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CATHOLIC **HRONICLE**

VOL. XXX.-NO. 18.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1879.

STUDENTS' SONG

With songs divine Come wreathe the bowl, And drink the sparkling measures. Thy hand in mine, With soul for soul, Let's gather friendship's tressures The true we greet. Let's gauge internation of the sector The true we greet With accents meet, And pledge with vows fraternal From shore to shore, For evermore, Our hopes and loves supernal

Our hopes are bright Of future bliss, And soft as breath of morning We sin delight In ev'ry kiss Of love, our lives adorning We laugh at fate With bearts elate And drive dark care before us And while we sing The echoes ring In sympathetic chorus!

Tr jadles' eyes Hurrah I hurrah I We drain the cup enchanting Each lass a prize, Hurrah I hurrah I With tender feelings panting We scan the skies Of woman's eyes, And in their beauty beaming By night or day They guide our way To crystal love-shrines glessming

Of oid, we read That Venus prayed A hunting-boy to love her-A naughty deed, Bat he, afraid, Preferred to be a rover. Ahi were we there The goddess fair Would not have pined in anguish, Nor would that tale, Nor Venus frail Through lonely ages languish !

To manly worth We drink the toast, And though we seek no dauger Our pride of bl. th, Our manly boast. Is, fear to us is stranger! Canadian skies— Our lasses' eyes, Canadian streams and mountains ! Fill bigh ! fill up The ruby cup At Love and Friendship's fountains ! JAMES JOSEPH GAIIAN.

POPULAR OBJECTIONS TO THE OHUROH.

Father Damen's Lecture at St. Francis Xavier's, Sunday, 80th November 1879.

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. "Blessed are you when men sball revile and persecute you and shall hay all manner of evil against you falsely for My sake. "Rejoles and be exceedingly glad, because" "It should be known by eve "Rejoice and be exceedingly grad, because your roward is exceedingly great in heaven. "For thus they persecuted the prophets that were before you."-St. Matt., v. 11, 42 13.

1 have announced that I would answer tonight the popular objection against the Catholic Church. I notice that on the ticket of admission it is modern objections. This is a mistake. They are not modern objections that I propose to meet, but popular objections which are as old as Protestantism.

OPPOSED TO THE BIBLE.

Now, I will commence with one of the leading objections against our holy faith, and and that is, that Catholics are not allowed to read the Bible. This charge our Protestant been constantly affirming that Catholics are not allowed to read the Bible. You, our friends, that listen to me, know that those charges are calumnies and slanders, and if our enemies would only open the Catholic Bible they would find upon the first page a letter from Pope Pius VI, exhorting "all to read this book for instruction, for information and for sanctification."

"But," says our Protestant friends, "the Catholics are afraid of the Bible, and dare not throw it open to the people." Why, the Bible is our fortification and our stronghold. It is out of that we refute the errors of heresy and of Protestantism. It is from the Bible that we prove all our holy doctrines. Why, if the Catholic Church were afraid of the Bible and wished to do away with it, she could have done so at any time for 1,500 years before Protestantism came into the world. Who gave us the Bible? You Protestants ought to be exceedingly thankful to the Catholic Church for having preserved it, for had it not done so, you would never have laid your eyes upon it. Before the art of printing was invented, in convents and monasteries there were holy monks and nuns, in quiet rooms, engaged in copying the Bible and of other books of great value.

OPPOSED TO BDUCATION.

Then again it is stated that the Catholic Church is opposed to education. What? Ca-tholicism opposed to education? Why, she has ever been a fosterer of education. All the great universities of Europe, by whom were they established ? By the Catholic Church. The Universities of Oxford, of Salamanca, of Paris, and the various other countries of Europe—all of them were established by Roman Catholics and Roman Catholic money. And those universities that were so flourishing and had thousands and thousands of students before Protestantism came into the world, have since been taken out of the hands of the Catholics, and are languishing and dying; and where they once had thousands of students, they now have only hundreds. These are facts which are admitted by all well-informed people, and I will give you a quotation from a Protestant minister in England. This

"It should be known by every reader of his-

rise up against the Protestants, or Protestants told there are bad men in the Catholic Church. against Catholics. In spite of all these pre-I would respectfully suggest that, if only the cautions of the King of France, 654 persons were put to death between the 23d of August and the 3d day of October, but that was against the order and proclamation of the King.

Now, what all of this? It was simply to punish the conspirators, which he had the right to do, because he knew that these conspirators were going to attempt his life and the lives of his family. If you should find out that a set of fellws intended to come preachers are hurling from their pulpits, to your house at night to murder you teaching in their Sabbath schools. They have and your family, you would not hesitate a moand your family, you would not hesitate a moment to blow out their brains, and you would be justified in doing it.

This is precisely what was done on Bar-tholomew's night. They were not put to death because they were Huguenots or Presbyterians but because they were conspirators against the King and the royal family. Protestant historians, according to the

fancy that inspires them, have written that 15,000 persons were murdered. Well, sup-pose 100,000 had been, they were conspirators against the life of the King and they

ALL DESERVED TO DIE.

Others, again, have said there were 30,000, and some even have raised the number to 100,000; but the real history of the fact is that 654 lost their lives in consequence of this conspiracy against the King. We are indebted for this accurate number to a Protestant author, who, in 1852, went to great trouble to find out all the names of those who lost their lives in consequence of this conspiracy.

Then, again, it is not fair to claim this as the work of the Catholics, because it was the work of a King who was a Catholic.

"But," the Protestants say, "there was great rejoicing in Rome when it was heard that these persons were murdered." Well, perhaps there was, but it was not on account of the Huguenots being put to death, but because of a great victory of the Christian armies over the Turks.

THE INCUISITION.

Now, then, I will pass to another fallacy which the Protestants promulgate, and that is in regard to the inquisition. They say, " Was not that institution to promulgate the Catholic Church and crush out Protestantism?" I answer, No. It was commenced by Ferdinand and Isabella, not against Protestants, but against Jews and the Moors, who were constantly conspiring to upset the Spanish Government and throne. In order to prevent this and save the lawful Government the Inquisition was established. And has not the Government a right to protect itself against conspirators and murderers? Was there not an Inquisition in this country

during the great war between the North and the South? Were not men put in prison because they dared to express their ideas in this matter, both North and South?

guiltless Protestants are allowed to cast stones, there will not be many hurt. I have travelled all over this country and Canada, and I find bad men in every Church; even among the Protestant clergy we find some very bad characteristics.

CLOSING TRIBUTE.

The Father then closed with this tribute to the young communicants of St. Xavier's Church :

I was very much delighted this morning at the 7 o'clock Mass. My heart expanded with joy, and I was happy to see such a grand crowd of men going to Communion. I am sure that the angels of God were delighted with it, and that the blessed Mary smiled upon you as her adopted sons; and I hope you will all endeavor to spread the faith all over the world by your good example, by your purity, and by your practical religion; for thus only can you secure the blessed joy the Saviour has promised to those who believe and are baptized, namely, that they shall be saved-those who have practical religion; for faith without works 18 dead. Our faith must be animated by charity -charity that induces to the observance of the commandments and is guided by the pre-

sence of the Holy Ghost. May the blessing of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost descend upon and remain with you

for ever. Amen.

Cardinal McCloskey on Irish Distress

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York delivered himself of a great and impressive truth on Saturday last when he suggested that the saving of human lives. imperiled by existing distress and an impending famine, was before and beyond any sentimental effort at political amelioration. In his interview with Mr. Peter O'Leary, the Cardinal deplored the fact that the excitement begotten of the Land agitation in Ireland seemed to overshadow for a time the more immediate claims of a starving people; and while studiously avoiding any condemnation of the Irish movement in its political aspects, the plain interpretation of his words is that the romance of the Paruell policy-the romance, that is, comparatively -should yield to the realities of the demands of hunger, cold and pakedness. In this all sensible men will agree. No patriot, and certainly no philanthropist, will gainsay the assertion that the preservation of human life has the first claim on human effort. All other ills can bide their legitimate time for amendment, but the cvil that car-

ries famine and fever in its train cannot await the tedious process of parliamentary discussion or hillside agitation. The Cardinal in his observations suggestively implies the course of action to meet Arch his approval. In London,

Jottings of the Times.

Skilled artisans who may meditate emigration to Australia ought to know that there are thousands of their class out of work in the Australian cities. Indeed the distress is heartrending.

We have now the Zulu version of the killing of Prince Louis Napoleon, and, just as we expected, there were only eight savages in the party that attacked Carey's troop. Fright magnified the foe, and lent fleetness to the flight.

His Holiness the Pope has been presented with an offering of £600 from the diocese of Cork. £8,000 as Peter's Pence, from the diocese of Cambrai, £362 on the part of Mgr. Aneiros, Archbishop of Buenos Ayres, and £100 on behalf of the Bishop of Avila, in Spain.

The Liverpool Mercury understands "that the Earl of Derby has addressed a lengthy epistle to a near relative, giving his reasons not only for resigning his position in the Conservative Government, but abandoning the Conservative party and throwing his influence in Lancashire on to the Liberal side."

The Travailleur, Radical sheet of Montpelier, has not its responsible director into trouble. At the suit of three plaintiffs, who complained of defamation, he was condemned to fines aggregating to 5,000 francs, and imprisonment extending over two months. Need we say that the Travailleur has taken leave of the public?

The Empress Eugenie went through France by permission of the president, to attend the leathbed of her mother, the Countess de Montijo; but before she could reach her dectiontian the Countess passed away. Another beavy blow to an already sorely-tried woman. Surely the widow of Napoleon the Third has had need of patience.

Touching the negociations between the Holy See and France, the *Italia* stated that the Pope was willing to sacrifice the Jesuits to obtain concessions on other points of Ferry's measure. The Osservatore Romano rejoins that the assertion is utterly devoid of foundation. The Holy Father will never approve of any project tending to the exclusion

Whatever the distress in Ireland, the export of cattle continues as briskly as ever. Recently there were sent to England 21,757 cows, 15 554 sheep, and 14,696 pigs in one week. The cows alone would furnish a meal each to 21,-750,000 adults, the sheep to 1,555,400, and the pigs to perhaps 3,000,000; so that in one week flesh meat enough left Ireland to far more than provide a dinner for every man, woman, and

or the memorial to the late Cardinal Cullen the form of a national cathedral in Dublin, equal to the mediaval structures in England or on the Continent England or on the Continent. Towards this bishop of Westminster had invited the temobject Mr. E.D Gray M P. has promised £1, perance societies in the great metropolis to take action, and, this done, Cardinal Manning 500, and other Catholic noblemen and gentleissued a pastoral to the clergy of the archdiomen have signified their willingness to concese to aid in the good work. Here, Cardinal tribute largely. McCloskey indicates a like course, throwing The London correspondent of a Liverpool out the hint that the temperance and other daily contemporary, in a recent letter, Irish organizations should take the initiative, told his readers that the tower of Cologne and certainly more than hinting that then the Church, through its minis-Cathedral will be the highest in the world, and then, for the information of antiquarians ters, would take the proper stand with the appends the altitudes of several other spires. people. We trust that the suggestion Considering that antiquarians had an opporwill not be lost. It is all well to hold pretunity of reading all his figures and a few liminary meetings for a Parnell reception, more in most of the papers of last week, we are disposed to think he must have been exto organize committees to give welcome and hospitality to the chosen leader of the Irish ceedingly hard up for material. cause-though, from all appearances, such reception will not be rendered necessary in An inhabitant of Palermo, Catafalmo da Cefalu, who was captured by five brigands, the near future-but the first claim is for the has been found dead in a cave of Monte Pelsuffering people, as Cardinal McCloskey so pithily puts in. We do not undervalue that legrino, his head cut off and the body shockingly mutilated. The brigands had demanded national feeling which would tender its best 200,000f. ransom, but on the family declaring gratulations to a prominent patriot; but we their inability to collect more than 7,000f., they ultimately agreed to take 8,500f., which attach more importance to the humanity that would send relief to the bedsides of the fawas accordingly sent; but the recipients kept mine and fever stricken. By all means give it all themselves, whereupon the accomplices Charles Stewart Parnell a greeting in America worthy of the man and his cause; who guarded the prisoner resolved to murder him. Nearly all the culprits are in custody. but let not the enthusiasm in this regard overshadow the paramount claims of the poor Mr. Gladstone has entered upon the Midlothian campaign, and our Scottish friends are so proud of his presence amongst them that General MacPherson's partial failure in his they are making his progress an ovation. It is not easy to judge, however, whether there is a reaction in that region or not. Scotland generally catches the same political impres-TORONTO, December 12 .- Trickett still desion as England, as was shown in 1868 and clines to allow Hanlan anything for expenses, in 1874, and though Mr. Gladstone's great but is willing to row him for \$10,000. An great influence may give him a good chance Australian gentleman paid \$65 for a Cable in Midlothian it remains to be seen whether message to Hanlan and never received an the country at large will be moved by his persuasive orations. Hanlan's course in giving Courtney another Some of the Manchester newspapers have chance is not favourably viewed by his friends ecently beaten their American contemporaries here, who think he is a fool to waste more in their powers of invention. During the last time over the Union Springs man. Hanlan is building a capacious and handsome summonth or two they have given accounts of Fenian meetings of an extraordinary characmer hotel on the site where his old home ters, which they alleged took place in the formerly stood. His homestead, with which city, the "speeches" at the gatherings being reported at length. We have heard curious the people of Ontario presented him, will be built about half a mile away in a most favstories of the origin of these reports, but we ourable and pretty locality on the Island, are told that the meetings never took place, and consequently that the speeches reported never could have been made. Have our contemporaries any explanation to offer of this strange circumstance? It will be interesting to our army men to learn the details just published of the rations given the British soldier in the field. A pound of bread, a pound of fresh meat, half a pound of fresh vegetables, three-quarters of a pound of flour, and, at the discretion of the commanding officer and medical staff, a pint of porter or half a gill of spirits for the daily ration. As it is not always practicable to obtain bread, fresh meat, or fresh vegetables, three-quarters of a pound of biscuit, flour or rice are to be considered equivalent to the ration of bread, a pound of salt meat or threequarters of a pound of preserved meat may be substituted for the fresh meat ration, and two ounces of preserved vegetables, one ounce of compressed vegetables, or a quarter of a pound good request and 6d to 1s per sack dearer.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE

TERMS: 61.50 per sman

VICEROY OF INDIA.

A Native Fires Twice at Lord Lyttem without effect-The Criminal is Arrested-The Queen Congratulates the Viceroy on His Escape.

