gashell, King's County, Ireland, who arrived in Montreal, in May, 1839, since which time she has not been heard from. If she will write to P. F., care of TRUE WITNESS, Montreal, she will hear of something to her advantage. 1-3

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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Toronto, March 1, 1872. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME CATHERINE PIEDALU dit PRAIRIE, wife, common as to property, of CLEOPHAS ADOLPHE CHARTIER, Inn-keeper, of the Village of the Canton of Chambly, said District, duly authorized to sue,

vs. The said CLEOPHAS ADOLPHE CHARTIER, her husband, Plaintiff; Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in that cause. Montreal, 9th September, 1876. PREVOST & PEEFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME SOPHIE DOROTHEE BRUNEAU, of the parish of Saint Bruno, in the district of Montreal, wife of TANCREDE BOUCHER DE GROSBOIS, of the same place, esquire, physician, and duly authorized to enter in Justice, Plaintiff.

SCRAP BOOK.

"My bark is on the sea," as the cur said when the captain threw him overboard.

The Servians have been driven out of Gurgosovitch; Harvatovitch has fallen back on Alexinata;

They never use a bulletin board on the Worcester Press. They merely take the inside out of the editor's slipper and lean it out of the second story window against the sidewalk...

"John," said Mrs. Smith, "don't you think a newspaper reporter has rather a low calling, since he goes about poking his nose in everybody's business?"

NOVEL FEATURES.—Lady—"Too bad, too bad, Balley! Only your second morning here and you're quite intoxicated?"

AS OBJECT OF SUSPICION.—Tourists in Scotland, who are of confirmed temperate habits, and liable to be shocked by any appearance of excess, would do well to avoid Loch Drunkie...

"CATARSIS TO THE GENERAL."—We rarely meet a soldier without hearing some complaint about the small pay he is getting. Still, we are startled by the following advertisement:

"Wanted, a plain cook. Wages, £16; all found. A good general would suit."

A NOVEL USE OF PIGEONS.—Carrier pigeons have been put to a valuable and ingenious use by an Isle of Wight doctor. After seeing his patients in each village the doctor writes a list of prescriptions, fixes it to the leg of a pigeon, and sends the bird home.

AS ANIMAL WITH ITS HEAD WHERE ITS TAIL OUGHT TO BE.—One of the buyers for a wholesale butcher established in Nevada, while on a trip to the upper country, recently discovered among a drove of cattle an animal about two years old, which presents a remarkable freak of nature...

GENTLEMAN HELP.—An advertisement in a daily paper offers a good opening for any one of too many of our young friends:

"Youth (gentle) wanted at Builder's Office and assist in house early morn, clean knives, boots, and run errands. Good opportunity to learn. Apply, &c."

A HORSE GETTING HIMSELF SHOD.—A horse having been turned into a field by its owner, Mr. Joseph Lane, of Fascombe, in the parish of Ashleworth, was missed therefrom the next morning...

THE GREAT BELLS OF THE WORLD.—The great bell of Moscow, called the Tsar Kolokol, or king of bells, is the largest in the world. It is 19 feet three inches high, and measures around its margin 60 feet 9 inches.

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA & CATARRH REMEDY.—Having struggled twenty years between life and death with Asthma, Catarrh, and other ailments, I have discovered a sure cure for ASTHMA and CATARRH.

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14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$5 each, different articles... 250 00
15. 75 Lot of \$2 each, different articles... 225 00
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The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press.

Tickets can be procured at—

The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne.

The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revs. M. Bonissant, and Tambareau.

The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street.

Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St James Street, and at its different Branches—St. Catherine, 392; 486 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets.

At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

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STUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geology, History, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages.

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N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College.

Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College.

Toronto, March 1, 1872

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FARMERS' COLUMN.

EFFECT OF GYPSUM.—A correspondent of the Times writes:—In reading some remarks on gypsum and its application, I noticed a suggestive error in regard to its application upon plants when wet. I learned years ago, by a chance circumstance, that plaster does no good till thoroughly washed in the ground by rainfall. A part of a field of corn was plastered before and after a heavy shower. The part plastered before the shower, where the plaster was washed out of sight immediately, put on a deep green color and grew rapidly, while that plastered after the shower, where the plaster remained in a dry state round the hills, retained its yellow color, and grew more slowly; and although it assumed the deep green, and commenced growing when the other rains came two weeks afterwards, it never overtook the other, the difference being plain to be seen during the summer. The action of gypsum upon plants cannot take place until it is dissolved and has entered the roots. It is very clear then that it cannot be of the slightest use either upon the leaves or on the ground during dry weather. There is nothing whatever about the action of gypsum as a fertilizer that is different from any other fertilizer. It simply supplies some needed matters to the plant when it is dissolved in water and is absorbed by the roots.