CALCUTTA, December 13 .--- Intense excitement was created here this afternoon by the attempted assassination of the Viceroy, Lord Lytton. His Lordship had just returned to this city by railway from the frontier, and was met and welcomed at the station by a large gathering of his friends. After the customary greetings were over the party entered their carriages, which were in waiting, and proceeded on their way to the Vice-regel Palace. They had gone but a short distance when a pistol shot, fired by some

person in the crowd which lined the streets, was heard, the ball passing immediately over the head of the Vicero' who occupied the rear seat of his carris' 1'he first shot was followed almost immediately by another, which passed completely over the second car-

The horses were brought to a standriage. still by the drivers, and the populace gathered near them, increasing the excitement with their shouts and cries for revenge. Everything was at once thrown into Babel-like confusion ; the members of Lord Lytton's staff dashed among the crowd determined to find the assassin if possible. Fortunately one

of them succeeded in arresting the man who had fired the shots. He proved to be a native, and was or pretended to be considerably intoxicated. He was sur-rounded by the throng, and immediately hurried to prison, to wait sobriety and investigation. No one was injured by the shots, which were aimed too high to do execution. Immediately after the arrest of the would-be assassin, the Vice-regal party proceeded to the palace, where they arrived without any further molestation. No attempt at rescue was made by the native population, although no end of threatening utterances were heard directed at the Viceroy, English officers and all British authorities. The city is thoroughly aroused over the event, and there is a very lively discussion from the work of public instruction of the most meritorious teaching body. Government circles and among people of the mercantile classes. The native population are loud in their expressions of their abhorrence of the murderous act, and the nativo nobility and gentry are especially extravagant in their denunciations. But among English residents in the city it has intonsified and brought into strong relief the anxiety which has long existed. A repetition of the scenes of mutiny of 1847 has for some time been a sort of probability. The Queen, immediately

Dearly beloved friends: The blessed Saviour has foretold those who believe in Him, those who shall follow the religion which He came to establish should be persecuted, caluminated, slandered and misrepre-sented; for, says He, "The disciple is not above the Master, and if they have persecuted, the Master so they will also persecute the disciple." It is therefore the lot of the Catholic Church forever to be persecuted calumniated and slandered ; and we see that this prophecy of the blessed Saviour has been fulfilled. Hardly had the Church of Jesus been ushered into existence than she was surrounded by hosts of enemies, who declared she must be destroyed, and even raised armies to crush this rising church, by the order of pagan emperors, by the sanction of high priests and the magistrates, Levices and scribes, and the doctors of the law. She was assailed by the sophistry of philosophers, and the intrigues of the learned, and even the emblems of death were employed for 300 years to crush out the rising Church of Jesus Christ.

It is computed by historians that during the first 300 years of the existence of the Catholic Church 20,000,000 people died as marty1s for the holy Catholic faith; and when Constantine the Great was converted, and became the first Christian Emperor, there was granted the people the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, and by that there was freedom of thought in the Roman Empire. Yet there was persecution in other parts of the world against the religion of Jesus Christ. And so it has been for the last 1846 years-the period of the existence of the holy religion; and when there was peace for the Church in one country there was persecu-

tion in another—just as it is to day. Now in this country we enjoy freedom of thought and can worship God according to the dictates of conscience; but while we enjoy it here there is persecution elsewhere.

SECRET SOCIETIES ARE CHURCH ENEMIES.

There is a fearful persecution, as you all know, going on against the Church in Prussia, Switzerland, Italy,South America and Mexico. In the latter country it is not pagans, infidels or Protestants that are persecuting the Church there, but it is secret societics, which is more particularly the case in Mexico, where, not long ago, three hundred Sisters of Charity were banished from the land. All these Sisters of Charity were ladles of the highest respectability, and yet they were banished from the land. And why ? Because it was said they were dangerous to the country. What ! Three hundred meek women dangerous to a country; surely they must be a very weak Government to be afraid of 300 poor women.

These secret societies are now the strong enemies of the Church, and are doing all the mischief against it in Italy, Switzerland and South America. Hence, the prophecy of the blessed Saviour has been fulfilled, and even in blessed Saviour has been funned, and even in this country, where we have at least, from the Government, freedom of religion and con-scionce, the prophecy of the blessed Saviour is miniled, for here we are calumniated, misrepresented and slandered, and doctrines attributed to us which in reality we abhor.

na a substanti da angla na angla na angla sa an Ang manga sa angla na angla sa angla sa

tory that the Catholic Church has been the educator of the whole civilized world, not only in religion and morality, but in science, literature and art; and when Protestantism fell like an avalanche on these things with its armies, it was the Catholic Church that preserved them, and with a holy patience instructed the people in that civilzation of which we now boast. The monasteries, colleges and universities of the Catholic Church enlightened Europe and prepared her for the discovery of the new route to India and spread civilization over the world. During those ages which Protestants are pleased to call the dark ages education of the most bencficial character was diffused by means of the Universites even more universal in those countries than at the present day."

This is the testimony of a New England preacher, who, by the grace of God, has now become a Catholic.

But need we go to Europe to be convinced of the zeal that the Catholic Church has for the education and enlightenment of the world? No; we can see right here in the United States what strides the Catholic Church is making in the spread of education throughout the country. There is hardly a city in the United States but has its college or university, its academy, and we may say that there is hardly a church but has its parochial schools. A few years ago, in New England, they were alarmed at the spread of Catholicism, and the people in Massachusetts said if the Catholics keep increasing in that way they will soon have the country, and so we will, we hope, by the grace

of God. (Laughter.) "But," say the Protestants, "what will become of us if the Catholic become the lead-ing religion in the country ?" Why. nothing atall. Don't be anxious. You will then be just as free as now, and just as happy—and, perhaps, happier than now, for the Catholic religion is

NOT A PERSECUTING RELIGION.

And that is another idea the Protestants have which is erroneous. The Catholic Church abhors persecution for conscience sake, and she never tries to force people into her ranks. She works hard to convince the people of the error of their heresies, but she does it by reasoning and arguments, not by the sword. Well, if that is so, what about St. Bartholomew's night in Paris? That was a conspiracy against the lawful Government of France, Admiral Coligni, who had murdered a duke, wrote a very rebelilous letter to King Oharles IX, in which he said : "If you don't declare war against Spain, I and my partisans will be obliged to wage war against you;" and he had actually formed a conspiracy against the King and against his family, and that they should all be assasinated with the exception of Prince Conde, who was a violent Huguenot (Calvinist Presbyterian), and whom they intended to make King of France. This conspiracy was discovered, and the King give orders that the chief conspirators should be put to death, and so Admiral Coligni and his co-conspirators chief conspirators should be put to death, and so Admiral Coligni and his co-conspirators to the number of 151 were put to death, on that night in Paris, 1572. In the morning that night in Paris, 1572. In the morning that night in Paris, 1572. In the morning the King gave orders to the Governors of the Ring gave orders to the Governors of the number of prevent the rising up of citizens France to prevent the rising up of citizens

Every government has a right to protect itself, and confirm its establishment. There were two tribunals in the Inquisition-one ecclesiastical and the other civil. The ecclesiastical tribunal was composed of clorgymen but what had clergymen to do with the Inquisition? Their duty was to decide doctrinal points, after which they harded the offender over to the civil tribunal, and the latter inflicted the punishment. Every heretic was punished by civil law, not only in Spain, but all through Europe. The Church never approved of the cruelties that were inflicted, and many of the Popes have remonstrated and condemned them, and have even threatened that if they did not stop them, the parties responsible would be excommunicated.

But does not history tell us that wherever Protestantism was introduced and had the majority that they instituted the same cruelties? All through England and Holland the adherents of the Church were racked and punished. You have heard the stories around your winter fires, from your ancestors, how they suffered in Ireland and Germany.

IDOLATRY.

It is said we violate the command of God which says we shall not make any graven images. To this I say we do not have them to worship, any more than the Protestant does who keeps a picture of his father and mother. We have those images because we love the persons they represent.

Nor do we bow down to or worship them We have them merely as souvenirs, and surely we have the same light to be courteous to those representations of the first persons who lived on the earth as the living have who gracefully bow to one another on the streets. Protestants find a great deal to complain of because we have so much to say about the "Blessed Virgin Mary." If they will read their bibles they will find that the mother of Jesus was so styled in its pages, and why should not the mother of the Son of God, who represents the noblest, sweetest and grandest life be called "blessed?" Suppose it was possible for the mother of George Washington to come to St. Louis, what crowds would come out to see her? Now, have we not as good a right to honor the mother of our Saviour, who was infinitely above the mother of Washington 🙎

In view of these things, well may the Protestants say, "What in the world is going to become of us? Here we are half Papists. Every Protestant who reads his bible must read "Hail Mary," for it is there in the first chapter of St Luke's gospel ? Our Protestant friends are just like the fools of old, "They have eyes, but they see not; ears they have, but hear not; and mouths, but they speak not" It is only when they hear the "Hail Mary" of the Catholics that they find faultwith what they have read over and over again in their own bibles.

AGAINST REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

And this republic, probably, owes its exis-against citizens, and to punish with death all those who engaged in exciting. Catholics' to those who engaged in exciting to this office.

in Ireland, --- N. Y. Star.

answer, either by wire or post.

west.

HANLAN'S FUTURE.

The Australian Match.

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

The Truth Leaking Out-Gravity of the Situation.

London, December 15.-A despatch from Cabul says the discovery of papers at Cabul, exposing Russian intrigues in Afghanistan, is confirmed.

NEW YORK, December 14.-The Tribune's London special says the gravity of the Cabul news arouses military and political approhensions that, owing to rigid censorship, the whole truth is unknown. The Liberal journals frankly say that Roborts is fighting for life. His whole force of 5,000 is pitted against the entire Afghan army, whose strength is unknown. It is believed Roberts will overcome the present attack, as he holds a strongly fortified position about Cabul, but unless he is victorious an insurrection in Cabul is certain. Candahar is also threatened by 11,000 troops advancing from Herat. The Times urges the Government to abandon Afghanistan after a crushing resistance. The Standard gives the same counsel The public is uneasy from daily accumulating evidence that merciless cruelties have been perpetrated on the Afghans.

CALCUTTA, December 14 .-- General Roberts telegraphs a confirmation of the report of attempt on Friday to capture the ridge above Bala Hissar at Cabul. On Saturday morning General Baker attacked the Afghan position with two and a half regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and eight guns, and captured the hill, driving the Afghans from all their positions. A letter dated Candahar, 1st instant, says General Stewart had been instructed to send a message to Ayoub Khan, the Afghan commander at Herat, requiring him to hold Herat in the name of the British Governmen,t and threatening the advance thither of the British in case of his failure to do so.

General Roberts telegraphs from Cabul on the 13th instant that the enemy have been defeated on all sides, but, notwithstanding lheir heavy losses, parties of Afghans still remain in the neighborhood. General Reberts had announced his intention to attack on the 18th instant unless these parties dispersed. The total British loss during the three days' fighting was 43 killed, including six officers, 6 wounded, of whom 10 were officers.

-Last Friday's leading Liverpool grain circular says :--- "The grain trade exhibits a further progressive improvement. At the provincial markets both English and foreign wheat was taken readily at an improvement of 1s per qr. Cargoes in all positions show a proportionate improvement. At Liverpool since Tuesday there was a good business in wheat and maize on the spot, both for consumption and speculation at 1d to 2d improvemont on Tuesday's rates. To-day an advance of 2d on all descriptions of wheat, as compared with Tuesday's rates, may be quoted. Millers do not willingly concede the advance, but a fair business was done. Flour was in

commanding a fine view of the Lake to the Catholic Colonisation.

WE have received a number of very interesting and instructive pamphlets from the Catholic Colonization Bureau of St. Paul, Minnesota. This society is under the auspices of Bishop Ireland, a man who has done so much for Irish Catholic colonization, and the secretary is the brilliant Irish literateur, Dillon O'Brien. The location of the present lands for settlement is in Minnesota, Lyon county, and comprises 45,000 acres. There are now The church is said to be opposed to repub- four Catholic colonies in that State. The

STISHN CCELO FIDELIS

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

To Death.

Julia

2

Thou art very, very near me, Death, dark angel of death, I welcome thee with my last breath, Listen, then, and hear me. They have wronged thee in all ages, They call thee a tyrant storn. Thy healing touch they spurn Tho' flercest angulan rages.

2

They understand. not the healing Thou bringest—the wonderful calm The peace—the heavenly balm Thou pourest on sorest feeling.

They look on me with sorrow, And, hiding their faces, weep. They know that I shall sleep In thy cold arms to-morrow.

My mother's heart is breaking To think of my early doom, Decay, dissolution-the tomb-The pain of the lost forsaking.

But thou, O death, shalt take me, As tenderly to thy breast As she when in cradied rest, And naught shalt thou suffer to wake n

Let her think of a mound of roses, Fragmant and fair, and white, Making a bower of delight That o'er a tired sleeper closes.

Sweet shall be that slumber, Sweet shall be that sumser, where feathery mosses creen, Painless, and calm, and deep. Thro' years and years without number. E. C. M.

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE.

"I'm sure on't," sniffed Shad. "She's asitting back in her chair, with her face blue, and her mouth open, and her eyes a-staring. I wondered as she didn't screech at me to get up; so I lay abed, and when I went to her her face was like that. And, because I Tiffle. "Though I have been shamefully comes and tells, I'm kicked at and my hair tored out."

"Please, sir, hadn't I better go back with him, and see what it really is?" asked Tifile, as mild now as milk.

"I think you had," replied Mr. Lester, "but step in here an instant first. Shad, you sit down there," added he, pointing to a chair in the hall. Tiffic went in, and closed the door.

" Lady Adelaide and myself have come to the resolution of parting with you, Tible. We have not been satisfied with you for some time, but suffered you to remain until Miss Lester's marriage was over. You will quit the hall this day month."

Tiffle turned her face, growing livid with surprise and anger, from her master's to Lady Adelaide's; both looked calmly resolute. "To pa-pa-part with mel" gasped Tiffle.

"What have I done?"

"What have you done in the way of mischief?" returned Mr. Lester. "Ask your own conscience. But for your underhand plots and wicked doings, I should never have been opposed to my son in the manner I have. A servant, who peers into private places, and listens behind doors and hedges, will no longer suit Danesheld Hall."

"I!--I listen behind hedges!" shrieked Tifile; "when do I go out to listen? It's a lie."

"Tifile! how dare you speak so before your lady? If you have not listened behind hedges yourself, you have taken care that your respectable friend, Mr. Shad, should do it. What is the nature of the connection or relationship between you and Shad?" abruptly concluded Mr. Lester.

The question seemed to drive Tiflle wild. A connection between her and Granny Bean's brat, Shad, she raved, who dared to insinuate it?

"It is of no consequence," replied Mr. Lester. "Remember that you are out of the house this day month. And let me recommend you to drop your favorite employment --- looking and listening---before you try for a situation in another family."

HENRIETTA TEMPLE there, Maria." Shad and Time!" Maria attered. wonder she should have that boy with her. And how strangely she is dressed ! What will mamma say ? "As to her having Shad with her, I have a strong suspicion that that has more right to be with her than with anybody else," said Lord Dane. "What do you mean, William?" mamma şay 💯

Lord Dane only laughed, and there was no time to pursue the theme, for the crowd grew 'denser.

The gates of the castle were thrown open, the entrance was lined with the Dane retainers. Gathering before them stood welcoming friends; Mr. and Lady Adelaide Lester and their children. Wilfred and Edith, Colonel and Miss Bordillion, Miss Dane and others. It was the last appearance of Wilfred Lester and his wife. In a day or two they were to depart from town, an excellent appointment under the Government having been obtained for him through the Dane interest.

The carriage drew up, and as Lord Dane stepped from it there was a flourish of trumpets, and a new and stately flag shot up from the center turret, to wave majestically over the castle. The beams of the departing sun shone upon it, and acclammations rent air.

A few hasting greetings to relatives, and then William turned his final bows of thanks to the crowd. He was interrupted by a yellow bonnet, which had pushed through the ranks and planted itself before him.

"Here's wishing of your lordships every happiness in life, and the same to your lordship's lady," curtaied the false and brassy used and abused, and turned out of my place since your lordship's departure, I'm not one to bear malice, and says I to Shad. We'll go up with the rest, and offer our kingretilations this onspicious day to Lord and Lady

Dane. "Lord and Lady Dane beg to thank you," was William's response, somewhat coldly spoken.

"And I've taken up my residence in the cottage which was Granny Bean's having accumulated enough for a small indepindince," answered Tifile. "And if I can serve your lord or ladyship in anyway, I shall be gratified to do it."

"Have you taken to Shad, as well as to the cottage ?" pursued William.

Not being "Yes, my lord, I have. ashamed to acknowledge in the faces of inemies that he's mine," was the assured response

"The best thing that could be done with Shad would be to send him to a reformatory; the next best place for him would be a school," returned Lord Dane. "I promised the boy I would do something for him, and he must be rescued from his present vagabond life, if he is to escape utter ruin. I am ready to place him at an industrial school, where he will be taught to earn a living, and where what good may be in him will be brought out.

" And it's with thanks to your lordship's intintions, but I don't intind to do myself the pleasure of accepting them," spoke Tiffle, in a tone of resentment "" Shad's no more a vagabond than other folks, and he'll stop and have his abode with me, and no powershall tear us apart."

Shad melted into tears and whined out a chorus, one eye turned up to Lord Dane, the other down to Tifile. He'd do almost anything his lordship wanted of him, that he couldn't leave his dear mother Mrs. Tiffle.

" Very well said Lord Dane to Tiffle. u T am ready and willing to rescue him from the temptation to evil, if you refuse, and then allow Shad to run into the evil to break the Then out broke Tiffle, her rage mastered her, and she was as a very fiend let loose. I shall surely punish him. And mark her and she was as a very fiend let loose. I shall have him watched. I shall suffer her and she was a very fiend let loose. I shall have him watched. I shall suffer her and she was a very fiend let loose. I shall have him watched. I shall suffer her and she was a very fiend let loose. I have him watched. I shall suffer her and she was a very fiend let loose. I have him watched her approved by the father, he was soon after her and she was the she was soon after her approved by the father approved by the she was soon after her and she was the she was soon after her approved by the father approved by the she was soon after her approv

VELES. BY THE RIGHT HON. B. DISBAELI.

The estates of the family, on their restoration, had not been entailed; but; until Sir Ferdinand no head of the house had abused the confidence of his ancestors, and the vast possessions of the house of Armine had descended unimpaired; and unimpaired, so far as he was concerned, Sir Ratcliffe determined they should remain. Although, by the sale of the estates, not only the encumbrances and liabilities might have been discharged, but to sniff the air and recall their bloom, here himself left in possession of a moderate inde-pendence, Sir Ratcliffe at once resolved to durance, had struggled successfully even part with nothing. Fresh sums were raised for the payment of the debts, and the mortgages now consumed nearly the whole rental of the lands on which they were secured. Sir Batcliffe obtained for himself only an annuity of three hundred per annum, which he pre-sented to his mother, in addition to the small portion which she had received on her first marriage; and for himself, visiting Armine Place for the first time, he roamed for a few days with sad complacency about that magnificent demesne, and then, taking down from the walls of the magnificent hall the sabre with which his father had defeated the Imperial host, he embarked for Cadiz, and shortly after his arrival obtained a commis-

sion in the Spanish service. Although the hereditary valour of the Armines had descended to their forlorn representative, it is not probable that, under any circumstances, Sir Ratcliffe would have risen to any eminence in the country of his temporary adoption. His was not one of those minds born to command and to create; and his temper was too proud to serve and to solicit. His residence in Spain was not altogether without satisfaction. It was during this sojourn that he gained the little knowledge of life and human nature he possessed and the creed and solemn manners of the land harmonized with his faith and habits. Among these strangers, too, the proud young Englishman felt not so keenly the degradation of his house; and sometimes, though his was not the fatal gift of imagination, sometimes he indulged in day dreams of its rise. Unpractised in business, and not gifted with that intuitive quickness which supplies experience and often baffles it, Ratcliffe Armine who had not quitted the domestic hearth even for the purpose of education, was yet fortunate enough to possess a devoted friend ; and this was Father Glastonbury, his tutor, and confessor to his mother. It was to him that Sir Ratcliffe intrusted the management of his affairs, with a confidence which was deserved; for Father Glastonbury sympathised with all his feelings, and was so wrapped up in the in polished circles, but she had fortunately glory of the family, that he had no greater ambition in life than to become their historiographer, and had been for years employed in amassing materials for a great work dedicated to their celebrity.

When Ratcliffe Armine had been absent about three years his mother died. Her death was quite unexpected. She had not fulfilled two-thirds of the allotted period of the Psulmist, and in spite of many sorrows she was still beautiful. Glastonbury, who communicated to him the intelligence in a letter, in which he vainly attempted to suppress his own overwhelming affliction, counselled his immediate return to England, if but for a season; and the unhappy Ratcliffe followed his advice. By the death of his mother, Sir Ratcliffe Armine became possessed, for the first time, of a small but still an independent income; and having paid a visit, soon after his return to his native country, to a Catholic nobleman to whom his acquaintance had been of some use when travelling in Spain, he became enamoured of one of his daughters,

tected a limit. Sometimes you wandered in those arched and winding walks dear to pensive spirits; sometimes you emerged on a plot of turf, blazing in the sunshine, a small and bright savannah, and gazed with wonder on the group of black and mighty cedars that rose from its centre, with their sharp and spreading foliage. The beautiful and the vast blended together; and the moment after you had beheld with delight a bed of geraniums or of myrtles, you found youtself in an am-phitheatre of Italian pines. A strange exotio perfume filled the air; you trod on the flowers of other lands; and shrubs and plants, that usually are only trusted from their conservatories, like sultanas from their jalousies, against northern winters, and wantoned now in native and unpruned luxuriance. Sir Ferdinand, when he resided in Armine, was accustomed to fill these pleasure grounds with macaws and other birds of gorgeous plumage's but these had fled away with their master, all but some swans which still floated on the surface of a lake, which marked the centre of this paradise.

In the remains of the ancient seat of his fathers, Sir Ratcliffe Armine and his bride now sought a house. The principal chamber of Armine Place was a large irregular room, with a low but richly-carved oaken roof, studded with achievements. This apartment was lighted by the oriel window we have mentioned, the upper panes of which con-tained some ancient specimens of painted glass, and having been fitted up by Sir Ferdinand as a library, contained a collection of valuable books. From the library you en-

tered through an arched door of glass into a small room, of which, it being much out of repair when the family arrived, Lady Armine had seized the opportunity of gratifying her taste in the adornment. She had hung it with some old-fashioned pea-gread damask, that exhibited to advantage several copies of Spanish paintings by herself, for she was a skilful artist. The third and remaining chamber was the dining room, a somewhat gloomy chamber, being shadowed by a neigh-bouring chestnut. A portrait of Sir Ferdinand, when a youth, in a Venetian dress, was suspended over the old-fashioned fire-place; and opposite hung a fine hunting piece by Schneiders. Lady Armine was an amiable and accomplished women. She had enjoyed advantage of a foreign education under the inspection of a cautious parent; and a residence on the Continent, while it had afforded her many graces, had not, as unfortunately sometimes is the case, divested her of those more substantial though less showy qualities of which a husband knows the value. She was pious and dutiful; her manuers were graceful, for she had visited courts and mixed not learnt to affect insensibility as a system, or to believe that the essence of good breeding consists in showing your fellow-creatures that you despise them. Her cheerful temper solaced the constitutional gloom of Sir Rat-

cliffe, and indeed had originally won his heart, even more than her remarkable beauty; and while at the same time she loved a country life, she possessed in a lettered taste, in a beautiful and highly cultivated voice, and in a scientific knowledge of music and of painting, all those resources which prevent retirement from degenerating into loneliness. Her foibles, if we must confess that she was not faultless, endeared her to her husband, for her temper reflected his own pride, and she possessed the taste for splendour which was also his native mood, although circumstances had compelled him to stifle its gratification.

Love, pure and profound, had alone prompted the union between Ratcliffe Armine and Constance Grandison. Doubtless, like all of her race, she might have chosen amid the wealthiest of the Catholic nobles and gentry tion. Yet Father Glastonbury was an univer- sources so numerons that they were sure he one who would have been proud to have min- | sal favourite, and ever a welcome guest. In

dreams

taste.

mined to make a garden.

without sending an invitation.

write to Father Glastonbury to-day.'

like him, dear Constance.'

'I wish,' said her affectionate husband. as

'Let us ask him, dear Ratcliffe; and, per-

haps, for such a friend we have already al-

lewed too great a space of time to elapse

Why, we are so happy,' said Sir Ratcliffe,

smiling ; 'and yet Father Glastonbury is the

best creature in the world. I hope you will

he toiled with delight in her service, 'I wish,

my dear Constance, that Father Glastonbury

was here; he was such a capital gardener.'

been educated at a college of Jesuits in France, and had entered at an early iperiod of life, in and had entered at an early iperiod of life in the service of the Catholic Onden whose communion his family had never quitted. At college young Histonbury had been alike distinguished for his assiduous talents and for the externe beneviolence of his disposition. His was one of those minds to which refine-ment is natural, and which learning and experience never deprive of simplicity. Apparently his passions were not violent ; perhaps they were restrained by his profound piety. Next to his devotion, Father Glaston-bury was most remarkable for his taste. The magnificent temples in which the mysteries of the Deity he worshipped were celebrated, developed the latent predisposition for the beautiful, which became almost the master sentiment of his life. In the inspired and inspiring paintings that crowned the altars of the churches and the cathedrals in which he ministered, Father Glastonbury first studied this heart should be counted a very fortunate art; and it was as he glided along the solemn shade of those Gothic aisles, gazing on the brave groining of the vaulted roots, whose deep and sublime shadows so beautifully contrasted with the sprinkling shrines and the delicate chantries below, that he first imbibed that passion for the architecture of the middle ages that afterwards led him on many a pleasant pilgrimage with no better companions than a wallet and a sketch-book. Indeed, so sensible was Glastonbury of the influence of the early and constant scenes of his youth on have seen the old Place before? Take care of his imagination, that he was wont to trace his the step. I say, Constance,' said Ratcliffe. in love of heraldry, of which he possessed a re-markable knowledge, to the emblazoned win-wife, 'how do you like him ?' dows that perpetuated the memory and the

achievements of many a pious founder. When Father Glastonbury was about 21 years af age, he unexpectedly inherited from an uncle a sum which, though by no means considerable, was for him a sufficient independence; and as no opening in the service of the Church at this moment afforded itself, which he considered it a duty to pursue, he determined to gratify that restless feeling which seems inseparable from the youth of men gifted with fine sensibilities, and which probably arises in an unconscious desire to quit the common-place and to discover the ideal. He wandered on foot throughout the whole of Switzerland and Italy; and, after more than three years' absence, returned to England with several thousand sketches, and a complete Alpine Hortus Siccus. In the next seven years the life of Father Glastonbury was nearly equally divided between the duties of his sacred profession and the gratification of his simple and elegant tastes. He resided had not been long a guest at Armine before Sir principally in Lancashire, where he became Ratcliffe and his lady could not refrain from librarian to a Catholic nobleman of the highest rank, whose notice he had first attracted by publishing a description of His Grace's residence, illustrated by his drawings. The among them. His benevolent and placid duke, who was a man of fine taste and antiquarian pursuits, and an exceedingly bene- the entire affection which he evidently volent person, sought Father Glastonbury's acquaintance in consequence of the publica- name, and for everything that related tion, and from that moment a close and cherished intimacy subsisted between them.

In the absence of the family, however, remained for him still the abbeys and the minsters of the West of England, a subject on which he was very eloquent. Father Glastonbury performed all these excursions on foot, armed been known to quit a house occasionally with-

prepared to love you as much as myself. O! my dear Glastonbury, you; have no idea how happy I am. She is a perfect angel.' I am sure of it,' said Fathr Glastonbury

seriously. Sir Ratcliffe hurried his intor along. 'Here a my best triend, Constance, he eagerly ex. claimed, flady Armine rose and welcomed f ather Glaston bury very cordially. (Your pre-sence, my dear sir has, I assure you, been long desired by both of us, she said, with a delight ful smile.

ful smile. 'No compliments, believe me,' added Sir Ratcliffe : - Constance never pays compliments, She fixed upon your own room herself. She always calls it Father Glastonbury's room." -Ahl madam,' said Father Glastonbury, lay. ing his hand very gently on the shoulder of Sir Ratcliffe, and meaning to say something felicitous, 'I know this dear youth well; and

I have always thought whoever could claim woman. 'And such the possessor esteems herself.'

replied Lady Armine, with a smile.