OUR ALLIES AGAINST INSECTS.—The Toad.—I had a plant dreadfully infested with wood-lice, and a toad located himself close by as a protector, and in order to be ready in an emergency, he made in the mold a hole all but deep enough to hide himself in but not deep enough to prevent his having a thorough good view of the plant; and when a wood louse, beetle, or anything of the kind appeared near him or the plant, out he came and pounced upon it—"You are mine!" This was wholly his work. I only watched him sometimes, greatly pleased at his success. Another day, as I was walking along a path in the garden, I saw a toad approaching; the pace was quick for a toad, but I soon saw what he was after. Just on before him was a beetle which I expected to see caught, but ere there was apparently time for them to meet, the beetle had disappeared, so quickly that my eye was not quick enough to see it taken, but no doubt it was in the toad's mouth, for I heard a click which told a tale of capture. Two other toads seem to have concerted between them how to act one evening so as to take a border regularly, and in order to do their work well it appeared to be arranged that one of them should go on the border and the other stay outside, having the box edging between them; and so their work of clearing, keeping just opposite one to the other, though they could not see each other, and I watching from the window above. I wish we could all act with good feeling toward such useful creatures. They do much good and no harm. London Gardener's Chronicle.

SPARROWS.—How much longer will there be a sparrow club and sparrow prizes? They must be the result of observation. A new light broke in upon my baillif yesterday as he saw flights of sparrows busily engaged in our field of green peas, appropriating the "louse" which was injuring the plant and stopping its growth. I am a great believer in birds and poultry as farmer's friends, and this belief has been produced not only by reading the opinions and facts of others, but from 30 years of close observation of their habits. My gardener was an inveterate enemy to birds, and destroyed their nests in my shrubbery, and in consequence there was always a complaint of grub and other destructive insects; but when I put a firm veto against the destruction, my garden was well filled with uninjured produce. In fact, if you have grubs and insects in your garden, stock it with birds or poultry, and you will no longer complain. In very dry weather, when worms and insects are scarce, you must protect your fruit. Just now I see lots of my poultry among the young mangold or the tares, "appropriating" my enemies. But I have so often said that my best corn crops are within 50 feet of the fowl house, where the crops from the day of their sowing until harvest, undergo poultry examination, that I will not again trouble you with details. One must have confidence with only a bushel an acre of seed-wheat at their mercy. Let me warn those who do away with all their hedges that there should be belts of shrubberies, not only as breeding places for birds, but also as shelter from strong prevailing winds.—North British Agriculturist.

HOW TO GET PLENTY OF FRESH EGGS.—In a long communication upon the subject of poultry, Mr. E. Dwight, of Hudson, Mich., considers the question, "How to get plenty of good flavored fresh eggs with little trouble," and thinks, if there is any secret in it, he has discovered it, and makes the same public for the benefit of all interested. He says: "Once, thirty years ago, I was troubled just as my neighbor now is. I fed my hens on plenty of corn and got but few eggs. I reasoned upon the matter, and happened to think that the constituent parts of milk and the white of eggs were much alike. Now, it has long been known to milkmen that wheat middlings and bran are about the best of any feed to make a cow give milk; why not then the hens lay. I tried it, and since then they have no trouble. My mode of preparing the feed is to mix about five parts of bran with one of middlings. In the morning I wet up with water about four quarts of the mixture in a large tin pan, taking pains to have it rather dry, though all damp. This I set in a warm, sunny spot, south of their shed, and they walk up, take a few dips, don't seem to fancy it like corn, and start off on a short hunt for something better, but always coming round in a short time for a few more dips from the dish of bran. There is little time during the whole day but what one or more are standing by the pan, and likewise helping themselves. I am careful to mix for them just as much as they will consume during the day. At night, just before they repair to the roost, I usually throw them about a pint of shelled corn, well scattered, so that each one can get a few kernels. If your hens don't incline to eat this feed at first, sprinkle a little of Indian meal on top. I would like all who complain of not getting eggs, to try my plan, and I think they will never be sorry."

STICK TO YOUR FARMS.—The life of a farmer is not an easy one; but when we look around and see the wrecks of fortune made on every hand by men engaged in other pursuits, the farmer has cause to be thankful; if he can support his family, and give his children a good common education. It has been stated, that during the last half century only four merchants, in the city of New York, out of every hundred, have succeeded in making their business profitable. The unsuccessful ones have managed, in many cases, to continue in business for years after they had become bankrupt according to their books; but, of course, finally had to succumb to their fate. These men, while living in good style, and many luxuriously, have carried continually a load of care that no farmer ever experienced; and when the time came that their business must be wound up, their condition generally has been one of poverty, and utterly broken down in spirits. A few recover and resume business again; but the majority are pushed aside to make room for others, eventually to follow in their footsteps, and end their lives in misery and despair. Farmers be contented. You may not be able to lay up money; but if you can pay for your farms and live comfortably, envy not the condition of those engaged in other pursuits. To those farmers who are out of debt, and own good farms, need I say that the apparently wealthy bankers of Wall street might well envy your lot. Nearly every week some one of these firms, owing millions

of dollars, explodes, and its members sink into poverty and obscurity; but the farmer, who is out of debt, owns a bank that can never fail, inasmuch as seedtime and harvest are promised unto the end of time. A word to farmer's sons.—If your father owns farms which are not mortgaged, don't all abandon your homes. One of you, at least, should remain to carry on the farm when your father's lease of life has expired. You might possibly do better in some other business, but you had better not risk a change.—N.Y. Observer.

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