Sir Ratcliffe, alter a quarter of an hour or so had passed in conversation, said: "Come, Father Glastonbury, you arrived in a good time, for dinner is at hand. Let me show you to your room. I fear you have had a hot day's journey. Thank God we are together again. Give me your staff; I will take care of It; no fear of that. So, this way. You

'Very much indeed.'

- 'But do you really ?'
- "Really, truly."

'Angel!' exclaimed the gratified Ratcline.

LIFE is adventurous. Events are perpetually occurring, even in the calmness of domestic existence, which change in an instant the whole train and tenor of our thoughts and feelings, and often materially influence our fortunes and our character. It is strange, and sometimes as profitable as it is singular, to recall our state on the eve of some acquaintance which transfigures our being; with some man whose philosophy revolutionises our mind; with some woman whose charms metamorphose our career. These retrospective meditations are fruitful of self-knowledge.

The visit of Father Glastonbury was one of those incidents which, from the unexpected results that they occasion, swell into events. He mutually communicating to each other the gratification they should feel could Father Glastonbury be induced to cast his lot temper, his many accomplishments, and entertained for everybody that bore the to the fortunes of Armine, all pointed him out as a friend alike to be cherished and to be valued. Under his auspices the garden Father Glastonbury found time for many ex- of the fair Constance soon flourished ; his cursions; by means of which he at last com- | taste guided her pencil, and his voice accompleted drawings of all our cathedrals. There panied her lute. Sir Ratcliffe, too, thoroughly enjoyea his society; Glastonbury was with him the only link, in life, between the present and the past. They talked over old times : ogether; and somowful recollections lost their only with an ashen staff which he had cut in bitterness, from the tenderness of his sympa-his early trazels, and respecting which he thetic reminiscences. Sir Ratcliffe, too, was was superstitious; so that he would have no | conscious of the value of such a companion more thought of journeying without his stick than most other people without their hat. In-deed, to speak truth, Father Glastonbury has way. He was aware that young people, and out that necessary appendage, for, from living much alone, he was not a little absent; but times to being alone; and his friends, in his instead of piquing himself on such eccen- absence, never felt that he was neglected, betricities, they ever occasioned him mortifica- | cause his pursuits were so various and his rewas employed and amused.

gled his life with hers; but, with a soul not his journeys he had no want of hosts; for In the pleasaunce of Armine, at the termin insensible to the splendid accidents of exist- there was not a Catholic family which would ation of a long turfen avenue of purple In the pleasaunce of Armine, at the termin-

She abused her master, she insulted Lady Adelaide. The servants came flocking in astonishment, and Mr. Lester put her out of the house there and then, paying her on the spot the balance of her wages due. She bestowed some benedictions, more loud than holy, upon the hall, as she flounced out of it, pulling Shad with her.

Sure enough Granny Dean was dead. Tiffly took up her residence in the hut, announcing that she should remain in it for the future, and boasting that she had well feathered her nest, and could live in comfort. What was to become of Shad? people asked. But, alas! that young gentleman turned out to be the offspring of Tiffle. It came to light through some recent revelations of Granny Bean's. Tiffe at first denied it with glowing indignation, but when she found her denial was only laughed at, then she turned upon them and brazened it out.

" Well, he was ; and she was proud of him, thera!" Well she might be, for he was the very image of herself.

The sun was sinking beyond the sea on one of the evenings in June, its last rays illumining a busy scene. What could be going on at Danesheld? It seemed as though all its population had dressed themselves in gala clothes, and had turned out to crowd the heights. Anxiously were their eyes directed to the farther extremity of the road; and as a carriage wound round the corner iuto view, symptoms of excitement arose. It was a chariot and four, its panels bearing the Dane arms and coronet. Inside it sat Lord Dane and his wife. They were returning from their bridal tour. Simultaneously with the sight of the chariot to the crowd, came the sight of the crowd to the inmates of the chariot.

"What can this mean?" exclaimed Lord Dane, in the surprise of the moment. " Look Maria !"

No need to ask long what it was, or why they had assembled there, for the low murmured tones of greeting grew into deep and heartfelt shouts-" Welcome home to Lord and Lady Dane!" The carriage advanced at a foot-pace; it could not get on quicker, unless it had crushed the people; and Lord Dane bowed on all sides, the frank smiles on his handsome face pleasing the shouters as much as the bows.

"William, I do believe that everybody is here I" exclaimed Maria, as rich and pcor high and low, were caught sight of in turn "There's your friend, Ben Beecher."

Lord Dane looked out till he caught his eye and gave him an especial smile and bow all to himself. Ben reddened with pride.

"And there's Sophie, William! Do look! She is shaking her bandkerchief! And there's Mr. Apperly shouting himself hoarse. How kind they all are !"

Maria stopped, for at that moment a lovely bonquet was dashed into the carriage, nearly catching her on the cheek. She took it up, laughed, and leaned forward.

Thank you, thank you, Sophie!" for it had come from Mrs. Ravensbird.

A few paces more, and Lord Dane, taking his wife's hand, pointed to a certain spot where stood two people, somewhat apart from each other. A woman in a gay, new scarlet shawl, and gay yellow bonnet. with pink bows inside, and a young gentleman in a suit of corduroy, ornamented with fancy metal buttons,

better think it over, Tifile; and remember that the boy has a soul to be saved."

William turned, and faced the crowd, standing bare-headed, his wife upon his arm. They were cheering themselves deaf. He bowed his acknowledgements, he smiled his thanks; to those immediately around, he spoke them. It was a scene worth depicting. The stately old castle and its waving flag; the hundreds gathered before it in their homage and affection; and the fine young chieftain standing there free and noble, his face lighted by the slanting beams of the sun. As they gazed on his earnest, thoughtful eves, and his brow of intellect ; on his serene features, and the unmistakable expression stamped on themgoodness-they felt that Danesheld, in its lord, would possess a friend. Maria leaned on him, her cheeks blushing, and her eyes wet. Perhaps there was scarcely a dry sye in the crowd, as the last cheers went up-"Long life, peace, and blessing on Lord and Lady Dane!

THE END.

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in the foremost ranks of proprietary remedies

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Lord Grandisan.

AFTER his marriage Sir Ratcliffe determined to reside at Armine. In one of the largest parks in England there yet remained a fragment of a vast Elizabethan pile, that in old days bore the name or Armine Place. When Sir Ferdinand had commenced building Armine Castle, he had pulled down the old mansion, partly for the sake of its site and partly for the sake of its materials. Long lines of turretted and many-windowed walls, tall towers, and lofty arches, now rose in picturesque confusion on the green ascent where heretofore old Sir Walsingham had raised the fair and convenient dwelling, which he justly deemed might have served the purpose of a loag posterity. The hall and chief staircase of the castle and a gallery alone were fin-ished; and many a day had Sir Ferdinand passed in arranging the pictures, the armour, and choice rarities of these magnificent apart-

ments. The cest of the building was a mere shell; nor was it in all parts even roofed in. Heaps of bricks and stone and piles of timber appeared in every direction; and traces of the sudden stoppage of a great work might be observed in the temporary saw-pits still remaining, the sheds for the workmen, and the kilns and furnaces, which never had been removed. Time, however, had stained the neglected towers with an antique tint, and had permitted many a generation of summer birds to build their sunny nests on all the coignes of vantage of the unfinished walls, had exercised a mellowing influence even on these rude accessories, and in the course of years they had been so drenched by the rain, and so buffeted by the wind, and had become so covered with moss and ivy, that they rather added to than detracted from the picturesque character of

the whole mass. A few hundred yards from the castle, but situate on the same verdant rising ground, and commanding, although well sheltered. an extensive view over the wide park, was the fragment of the old Place that we have noticed. The rough and undulating rent which marked the severance of the building was now thickly covered with ivy, which in its gamesome luxuriance had contrived also to climb up a remaining stack of tall chimneys, and to spread over the covering of the large oriel window. This fragment contained a set of pleasant chambers, which, having been occupied by the late baronet, were of course furnished with great taste and comfort; and there was, moreover, accommodation sufficient for a small establishment. Armine Place, before Sir Ferdinand, unfortunatety for his descendants, determined in the eighteenth century on building a feudal castle, had been situate in famous pleasure-grounds, which ex-

tended at the back of the mansion over a spice of some hundred acres. The grounds in the immediate vicinity of the buildings had of course suffered severely, but the far greater portion had only been neglected; and there were some indeed who deemed, as they wandered through the arbor-walks of this enchanting wilderness, that its beauty had been enhanced even by this very neglect. It seemed like a forest in a beautiful romance ; a green and bowery wilderness where Boecacciou would have loved to woo, and Watteau to paint. So artfully had the walks been

planned, that they seemed interminable, not was there a single point in the whole pleasaunce where the keenest eve could have deence, she yielded her heart to one who could repay the rich sacrifice only with devotion. His poverty, his pride, his dangerous and hereditary gift of beauty, his mournful life, his profound antiquary, he possessed also a considerable practical knowledge of the less illustrious lineage, his reserved and romantic mind, had at once attracted her fancy and captivated her heart. She shared all his astemptible musician. His pen, too, was that pirations and sympathised with all his hopes ; of a ready writer; if his sonnets be ever puband the old glory of the house of Armine, and lished, they will rank among the finest in our its revival and restoration, were the object of literature. her daily thoughts, and often of her nightly Father Glastonbury was about 30 when

he was induced by Lady Uarbara Armine to quit a roof where he had passed With these feelings Lady Armine settled herself at her new home, scarcely with a some happy years, and to undertake the educapang that the whole of the park in which she tion of her son Ratcliffe, a child of 8 years of lived was let out as grazing ground, and only age. From this time Father Glastonbury in a trusting, as she beheld the groups of rumigreat degree withdrew himself from his former nating cattle, that the day might yet come connexions, and so completely abandoned his for the antiered tenants of the bowers to reprevious mode of life, that he never quitted sume their shady dwellings. The good man his new home. His pupil repaid him for his zeal and his wife who hitherto had inhabited the rather by the goodness of his disposition and his unblemished conduct, than by any remarkold Place, and shown the castle and the pleasaunce to passing travellers, were, under the jable brilliancy of talents or acquirements; but | cliffe. new order of affairs, promoted to the respec-Ratcliffe, and particularly his mother, were tive offices of serving-man and cook, or butcapable of appreciating Glastonbury; and ler and housekeeper, as they styled themcertain it is, whatever might be the cause, he returned their sympathy with deep emotion, for every thought and feeling of his existence selves in the village. A maiden brought from Grandison to wait on Lady Armine completed the establishment, with her young seemed dedicated to their happiness and prosbrother, who, among numerous duties, perperity. formed the office of groom, and attended to a So great indeed was the shock which he ex pair of beautiful white ponies which Sir Ratperienced at the unexpected death of Lady cliffe drove in a phaeton. This equipage, which was remarkable for its elegance was

Barbara, that for some time he meditated assumming the cowl; and if the absence of the especial delight of Lady Armine, and cerhis pupil prevented the accomplishment of tainly the only piece of splendor in which this project, the plan was only postponed, not Sir Ratcliffe indulged. As for neighborhood, abandoned. The speedy marriage of Sir Rat-Sir Ratcliffe, on his arrival, of course received cliffe followed. Circumstances had prevented a visit from the rector of his parish, and, by Glastonbury from being present at the cerethe courteous medium of this gentleman, he mony. It was impossible for him to retire to the cloister without seeing his pupil. Busisoon occasioned it to be generally understood ness, if not affection, rendered an interview that he was not anxious that the example of his rector should be followed. The intimabetween them necessary. It was equally imtion, in spite of much curiosity, was of course possible for Father Glastonbury to trouble a respected. Nobody called upon the Armines. bride and bridegroom with his presence. When, This happy couple, however, were too much however, three months had elapsed, he began engrossed with their own society to require to believe that he might venture to propose a amusement from any other sources than meeting to Sir Ratcliffe: but while he was yet themselves. The honeymoon was passed in meditating on this step, he was anticipated by wandering in the pleasure grounds, and in the receipt of a letter containing a warm inwendering at their own marvellous happiness. vitation to Armine. Then Lady Armine would sit on a green

It was a beautiful sunshiny afternoon in bank and sing her choicest songs, and Sir June. Lady Armine was seated in front of Ratcliffe repaid her for her kindness by the Place looking towards the park, and busied with her work; while Sir Ratcliffe, stretched speeches softer even than serenades. The arrangement of their dwelling occupied the on the grass, was reading to her the last poem second month ; each day witnessed some feliof Scott, which they had just received from citous yet economical alteration of her creetive the neighbouring town. The third month Lady Armine deter-

'Ratcliffe, my dear,' said Lady Armine, some one approaches.'

'A tramper, Constance?'

' No, no, my love ; rise ; it is a gentlemen.' 'Who can it be?' said Sir Ratcliffe, rising; perhaps it is your brother, love. An! no, it is, it is Father Glastonbury !' And at these words he ran forward, jumped over the iron hurdle which separated their lawn from the park; nor stopt his quick pace until he reached a middle-aged man of very prepossessing appearance, though certainly not unsullied by the dust, for assuredly the guest had travelled far and long.

'I am sure I shall, dear Ratcliffe. Give me cliffe, embracing him, and speaking under the upon him, maintained on the whole his that geranium, love. Write to him to-day; influence of an excitement in which he rarely | courage. indulged, 'I am the happiest fellow alive. How deed centred in the education of the little do you do? I will introduce you to Constance Ferdinand. At ten years of age he was one of ADRIAN GLASTONDURY was a younger son of an old but decayed English family, He had | directly. She is dying to know you, and quite ! those spirited and at the same time docile

not have been hurt had he passed them with- | beeches, there was a turreted gate, flanked by out a visit. He was indeed a rarely accom- round towers, intended by Sir Ferdinand for plished personage. An admirable scholar and one of the principal entrances of his castle. Over the gate were small but convenient chambers, to which you ascended by a windsevere sciences, was a fine artist, and no con- | ing staircase in one of the towers ; the other was a mere shell. It was sunset; the long vista gleamed in the dying rays, that shed also a rich breadth of light over the bold and baronial arch. Our friends had been examining the chambers, and Lady Armine, who was a little wearied by the exertion, stood opposite the building, leaning on her husband and his friend.

'A man might go far, and find a worse dwelling than 'that portal,' said Glastonbury, musingly. Methinks life might glide away pleasantly enough in those little rooms, with one's books and drawings, and this noble avenue for a pensive stroll."

I wish to heaven, my dear Glastonbury. you would try the experiment,' said Sir Rat-

'Ah! do, Mr. Glastonbury,' added Lady Armine, ' take pity on us!'

At any rate, it is not so dull as a cloister, added Sir Ratcliffe; 'and say what they like, there is nothing like living among friends.'

"You would find me very troublesome,' replied Glastonbury, with a smile ; and then, turning the conversation, evidently more from embarrassment than distaste, he remarked the singularity of the purple beeches.

Their origin was uncertain; but one circumstance is sure : that before another month had passed, Father Glastonbury was tenant for life of the portal of Armine Castle, and all his books and collections were safely stowed and arranged in the rooms with which he had been so much pleased.

The course of time for some years flowed happily at Armine. In the second year of their marriage Lady Armine presented her husband with a son. Their family was never aiterwards increased, but the proud father was consoled by the sex of his child for the recollection that the existence of his line depended upon the precious contingency of a single life. The boy was christened Ferdinand. With the exception of an annual visit to Lord Grandison, the Armine family never quitted their home Necessity as well as taste in-duced this regularity of life. The affairs of Sir Ratcliffe did not improve. His mortgagees were more strict in their demands of interest than his tenants in payment of the rents. His man of business, who had made his fortune in the service of the family, was not wanting in accommodation to his 'client;' but he was a man of business; he could not sympathize with the peculiar feelings and fancies of Sir Ratcliffe, and he persisted in seizing every opportunity of urging on him the advisability of selling his estates. However, by strict economy and temporary assistance from his lawyer, Sir Ratcliffe, during the first ten years of his marriage, managed to carry on affairs; and though occasional embarrassments sometimes caused him fits of gloom and despondency, the sangaine spirit of his wife, and the confidence in the destiny of their 'My dear Glastonbury,' exclaimed Sir Rat. | beautiful child which she regularly enforced All their hopes and joys were in-

11-G

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

and careless grace of childhood the thought- natured man; he is one of the best-natured fulness and self-discipline of maturer age. It men I ever was acquainted with. He has not was the constant and truthful "imast of his a single care in the world, and he thinks noparents, that in spite of all his. liveliness, he body cise has ; and what is more, my dear, nohad never in the whole course of his body ever could persuade him that anybody Hie disobeyed them. In the village, where he else has. He has no idea of our situation; was idolized, they called him the little he never could form an idea of it. If I chose prince; he was so gentle and so generous, so kind and yet so dignified in his demeanor. His education was remarkable; for though he never quitted home, and lived in such extreme seclusion, so richly gifted were those few persons with whom he passed his life, that it would be difficult to have fixed upon a youth is a good-natured selfish man. He likes us to however favored by fortune, why enjoyed greater advantages for the cultivation of his and because I never asked a favor of him in mind and manners. From the first dawn of the whole course of our acquaintance; he the intellect of the young Armine, Father Glas- likes Ferdinand to visit him because he is a tonbury had devoted himself to its culture; and handsome fine-spirited boy, and friends conthe kind scholar, who had not shrunk from the gratulate him on having such a grandson. nainful and patient task of impregnating a And so Ferdinand is his favorite; and next painful and patient task of impregnating a young mind with the seeds of knowledge, had bedewed its budding promise with all the fertilizing influence of his learning and his taste. As Ferdinand advanced in years, he had participated in the accomplishments of his mother; from her he derived not only a taste for the fine arts, but no unskilful practice. She, too, had cultivated the rich voice with which nature had endowed him; and it was his mother who taught him not only sing, but to dance. In more manly accomplishments, Ferdinand could not have jound a more skilful instructor than his father. a consummate sportsman, and who, like all his ancestors, was remarkable for his finished horsemanship and the certainty of his aim. Under a roof, too, whose inmates were distinguished for their sincere piety and unaffected virtue, the higher duties of existence were not forgotton; and Ferdinaud Armine was early and ever taught to be sincere, dutiful, charitable, and just; and to have a deep sense of the great account hereafter to be delivered to his Creator. The very foibles of his parents which he imbibed tended to the maintenance of his magnanimity. His illustrious lineage was early impressed upon him, and inasmuch as little now was left to them but their honour, so it was doubly incumbent upon him to preserve that chief treasure, of which fortune could not deprive them, unsullied.

Thus much of the education of Ferdinand Armine. With great gifts of nature, with lively and highly cultivated talents, and a most affectionate and disciplined temper, he was adored by the friends who nevertheless had too much sense to spoil him. But for his character, what was that? Perhaps, with all their anxiety and all their care, and all their apparent opportunities for observation, the parent and the tutor are rarely skilful in discovering the character of their child and charge. Bussom blunts the fineness of psychological study : those with whom we have lived long and early are apt to blend our essential and our accidental qualities in one bewildering association. The consequences of education and of nature are not sufficiently discriminated. Nor is it, indeed, marvellous, that for a long time temperement should be disguised and even stifled by education; for it is, as it were, a contest between a child and a man.

There were moments when Ferdinand Armine loved to be alone, when he could fly from all the fondness of his friends, and roam in solitude amid the wild and desolate pleasure-rgounds, or wander for hours in the halls and galleries of the castle, gazing on the pictures of his ancestors. He ever experienced a strange satisfaction in beholding the portrait of his grandfather. He would sometimes stand abstracted for many minutes before the portrait of Sir Ferdinand in the gallery, painted by Reynolds, before his grandfather left England, and which the child, already singularly resembled. But was there any other resemblance between them than form and feature? Did the fiery imagination and the terrible passions of that extraordinary man lurk in the innocent heart and the placid without his ever indulging in conversation mien of his young descendant? No matter his nights, once tranquil, were now remarkbird over the cunshiny earth; and he skims away from the silent hall and his momentary reverie, to fly a kite or chase a butterfly !

boys, who seem to combine with the wild father is a good-natured man, a very goodto attempt to make him understand it he would listen with the greatest politeness, shrug his shoulders at the end of the story, tell me to keep up my spirits, and order should say that I wished you had made a another bottle of Madeira in order that he happier marriage.' might illustrate his precept by practice. He visit him because you are gay and sgreeable, am the happiest woman that ever lived. Be year I should not be surprised were he to give him a pony; and perhaps, if he dies, he will leave him fifty guineas to buy a gold watch.'

Well, I dare say you are right, Ratcliffe; but still nothing that you can say will ever persuade me that Ferdinand is not papa's decided favorite.'

. Well! we shall soon see what this favor is worth,' retorted Sir Ratcliffe, rather bitterly. Regularly every visit for the last three years your father has asked me what I intended to do with Ferdinand. I said to him last year more than I thought I ever could say to anyone. I told him that Ferdinand was now fifteen, and that I wished to get him a commission, but that I had no influence to get him a commission, and no money to pay for it if it were offered me. I think that was pretty plain; and I have been surprised ever since that I ever could have placed myself in such a degrading position as to say so much." Degrading, my dear latcliffe!' said his wife.

"I felt it as such; and such I still feel it.

At this moment Father Glastonbury, who was standing at the other end of the room examining a large folio, and who had evidently been uneasy during the whole conversaton, attempted to quit the room.

'My dear Father Glastonbury,' said Sir Katcliffe, with a forced smile, 'you are alarmed at our domestic broils. Pray, do not leave the room. You know we have no secrets from you.

'No, pray do not go, Father Glastonbury, added Lady Armine: 'and if indeed there is a domestic broil,' and here she rose and kissed her husband, 'at any rate witness our reconciliation.'

Sir Ratcliffe smiled, and returned his wife's embrace with much feeling.

' My own Constance,' he said, you are the dearest wife in the world; and if I ever feel unhappy, believe me it is only because I do not see you in the position to which you are entitled.'

'I know no fortune to be compared to your love, Ratcliffe : and as for our child, nothing will ever persuade me that all will not go right, and that he will not restore the fortunes of the family.'

'Amen!' said Father Glastonbury, closing the book with a reverberating sound. 'Nor indeed can I believe that Providence will ever desert a great and pious line !

LADY ABMINE and Father Glastonbury were both too much interested in the welfare of Sir Ratcliffe not to observe with deep concern that a great, although gradual, change had occurred in his character during the last five years. He had become moody and querulous, and occasionally even irritable. His constitutional melancholy, long diverted by the influence of a vigorous youth, the society of a charming woman, and the interesting feelings of a father, began to reassert its ancient and essential swav, and at times even to deepen into gloom. Sometimes whole days elapsed now! Dehold, he is a light-hearted and airy able for their restlessness; his wife was child! Thought passes over his brow like a alarmed at the sighs and agitation of his cloud in a summer sky, or the shadow of a dreams. He abandoned also his field sports, and none of those innocent sources of amusement, in which it was once his boast their retirement was so rich, now interested him. In vain Lady Armine sought his society in her walks, or consulted him about her flowers. His frigid and monosyllabic replies discouraged all her efforts. No longer did he lean over her easel, or call for a repetition of his favorite song. At times these dark fits passed away, and if not chcerful, he was at least serene. But on the whole he was an altered man; and his wife could no longer resist the miserable conviction that he was an

mine! I have no doubt that the king would be quite proud to have another Armine in his guard. And then we could live at Madrid; and that would be so delightful, because you speak Spanish so beautifully, and I could learn it very quickly. I am very quick at learn-ing languages. 1 am, indeed.' (I think you are very quick at everything,

dear Constance. I am sure you are really a treasure of a wife; I have cause every hour to bless you; and, if it, were not for sake, I

'Oh! do not say that Ratcliffe; say any thing but that, Racliffe. It you love me I sure always of that.'

'I wonder if they do remember me at Madrid ?'

'To be sure they do. How could they for get you; how could they forget my Ratcliffe? I dare say you go to this day by the name of the handsome Englishman.'

'Poh! I remember when 1 left England before, I had no wife then, no child, but I remembered who I was, and when I thought I was the last of our race, and that I was in all probability going to spill the little blood that was spared of us in a foreign soil, oh, Constance, I do not think I ever could forget the agony of that moment. Had it been for England, I would have met my fate without a pang. No! Constance, I am an Englishman ; am proud of being an Englishman. My fathers helped to make this country what it is; no one can deny that; and no consideration in the world shall ever induce me again to quit this island.'

(To be Continue.1)

THE LATE REV. PATHER WHIT-TAKER.

A Sketch of His Life and Funeral Obsequies.

As has been already announced a sad alamity has befallen the parishioners of St. Bridget's. A week last Thursday one of their cherished priests was snatched from their midst. Although expected for months past, Father Whitt zer's death threw a gloom especially over the eastern part of our city. Its appreciative people felt they had lost a personal friend, a worthy model and a devoted priest. Their sorrowful countenances, their tearful cheeks, their earnest prayers betrayed their feelings. They betrayed the love and and esteem they harboured for their young priest. They betrayed the anguish occasioned by his long and mainful illness, but which, often through a loving fear of affecting those whom he loved, remained unexpressed. They betrayed, in a word, the nobleness of their hearts, the genuineness of their character, the trueness of their faith.

Their deserving pastor, Rev. James Loner. gan, on receiving the telegram announcing his trusty curate's demise, left immediately for Rawdon, both to represent the sentiment of his parish and to pay an unmistaken tribute of his sincere affection to the deceased. He himself, in spite of his emotion and fatigue, wished to officiate at the services, assisted by the Rev. Father Lemoyne, of St. Bridget's, Montreal, and Rev. J. B. Manseau, of Joliette. Before the chanting of the "Libers," Father Lonergan advanced and spoke in terms of eulogy and consolation. Having quoted the words of the Book of Wisdom : "The just man, if he be overtaken by death, shall be in rest," he recalled the tender piety which distinguished him among his young companions, the solid virtue he displayed in so many trying circumstances, the well grounded reputation for holiness he had earned among his people of St. Bridget's, with whom he had spent five years, that is, his whole life as a priest, for St. Bridget's had been his first and his only vicariate; he developed the proofs of charity he had given, and which are so well known to us. He alluded to his indefatigable zeal for the confided to his care. Night and day he

THE LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART.

When the Holders of Tickets may Expect a Drawing or Their Money Refunded -How the Enterprise Was Managed-An Interview With the Authorities

On the Subject. Owing to the many enquiries made at our office and through the columns of our paper concerning the delay in fixing the date for the grand drawing of the Sacred Heart Lottery, a representative of the Post called upon Mr. F. X. Cochue, the managing director of the enterprise, for the purpose of obtaining some information on the subject. Mr. Cochue was within, and on our reporter stating the object of the visit, he was asked to be seated. During the conversation which ensued, the following facts were gleaned : The lottery, since the departure of His Lordship Bishop Fabre for Europe, is in statu quo, nothing having been done for its advance-

ment since. The promotel of the enterprise had spent large sums of money in one of the works which were to be benefited by it, viz. : "The Church of the Immaculate Concep-tion." Unfortunately, the affairs of Unfortunately, the affairs of the Church, like the Bishop's, were at present in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Villeneuve were responsible for the tickets

asking him to enter into another transaction i must be paid, if they would keep the shelter of a with him. but the Cashier refused, as it was i coof over their teads. The bubbin Krening Mail with him, but the Cashler refused, as it was evident at the time that Goff was

ATTEMPTING ANOTHER FRACD

before he did so. In many other channels welfare and happiness of those who were tickets disappeared without the promoters

5.00 : S C Kenny, Esq, Aylwin, cloth. 4.50 M Quinn, Esq, Ottawa, pair pants, 4.00; E B Eddy, Esq. Hull, donation of lumber; P Grace, Esq, Wright, fiddle, 500; D O'Nell, donation, 4.00: W Farrell, Esq, pair pants, 300; J Brooks, Esq. Lowe, set seed irons, 2.50; C Dewar, Esq. Chelses, lady's hat, 2.50; W l'oole, Esq. Wakefield, carriage whips, 2.50; B N Reed, Esq, Aylwin, lady'e hat, 2.50 : M Rothschild, Aylwin, vases, 2.06; J Cuddihy, jr, meerchaum pipe, 2.50 ; James Hammond, Wakefield, cash, 1.00.

All subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the undersigned,

JAMES MARTIN, Secretary Catholic Church, Lowe.

MILITARISM IN IRELAND.

Events Preceding the Balla Gathering Pictures of Distress-Government Threat to Shoot Down Parnell-Uses

for Boldlery.

[Correspondence of Acm York Heroid] Dr.m.a.S., Nov. 22, 1879.

at present in a very unsatisfactory condition. Mr. Cochue had nothing whatever to do with the organization of the lottery. It was about two months after that, he hearing that a managing director was required, he applied for the position and was appointed. His business was to sell the tickets, and supply the members of the Committee with tickets IN ANY QUANTITY they desired. He kept account of every ticket which went out of his hands, and the numbers of the same. Rev. Mr. Villeneuved had taken about fify thousand of the tickets, which it is supposed he distributed to irre-sponsible persons to sell, who never returned money nor rendered any account of the tickets, In this way thousands of tickets were known, and none others would be recognized by the lot-tery. A person came to him one day with a number of these tickets to ask if they were good. On reference to bis books how-ever, the *bona fide* tickets were known, and none others would be recognized by the lot-tery. A person came to him one day with a number of these tickets to ask if they were good. On reference to bis books he found that they were not paid for, and told the mans so, a large number of these tickets were sold at half, circulation, and, of course, were sold at half, or less, the proper price. Such proceedings as so, a large number of these tickets were in circulation, and, of course, were sold at half, or less, the proper price. Such proceedings as these were the means of preventing the sale of any more tickets, and it was for this reason that about a year ago the sale of tickets was suspended. The lact of the matter was that thousands of the tickets which were given to Mr. Villeneuve and to the members of the committee for to sell were lost, un-accounted for, mislaid, or stolen. When the affairs were in this state it was impossible to know the position in which they stood. The members of the committee and Mr. Villeneuve were responsible for the tickets is the state it was impossible to know the position in which they stood. The members of the committee and Mr.

EVENTS AT BALLA.

Villeneuve wero responsible for the tickets they had distributed. All the money which has been realized so far on the sale of tickets was expended on advertising, management, expenses, etc., etc. Mr. Villeneuve, the cashier, in his unfortunate transactions with J. W. Middlemiss, the defaulting stock broker. gave him hundreds of tickets which it is sup-posed he (Middlemiss) sold, but never paid for. Middlemiss in consequence of this and other crooked business was obliged to fly from the city to escape justice. The tickets dis-posed of by him 52p now in possession of a person who paid for them, but it is a question whether they will be recognized by the lottery. E. H. Goff, the rallroad speculator, also ob-tained tickets from Mr. Villeneuve, which he sold and did not pay for. Ten days before he failed he wrote to Rev. Mr. Villeneuve asking him to enter into another transaction with him. Jut the Cashler reduced as it was voof over thrir treads The sumwhich must he cash and did not pay for. Ten days before he failed he wrote to Rev. Mr. Villeneuve asking him to enter into another transaction with him. Jut the Cashler reduced as it was voof over thrir treads The sumwhich must he pay if the y would keep the shelter of a voof over thrir treads The busine Strenger of we the in the beat of the sumwhich must he must he cash the reased as it was voof over thrir treads The busine Strenger Mail.

Is fred upon, Parnell himself would be the first is room to be shot down. His old friend implored him to be shot down. His old friend implored him to be shot down. His old friend implored him to be shot down. His old friend implored him to be shot down. His old friend implored him to be shot to be shot with some confidential friends in whom he could rely-men of honesiy and prudence. Fear for himself he had none; he will go on to the end, whatever that end may be. But he strongly inclines to believe that all this "military preparation" is being got up by the government in the hope of thereby exciting the people to commit disturbances which would serve as a pretext for suspending the habeas corpus act and proclaiming maritat haw. He was unwilling to do anything which might help on this game. Hence he asked the avice of his friends. But they were of opinion that he must go to fail. The agitation had been hitherto confined within constitutional bounds, and it is of vital importance that it shall not be allowed to overstep those bounds. It had been announced that he would be at halls, and his absence now might give rise to all sorts of most mischievous interpretations. His influence might restrain the people from committing at the litounda, he started by special express train, accompanied by John Dillon, the true son of the patriot John Dillon of 1sts. It is unnecessary to say that great analy was felt in bublin all day as to how things fared at Balla. We can now understand the emotion under which Parvel is pose have they special wave been told oil to shoot him down whenever disturbed to be an induced the true son of the patriot John Dillon do 1sts. It is unnecessary to say that great analy speak under a sense of great responsibility indeed. He night were told oil to shoot him down whenever disturbed to be an own the started by a perial captered is the boot him down whenever disturbed to be a started to a special capteres that is a started to a special capteres train a special capteres train a sponder the special been told of to shoot him down whenever dis-turbances break out he must speak under a sense of great responsibility indeed. He might well be pardoned if he decounced the govern-ment which marked him out. But Mr. Parnell was most careful not to betray the slightest symptom of personal irritation; only he was if possible more emplotte than usual in warning his hearers not to bet themselves he seduced into any illeval act which the caverament might hav any lilegal act which the government might lay hold of as the conveted pretext for inaugurating a reign of coercion and terror all over the land

in fired upon, Parnell himself would be the first

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Parnell and Smyth.

Parnell and Smyth. A new feature of interest has been added to the lish unitonal movement in the United States, and an effort is about to be made to place it on a broader basis than here to fore, so that the energies of the whole lish population may be actively enlisted in its favor. The nationalists have already thrown themselves heartily into the preparations to welcome Mr. Parnell, and no effort of theirs, they assert, will be spared to make his reception worthy of the man and the cause he represents, while scrupulously avoiding everything that might savor of exclusiveness. They simply join with other Irish organizations and with trish efficients irrespective of organiza-tion in a common work, and teither bind them-solves to arcept Mr. Parnell's scheme of a settic-ment of the land question, nor ask him to adopt their methods. His position as leader of the Irish hand agitation, they elaim, entities him to a respectful hearing from the Irish people here, and that bearing they will work to scene him. They assert, however, that they would be shultiv-ing themselves and acting contrary to their con-victions it they favored the idea that peaceful and constitutional action alone could win all that Ireland wants from England, or that they would accept as a final solution of the national question, the so called "folerat" plan of the forme Rule League. Recently they have been in carnest consultation on the subject, and yester-day their deliberations took shale in the form of a cable desplate as a final solution of the mational proble case of Ireland "before the American people and infinencing public opinion in its favor. The following is the text of the de-prinent.— " A. Satyrn, M. P., No. 11 Beigrave Equare patch :--

P. J. SMYTH, M. P., No. 11 Belgrave Equate

A. CALLIN, M. F., NO. II BARLANG SQUARE
 Rathentnes, bublin:—
 While cordially joining in welcome to Parnell, nationalists invite you to come over, so that the whole case of trekand may be presented to the American people.

мих вахай 18 тальточ

It hat the Blosse Lynches have ever innged them selves on the unpopular side, the halles of the families, like female families in fredual generally, seeking to wean the wretched faules on the induced in the families in trebund generally, seeking to wean the wretched faules on the induced in the fridays. The men were hard, driving the fridays. The men were hard, driving the tempisat elections, allowing them no indexity of action and exacting the highest runs which for the screeved out of there. About tem days ago the Dempseys were forced to aurrender a grazing farm to the agents of the landlord. The amount of real wrether and they were utterly unable to pay the rent. They were now to be evicted out of the other farm. The amount of real withing how were the of the there farm. The amount of real withing the individent to 55, the por were hese could not make up the samither from the best of the Dempseys from the pend. If they would keep the shelter of a toof over their scalar. The amount of real with the faw costs amounted to 55, the porter these the family description of the built fries handlords. The built fries handlords and self the families in a fouring Medil, a journal which cannot see that there is a optigit at all except on the side of the bandlord of the tenants and others. We are confident the time will come when a better plan of astile, and to the country, a thing to be got rid of, he and this collesgues, bavit and others, and then benchlords in a course of the number syst from the perior of the beamily work and the farm of the farm of the plan within his torther and mother, the latter an old woman, hearly eight y grans of are. The goungest of the dimension of the that change can be effected. That is so far good, but there are many other things mechange, show the farm boiler that an frish government only earn sould not the the dimension and would be prover the sholer of the dimension of the that there is any to be done, and we have a firm boiler that the set of the dimension the point of the that ther

YEARs glided away without any remarkable incidents in the life of young Ferdinand. He seldom quitted home, except as companion to Father Glastonburyin his pedestrian excur sions, when he witnessed a different kind of life from that displayed in the annual visit which he paid to Grandison. The boy amused his grandfather, with whom, therefore, he became a favourite. The old Lord, indeed, would have had no objection to his grandson passing half the year with him; and he always returned home with a benediction, a letter full of his praises, and a ten-pound note. Lady Armine was quite delighted with these symptoms of affection on the part of her fither towards her child, and augured from them important future results. But Sir Ratliffe, who was not blessed with so sanguine a emperament as his amiable lady, and who, inbiassed by blood, was perhaps better qualiied to form an opinion of the character of his ather-in-law, never shared her transports, and eldom omitted an opportunity of restraining hem.

'It is all very well, my dear,' he would oberve, for Ferdinand to visit his relations. lord Grandison is his grandfather. It is very roper that he should visit his grandfather. I ike him to be seen at Grandison. That is all ery right. Grandison is a first-rate estabishment, where he is certain of meeting perons of his own class, with whom circum tances unhappily,' and here Sir Ratcliffe ighed, 'debar him from mixing; and your ther, Constance, is a very good sort of man. like your father, Constance, you know, very luch. No person ever could be more ourteous to me than he has ever been. I ave no complaints to make of him, Contance; or your brother, or indeed of any tember of your family. I like them all. ersons more kind, or more thoroughly bred, am sure I never knew. And I think they ke us. They appear to me to be really glad > see us, and to be unaffectedly sorry when e quit them. I am sure I should be very appy if it were in may power to return their ospitality, and welcome them at Armine; at it is useless to think of that. God only nows whether we shall be able to remain ere ourselves. All I want to make you el, my love, is, that if you are building any istle in that little brain of yours on the cound of expectations from Grandison, trust e you will be disappointed, my dear, you ill indeed.

But, my love-!

'If your father die to-morrow, my dear, he ill not leave us a shilling. And who can implain? I cannot. He has always been Bry frank. I remember when we were going marry, and I was obliged to talk to him bout your portion; I remember it as if i. ere only yesterday ; I remember his saying. ith the most flattering smile in the world. [wish the £5,000, Sir Rateliffe, were £50,000 r your sake; particularly as it will never be my power to increase it."

"But, my dear Bat-liffe, surely he may d mething for his favorite, Ferdinand ?" 'My dear Constance; there you are again! hy favorite! I hate the very word. Your!

unbappy one. She, however, was at least spared the mortification, the bitterest that a wife can experience, of feeling that this change in his conwas occasioned by any indifference duct towards her; for, averse as Sir Ratcliffe was to converse on a subject so hopeless and ungrateful as the state of his fortune, still there were times in which he could not refrain from communicating to the partner of his bosom all the causes of his misery, and these, indeed, too truly had she divined.

'Alas!' she would sometimes say as she tried to compose his restless pillow ; 'what is this pride to which you men sacrifice everything? For me, who am a woman, love is sufficient. Oh! my Ratcliffe, why do you not feel like your Constance? What if these estates be sold, still we are Armines! and still our dear Ferdinand is snared to us! Believe me, love, that it deference to your feelings has prompted my silence, I have long felt that it would be willer for us at once to meet a necessary evil. For God's sake put an end to the torture of this life, which is destroying us both. Poverty, absolute poverty, with you and with your love, I can meet even with cheerfulness ; but indeed, my Ratcliffe, I can bear our present life no longer; I shall die if you be unhappy. And oh! dearest Ratcliffe. if that were to happen, which sometimes I fear has happened, if you were no longer to love me-

But here Sir Ratcliffe assured her of the reverse.

'Only think,' she would continue, 'if when we married we had volunta.ily done that which we may now be forced to do, we really should have been almost rich people: at least we should have had quite enough to live in ease, and even elegance. And now we owe thousands to that horrible Bagster, who I am sure cheated your father out of house and home, and I dare say, after all, wants to buy Armine for himself."

'He buy Armine! An attorney buy Armine ! Never, Constance, never ! I will be buried in its ruins first. There is no sacrifice that I would not sooner make-'

But, dearest love, suppose we sell it to some one else, and suppose after paying every thing we have thirty thousand pounds left. How well we could live abroad on the interest of thirty thousand pounds?'

There would not be thirty thousand pounds now!

Well. five-and-twenty, or even twenty. I could manage on twenty. And then we could buy a commission for dear Ferdinand.' But to leave our child ?

Could he not go into the Spanish service? Could be not go into the optimist service (desired the bet, incredulously, but never the Perhaps you could get a commission in the cepted the bet, incredulously, but never the Snaulab Guarda for nothing. They must re-lease lost it to his intense delight. Sold by spanish Guarda for nothing. They must rememuer you there. And such a name as Ar- all chemists.

and better home. Rest in peace.

The Mother of Father Burke.

[Galway Vindicator, November 12] [Gaiway Vindicator, Kovember 12.] This ven-rable lady, relict of the late Mr. Wai-ter Barke, of this city, and mother of the world-ronowned Very Rev. Father Burke, O P., died at her residence in Dominick street on the 10th inst. She had the consolation during her last likness of the presence of her illustrious son, and she died happy and re-igned full of hope of a storious resurrection. She was through life a pious good Catnolic, devoted to her religious duties and exemplary in every relation in life. Yesterday evening her remains were removed to the Pro-Cathedral of St. Nicholas, and io day there was a solemn office for the dead, and high mass, at which the Most Rev. Dr. MacEvilly, Lord Bi-hop of Galway, presided, commencing atti o'clock.

Lord Bi hop of Galway, presided, commencing at 11 o'clock. After the High Mass, the remains, which were enclosed in a richly mounted, pollshed oak cof fin, were conv-yed in Mr. Black's state hearso, followed by mourning coaches and a long line of carriages and cars, to the West Centerry for interment in the family vault The Very Bev. Father Burke, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Ferguson, walked the entire wey immediately after the hearse. The Lord Bishop and clergy walked in procession, and the streets were thronged. The mournful cortege passed from the Pro-Cathedral down Abbeygate street, by Morchants road, through Eyres square and down the principal streets to the West Cemetery. The shops and places of business in the town were closed during the funeral. The Lord Bishop pronounced, the Ab-solution at the tomb, the elergy present making the ro-pones. The deccased lady was eighty-five years of age.

A gentleman having prematurely gray hair remarked that he would give \$1,000 to have it restored to its original black. "I'll bet you a champaign dinner," said a friend, "Lubr's Parisian Hair Restorer will accomplish the desired result in a month." The other ac-

sands of tickets could not be accounted for ?

Press one year, 6.00; Dr Duhamel, M P P,

In the part of the subscription o

POVERTY AND DISTRESS.

forcibly dispersed.

THREATENING PARNELL.

cash, 5.00; W H Nagle, Utawa Herald one year, daily, 5.00; E Earle, Wakefield, cash, 5.00; C Logue, Exq, Desert, cash, 5.00; Jos M Goey, Exq, Aylmer, cash, 500; Joseph Kiely, Lowe, cash, 500; Dr Falls, Wake-field, cash, 5.00; Jamer Kiely, Lowe, washing machine, 5.00; John Hogan, pair men's boots,

there being no material improvement in the quality, business was very slow, both in London and at the country markets, with little or no change in prices. The imports of foreign wheat have again been large, amounting to 83,524 quarters received at London during the week, and 210,000 quarters at Liverpool during the past fortnight. These supplies, though doubtless in excess of the present requirements, have exercised very little depressing effect on trade, which posseses many qualities of inherent strength, the principal of which are the rise in the American markets and the anticipated decrease in the American supply. It appears likely that increased activity, perhaps even excitement, may be felt before the close of the year, as further St. Petersburg shipments are impossible, and the Southern Russian ports will also soon be closed. Altogether, trade is healthy, if it is for the moment lethargic. As America holds the key to the position, the first impulse towards renewed activity must come from her. Maize advanced 6d per quarter in consequence of a scarcity. Owing to the excessive arrivals, sales of oats were difficult even at a reduction of from 3d to 6d per quarter. The sales of English wheat last week amounted to 38,428 quarters at 46s 7d per quarter, against 57,856 quarters at 40s 11d per quarter during the corresponding quarter last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending November 29 were 1,610,425 cwts. of wheat and 260,129 cwts. of flour."

"What is the chief use of bread?" asked the examiner at a school exhibition. "The chief use of bread." answered the urchin. apparently astonished at the simplicity of the -nquiry, "is to spread butter and treacle on.'

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cash, 5.00; WH Nagle, Ottawa Herald one

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. contractions and ratio blive ast this cal-

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

OALENDAR.

UALES DAN. THURSDAY 18-Expectation of the B.V.M. FRIDAY 19-Ember Day. Fast. Bp. Meichlor died, 1873. SATURDAY 20-Ember Day. Vigil. Fast. SUNDAY 21-Fourth in Advent. Epist. Phil. 1. Cor iv. 1-5; Gosp. Luke iii. 1-6. Cons. Bp. Ireland, Condj. St. Paul, 1875. MONDAY 22-St. Thomas, Apostle. [Dec. 21.] TUESDAY 23-Ferla. WEDNESDAY 24-Vigil. Fast.

NOTICE

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paner.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1880.

Our readers will observe in another colum! of this week's issue that we intend introduc. ing certain improvements for their benefit in the TRUE WITNESS during the coming year. Though these improvements will entail an additional outlay on our part, it is not our intention to increase the price of the paper, which will remain the same, namely-\$1.50 a year in advance. Our terms to Clubs remain the same also, and here let us state distinctly who may and who may not organize into Clubs so as to get the paper at the reduced rate: first, those who joined a Club of not less than five last year, and who intend renewing in the same manner for another year, and secondly all new subscribers who club together to the number of five or more. To such as these the paper is only \$1 a year, cash to accompany the names. To all persons subscribing in numbers less than five, or persons who are in arrears on our books, the price is \$1.50 per anumn, in advance, being the cheapest Catholic weekly in North America. We look forward to a large increase to our subscription list on account of the liberal terms we offer.

Manitoba and British Celumbia.

We desire to engage the services of reliable | the public school system and get the education and active agents in the interest of the of the masses into their own hands." Would Bennett, a kind of American Viscount, was

himself ridiculous.

THE news from India and Afghanistan is not of a nature to comfort the heart of the man who lately gave utterance to the apothegm imperium et libertas. The attempted assassination of Lord Lytton in Calcutta has, fortunately, been frustrated, but fears are entertained that the intended assassin is not an irresponsible lunatic, but the instrument of a conspiracy against the power of Britain, and that a repetition of the rebellion of 1857 is not improbable. The British arms in Afghanistan have received their first serious check from a well-organized force, admirably led and partly armed with Snyder rifles. A winter campaign in the mountains of Afghan, with the snow on the ground, in places where artillery and cavalry can be of little use, and in presence of what seem to be an energetic and enterprising enemy, is a serious matter enough. events in Ireland or it would realize that while The native forces, forming the greater part of the invading army, are not accustomed to the terrible winter of the mountains, and need not be relied upon to any considerable extent. The gallant Highlanders, as usual, bore the brunt of the battle of Kohistan, and carried off most of the honors. If there were more Highlanders and less Sepoys in the British army in Afghanistan the ultimate re-

sult would be less doubtful, but then that Lord Beaconsfield, who sees in those Sepoys from the sunny plains of Bengal the means of conquering Asia. To add to the difficulty of General Roberts, the terrible Hill tribes are uniting, and the "insurgents" are holding up their heads in Cabul and adjacent districts. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the fate of India now rests with the Afghan army of invasion, for, if they be forced to retreat, British prestige will have received a damaging blow, and the hatred of the generation which has succeeded the vanquished of 1857 may find vent in another rising. British armies have, however, ere this extricated themselves from difficult positions by their valor and resolution; it is only inertness and supposed security which have destroyed them.

Wz are somewhat amused at the small storm raised about the alleged intended conversion to the Catholic Church of the Princess Louise, and the part the TRUE WITNESS has taken in chrouicling the same. The Rev. Mr. Ussher, Pastor of St. Bartholomew's Church, of this city, says in reference to it, a letter addressed to the Montia real Herald of this morning :-- "With that characteristic deception peculiar to the Church of Rome, the TRUE WITNESS stated that I drew the conclusion that the Romish and back to ignorance, but the editor failed to state the proof I gave, pamely, to sverthrow

Posr and TRUE WITNESS, in Manitoba and it surprise the Rev. Mr. Ussher to learn taken hold of by some English Duke, and told

confines his researches to fossils and silurian the Editor of Le Canada and Mr. Quackenbos, and tertiary periods Mr. Dawson is all right, and the onus rests with the former. Rebel but the difficrity is in keeping him there. It in England and rebelle in French carry exactis when he commences to butt his head ity the same meaning. We are willing to beagainst the " Bock of Ages" that he makes lieve that Le, Canada wrote in haste after perusing a letter to a communication in the London Times from some frightened landlord who had received a threatening letter from his own agent, or that the editor had not had

leisure to choose his words. Still, we perceive he gives up the word rebel with regret. Now, without any quibbling or playing upon phrases, how, we ask, can Le Canada. apply such a name to men who have not taken up arms? Their cause may be good, bad, or indifferent, but up to this they are merely agitators like O'Connell, whose character our contemporary professes so much to admire, and who also suffered imprisonment in his time for agitating for repeal of the Union by moral force, a thing which the British Government despises. But, says our confrere Cardinal Manning and Archbishop McCabe have condemned the movement and advise recourse to legal means. Le Canada does not seem to be acquainted with current Irish prelates and English prelates are in perfect accord on matters concerning the Catholic religion they differ from one another on affairs political as vehemently as does Beaconsfield from Gladstone, or as Archbishop Lynch from Archbishop Taschereau. Archbishop Croke, for instance, does not view Ireland from the same standpoint as Archbishop McCabe, and John of Tuam never sailed in the same political boat as the late Cardinal

would interfere with the brilliant policy of Oullen. If the editor of Le Canada ever takes a trip to the Green Isle during an election contest he will discover clergymen backing the candidates on either side. We are extremely obliged to our contemporary for its defence of the Catholics of Ottawa, but we have yet to learn that it was not a French as well as an Irish affair, and that His Lordship Bishop Dubamel was the principal party atincked by the Herald. It is bad enough to find English papers proper in this country maligning and misrepresenting the people of Ireland, but it is not what we would expect from a French Paper who justifies the patriots of 1837.

> How Mr. Parnell Checkmates the London "Times."

The cablegram of Mr. Parnell to the Chicago News is, perhaps, the most truthful statement of affairs on Ireland that has crossed the Atlantic since the land agitation was begun. Mr. Parnell is not given: to exaggeration or bombast; he is a coldly practical man, who, no matter what he may feel, uses language in the most precise and severest style when speaking or writing. When he says, therefore, that a certain state of things exists in Ireland, we may place implicit confidence in his words. The London Times and the New York Herald are but newspapers trying to advertise themselves, Anglican clergy wanted to get the people | and both prepared to lie in the most graphic manner possible; one, as of old, to injure the cause of Irish independence, and the other from a mere spirit of flunkeyism. Gordon

tremendous sgitating power of O'Connell, and the fire and genius of the Young Ireland party, it has been reserved for the shrewd practical Parnell to pacify Ireland, and make her people as prosperous and contented as those of England or Scotland.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Alleged Conversion of the Princess Louise

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. Sin,--Willingly I would not do an injustice. I have just seen your editorial. The Herald fell into an error, for which, as you say, some one in your office was responsible. By what the Herald states I was led to believe the article in the TRUE WITNESS was editorial. Accept my apology for the comments I made upon it believing it to be such. As a Protestant. as loyal to his faith as you to yours. I frankly tell you I oppose my humble power to the teachings and encroachments of your Church, which I believe to be hurtful to the soul and dangerous to national liberty and progress. But I trust, while set like flint against the system, upon the basis of conviction, I may be credited to possess that large spirit of Christianity that distinguishes error from the errorist (as it may appear from my standpoint) and admits of kindly intercourse between man and man in the avecues of life.

> 1 remain. Yours truly, B. B. USSHER, Rector St. Bartholomew Beaver Hall Hill.

" Ne Sutor Ultra vrepidam."

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST. Mr. EDITOR,-I was highly gratified to read in the Post your pithy remarks on the lecture delivered by Principal Dawson on "Antichrist," in Stanley street church. I regret, before long, to the great armoyance of his numerous admiring friends. No one questions his great scholarship in his own particular line of geology, but the mischief is that when he trespasses on the domain of theology he is ppt to fancy "his own chaft better than other folks' corn." He wished it to be inderstoed that, by Antichrist, he meant not an individual, but " that system of enmitythat mere sham of Christianity which it had pleased Satan to set up in the world as a rival to the truth." He boldly affirmed that this system is that of the Catholic Church. In developing his thesis, he forcibly reminds me of some great violinist, who after having executed with variations innumerable the last will and dying squeak of some poor mouse, finishes off, by way of cortrast, with something really good. So our learned Principal, after blowing an un intelligible fantasis on the great horns, and one little horn of the prophet Daniel, wi ds off in plain Euglish as follows :--- " It had also happened that a very eminent person had been pleased to style himself the Vicar or Vicegerent of Christ, and by so doing had called himself Antichrist without knowing it." Most singular conclusign! Antichrist is well understood to be the arch-enemy of Christ. He is the system (if Pr. Dawson prefers that view of the character) which puts itself in opposition to or in place of" the authority of Christ. Now, the Vicar of Christ or the Vicegerent of God on earth, if really and truly invested with that sublime dignity, is no more the archenemy of God than is the Viceroy or Governor-General the arch-enemy of the Queen. Were not the twelve Apostles also Vicegerents of Christ? Were they Antichrist as well? Was not Peter the Rock on which the Church or kingdom of Christ was to be founded? Was he not the

congregation and God in anything whatever that regards their spiritual welfare ? Nobody can, with a shadow of justice, acknowledge him to be a genuine and authorized minister

it. What we are not afraid to askert is that he has not any credentials whatever for the spiritual ministrations he meddles with. He it never will nor can satisfy us. This fancy, in which he indulges may proceed from the spirit of darkness. Does not the devil somesions he is so clever in fabricating? Any clergyman who would act upon the strength | least \$10,000, the object of the survey at this of such a fancy cannot be sent by God. At the utmost, he would be sent by himself. But what a dangerous and treacherous authority is not oneself, and oneself alone? What a tremendous responsibility, it is not, to usurp the sacred office without being qualified to fill it? Let him take heed of St. Paul's warning which we find in his epistle to the Hebrews, ch. 5, v. 4; "Neither doth any man take the honor to himself but he that is called by God, as Aaron was." Mr. Johnson | building was in contemplation. asks, "how can any man dare to stand be tween the soul and God?" Mr. Johnson, how did you dare to stand between your peo ple and God on the occasion refererd to ? How can you dare to stand between your people and God whenever you preach, whenever you appear as the ambassador of heaven, whenever you undertake to impart the teachings of Christianity? Is it Christ's truth you teach, or is it not rather your own opinions? Are not Christ's truths ever

the same, ever unchangeable, and are not your opinions as changeable as the weather or the fashions of the ladies ? Why even do you venture to teach your opinions? Does not each member of your Church chaim, as a Provestant, a right to held unanimously in military circles here that however, that you let him off so easily, as he | have his own opinions ? If, as a Protestant, is sure to make a spectacle of himself Gain | Le has such a right, what business have you to force down his throat your private interpretations of God's word-your pet ideas about religion? You are not needed at all in the pulpit.

How can any man dare to stand between the soul and God ? Mr. Johnson, why do you dare to do it? Now, you dare to do it as often as you baptize. You then stand between God and the soul of the person to be bartized. You then, by the waters of Baptism, cleanse this soul from the sin it was de filed with before it came into the world, and you then make it agreeable in the eyes of Why, then, do you dare to stand be-God. tween this soul and God?

Mr. Johnson asks how can any man dare to pronounce absolution. Why does he not ask Jesus Christ for what reason did he pronounce absolution-not in His capacity as God, but in his capacity as man? Now, in His capacity as man our Blessed Lord pronounced absolution. If Mr. Johnson is bold enough to deny this fact let him open St. Matthew, chap 5th, and let him read with the present. The encmy is in so great force bis strongest pair of spectacles verse the sixth :- "But that you may know that the Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive and useless loss of life. It is believed to be sins (then saith he to the man slok of the palsy): Arise, take up thy bed and go into the reinforcements now en route arrive, in thy house." We are informed in the following verse that "he arose and went into his house." It was as man that Jesus Christ received

from God His Father power of pronouncing absolution, just as He had received from God His Father the power of preaching. Now, the priest has this same power from Jesus Christ. Our Lord gave it to the Apostles, "Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven," St John, chap. 20. v. 23. Hence the Apostles had the power of forgiving sin, and pronouncing absolution. Though the Apostles could forgive oin and pronounce absolution, still Mr. Johnson will be good enough to princeps interpares of the twelve, as he has admit that they were not angels, but men. always been acknowledged by the vast mathis nower which they received from and nutions Jesus Christ in as necessary in His Church, and will be as necessary in His Church till the end of the word as it was when they received it. It must, then, be in the hands of their successors, who are the pastors of the Roman Catholic Church The priests are men, but along their line of march, and it is feared that men who, in virtue of their ordination and unless they arrive and render defonce impregjurisdiction, can forgive sin and pronounce absolution. When they absolve sin they act in the name and with the authority of Jesus Christ. When they absolve, it is, therefore, Jesus Christ who absolves. They are His of Herat with his troops a fortnight ago an vicars - His viceregents upon earth ; They are, in a small sense, other Christs. and qualified in every way to continue His work by applying to souls the fruits of the Redemption. I am of opinion that the Rev. Hugh Johnson should think twice before he jumps. He ought to give up groundless assertions and stop building castles in the air. If he wants to turn his hand to something useful he might begin and make, first himself, and next his misguided flock, acquainted with the genuine doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church he harmlessly tries to wound. When he knows what she teaches, and why the whole world is bound to accept her teachings, he will stop order to express their determination to he the arch-enemy of God. Let us now turn to blowing the Protestant horn and sounding the jarring notes of prejudice and higotry. It. is only in the Roman Catholic doctrines he will ever discover anything really heautifulanything really solid and convincing-anything calculated to win the heart or captivate the intellect of man.

Dr. Bergin's Election Set Amide.

COBNWALL, December: 15 .- The announcement that the election of Dr. Bergin had been set aside to-day by Judge Armour cre. of Jesus Christ. If he be such I have never ated very little surprise, there being no doubt in my lifetime heard that he undertook to as to the result of the trial. In anticipation prove it, and worse still, I am certain that he, of the decision, Dr. Bergin and the Govern-while he lives, never will be able to prove ment have, it is understood, been making preparations for the future contest, by promising certain public improvements which were never mooted until last week. The may fancy that he has, but his more fancying Government has had a party of engineers surveying the ground for a bridge across the canal at Mille Roches, the electors of that locality having been anxious for many years times appear in the shape of an angel of light to have a bridge there. In view of the canal and may not this fancy be one of these illu-being enlarged, and no appropriation having been made for a bridge, which would cost at moment is quite patent. In order to influ. ence the vote in town, the Government sent Mr. Scott, Government Architect, here, last Saturday to give some color to the recent report emanating from Dr. Bergin that the Government intended to erect a large edifice here for a post office, Inland Revenue and Customs Department. Mr. Scott, it is said, was quite in the dark as to what he was sent for, and had not heard before that any such

THE BRITISH IN AFOHANISTAN.

CABUL, December 15 .-- Considerable desul tory fighting continues between the forces of Generals Roberts and Macpherson and the combined Sepoys and hill men in the vicinity of this city. This evening the enemy is still gathering in great numbers, and it is estimated that they now number not less than from 10,000 to 15,000 fighting men, a large proportion of whom are furnished with arms of precision, and are well drilled in their use. In view of the general attack which will probably be made by the insurgents, it is understood that the opinion is an effort must at once be made to clear the country if possible. This can only be done by combined and decisive action. The Viceroy has ordered reinforcements of raw recruits to replace those necessarily drawn from the lines for the defence of Cabul. Telegraphic communication between the principal points has not yet been interrupted, although, as the country to the south and east is largely in the hands of the Afghan bands, the cutting of the wires is hourly anticipated. The situation is very grave, and unless the next movement of the British army results in a sweeping victory, it is probable the capital will be placed in a state of siege.

The Standard's Bombay despatch says the Ghuznee force has been swollen by great numbers of men from the native tribes, and the aggregate force opposed to us is very large.

London, December 15 .- A despatch from Cabul, dated to-day, says that the proposed plan of attack upon the position occupied by the Afghans, on the heights south of Cabul by the British troops, has been abandoned for there that it is felt that an attack would in all probability result in repulse with serious the purpose of General Roberts, as soon as case the number of the enemy is not disproportionately increased before that time, to make the attack which was yesterday proposed

A letter dated Candahar, the 1st, and pub lished at Bombay, says General Stewart has been instructed to send a messenger to Ayoub Khan, the Afghan commander of Herat, re quiring him to hold Herat in the name of the British Government, and threatening the advancement thither of a British force in case of his failure so to do.

News by special couriers from the interio shows the insurrection to be spreading on all sides, and it is possible that the military operations on the part of the British will b educed to defending the fortified positions they now bold. The British army now available for duty at Cabul is less than half as great as that of the enemy. It is feared that the expected reinforcements may be attacked by strong bands reported to be gatherin gnable, the natives within the city will rise in insurrection. The Times' Cardahar despatches state that it is now certain that Azoob Khan moved out proceeded to Urdubagh. The enemy in the vicinity of Cabul numbers 12,000 men. CABUL, December 15,-The loss of the British troops in Sunday's fight was 19 killed and 88 wounded.

British Columbia, to whom we will pay liberal terms. Address at once, the Post PRINTING | wrote a single line, editorially or otherwise, AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, MONTReal.

Tas Gazette has drawn its flashing sword in defence of the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, and severly abuses our Quebec correspondent for what it is pleased to term his outrageous attack on that reverend gentleman. We fully endorse the opinion of our correspondent that Dr. Sullivan should not have gone out of his way to indulge in an onslaught on a member of the Imperial Parliament agitating in a constitutional manner for what he considers the rights of his country. Dr. Sullivan should know that religion and politics do not mix very well, and that it is religion which gets soiled in the contract. Our contemporary says that as "a pulpit orator he probably stands first in the city of Montreal." It is just possible he does, but it does not follow from that he is extitled to call the conduct of Mr. Parnell seditious before the law has pronounced it so. There are a great many eager eyes gazing at Mr. Parnell at present, and a great many attentive ears listening to him, whose owners would be only too willing to take him in custody for sedition at a hint from the law officers of the Crown. The Gazette seems to think the great pulpit orator should be at liberty to abuse, but that he should himself be exempt from oriticism The Post and its correspondents are thorna in the side of those who imagine that Irishmen should be always attacked, but nover defended.

PRENCIPAL DAWSON is out again on the explanation of the prophecies, and pays particular attention to the "little horn" of Revelations. We are pleased to see that he has taken our hint and brought Anti-Christ on the boards. We thought he had made a mistake in omitting him in his third lecture in error. People like Principal Dawson have been identifying the Sovereign Pontiff with Anti-Christ ever so long, and showing remarkable coincidences to prove their theory. We do not like to blaspheme like the Principal or we might throw a little ridicule on a subject that is far too serious for jesting. It the Professor would take the trouble of visiting some of our lunatic asylums he would find a number of scientific individuals agitating the air with their cries on the same subject, who were sensible men before they imagined they could interpret the Scriptures and the "little horn." It is pitiful to find a scholar like Principal Dawson making a fool of himself in order to pander to the prejudices of a morbid audience, and at the same time ad-

in his paper about the conversion or "perversion" of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise? Would it still further surprise him | the Herald from the Times, and all went | soever you shall bind on earth shall be bound to learn that the news, as it appeared in the lovely as a marriage bell until the practical in heaven, and whatsoever you shall loose on TRUE WITNESS, was telegraphed from Montreal by a Protestant correspondent to one of the Loudon (Ont.) dailies, and that we copied it without a single word of comment? True, the Montreal Herald gave us credit for it, but that was through a mistake of our own in inadvertently omitting to credit the article to the paper from which it was copied. So that, after all, we have not added to the amount of deception so "characteristic of the Church of Rome." If there be any blame in the matter at all, it therefore rests with the Reverend gentleman himself and the correspondent, as the one gave currency to the report, and the other sont it flying along the wires to convulse a continent, and create dire alarm in the breasts of clergymen like the pastor of St. Bartholomew's Church on Beaver Hall Hill. Now that we are on the subject, however, we may state that we would like to ree the Princess Louise become a Catholic for her own sake, but yet her conversion would not cause us an excess of joy. In our estimation her soul is no more valuable in the sight of God than that of the poorest of Her Majesty's subjects. For the rest it is no novelty to see illustrious persons join the Catholic Church, which already numbers among those owing her spiritual allegiance a | ion abroad and at home will checkmate the

and Empresses, Princes and Princesses than any other Church in the world.

Rebelles

Our amiable contemporary Le Canadu, of Ottawa, in a lute issue, makes a half-hearted apology for its fomer severe criticisms on the Irish patriots by a play on the meaning not doing him justice, but he has rectified the of the word rebel. It tells us, in effect, that a man may be a rebel in a good as well as in a bad cause, and insinuates that the Editor of the Posr does not know the real meaning of the French word rebelle. Well, perhaps not, but let us quote from a lexicographer who does. The following is the rendering of the word as we find it in the French and English dictionary, published by Quackenbos, in a note inserted after the word rebelle-Rebelle, insurgent. The insurgent is one who takes up arms in defence of his rights, or to resist oppression. The rebelle is one who, without any justifying cause, makes violent resistance to the Government to which he owes allegiance. In the wars of the American Revolution the colonists were called insurgents by their friends, but redeltes (rebels) ister to his own vanity. So long as he by their enemics." The issue now lies between | will be singular if, after all the eluquence and | stand between the members of the Methodist | the whole nervous system.

that the editor of the TRUE WITNESS never to pitch into the Irish. Intoxicated by the condescension of a real aristocrat, the American snob cabled certain instructions to his paper, the Times copied them from the Herald,

> Parnell upset their little game by a cablegram to the Chicago Daily News over his own signature. This cablegram will be read all over to the consummation of the world. Be the continent, and the majority of people will believe in the truth it conveys. They will ask themselves which is to be credited, the London Times, organ of the plutocracy and cristocracy of England-we leave the blatast Herald out-or the chivalrous Parnell, sans wur et sans reproche, in their views of Ireland. The London Times says every second day that the land agitation has collapsed, and that there is no suffering in Ireland. Parnell says the agitation is spreading, and growing stronger, that the landlords are cowed, the Castle intimidated and the Government hafiled. He also says that leading English Reformers are in sympathy with the cause, and that the French press is sending special correspondents to report on the real state of the country. It is evident the present Irish leaders know their business. The French press will scatter the truth over Europe, and the English Reformers, who helped to gain Emancipation and disestablish the Irish Church, will be generous once more and preach justice to Ireland amongst their ignorant countrymen. The public opin-

greater number of Kings, Queens, Empress | Jingues and the Times. But these are not the only factors favoring the aspirations of Ireland for land reform and self-government. There is a feeling in England that the spring will witness the commencement of a gigantic strug-

> gle with Russia, and that it would be better to have Ireland as an ally, loyal and contented, than as an enemy. England cannot fight Russia with one of her hands tied. The bitter struggle going on in Afghanistan may also aid Ireland indirectly, for, alas, it has always been found that England never granted concessions except when in sore distress, until, in fact, they were wrung from her unwilling grasp. But Ireland's chief hope rests in the advent to power of the great Liberal party, with Gladstone as head of the Government. That statesman is willing to deal out justice if his followers allow him, and his followers will allow him if, after the coming election contest, the parties are so balanced that the Home Rule vote will give victory to which it chooses. Hence, the Times may be right in that one particular when it charges Parnell and his friends with political motives in their agitation. They are, however, patriotic political motives. It

jority of Christians in all ag Let us examine for a moment his title deeds of investiture : "As my Father sent me, so I send you. He that heareth you heareth me,and he that despiseth you despiseth me. Whatteach all whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo! I am with you all days even you one as the Father and I are one. This is the system of the Catholic Church. This is the system which our Lord pledged himself to carry out. "Heaven and carth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass and it has been carried out to the a way, very letter. The same doctrines are taught to-day as in the first century. The Trinity

then is the Trinity now. Christ is God now. as he was then. All that He commanded to be taught is taught at the present day-remission of sins by his consecrated ministers, eternal happiness or eternal misery, the indissolubility of the marriage bond, perfect unity in all matters of faith. This system, however, which has evangelized all Europe, and a great part of the other portions of the globe, has been stigmatized by Dr. Dawson as the other system, of which the worthy Principal has constituted himself the champion.

Ah! Mr. Editor, I almost fear to proceed. In the system, ycleped Protestantism or Negation, we, in the first place, find no altar in the temple, no pure oblation offered to the Almighty, " from the rising to the setting of In place thereof, we behold but a man, who, according to Principal Dawson, is not the Vicegerent of Christ, and has nothing belonging to him; who runs, though not sent; in whom there is no special prerogative

the sun."

peculiar opinions on the great truths of revelation to a slumbering and indifferent audience: whom no one is bound to believe farther than he choses; who is but a bireling ; who has entered the sheepfold, not by the door, but over the fence; who has renounced nothing for the sake of the Divine Master; who preaches the divinty of Christ to-day, only to deny it to-morrow; who dares in direct opposition to the law of God to dissolve the marriage tie. which may be severed by God alone. Such, Mr. Editor, is the system advocated by Prin cipal Dawson-a system that calls light darkness, and darkness light; a system that may be said to have for its symbol the Greek word Anti, because it has opposed in some one or other of its disunited forms every single dogma of Christian faith.

In conclusion, it is a system that could not have originated with Christ, but with his archenemy Antichrist.

AN OLD SCOTCHMAN.

The "Hows" of the Rev. Hugh Johnson. To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

Sin,-In reading over a notice of yesterday's Star concerning a sermon delivered by the Rev. Hugh Johnson on last Sunday, I was shocked and disgusted to meet a few sentences which nothing but either ignorance or malice could have suggested. He asks how any man can date to stard between the soul

No Nonsense Montreal, 9th December, 1879.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect often above his fellows; who once a week airs his times results in some incurable Lung Disease Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief.

> AN EMPTY HOUSE IS BETTER THAN a bad tenant, is exemplified in the case of worms, which afflict so many people. The surest and swiftest means of sending out such unwelcome tenants, is to serve them with a which landlords fixed to suit their necessities writ in the shape of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE arbitrarily over-riding the objections of the COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. Only 25 cents. | tenants. "We can afford to treat this charge

IF LIFE AND HEALTH CAN BE ESTImated by dollars and cents, MRS. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all the diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

SOME ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY SUBject to bilious colic, which is one of the most excruciating painful diseases. Such should keep near them, ready for any emergency, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Following directions, the lation now to combine to put an end to a s pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided. Try it.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY for Bilious and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness of the eyes, Habitual Costiveness, &c., is Doctor HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS cury or calomel in any form, mild in their only add that I will be ready to give all the and God? I would ask him how he date to operation, they create appetito and strengthen assistance in my power-I am, &c,

A Letter from the O'Donoghue.

The following letter appears in a Con aper :---

" DUBLIN, November, 1879

"Sir,-I hope you will afford me space suggest to the farmers of the Killarney distri to assemble on as early a day as possible, i their farms forever subject to the payment of a fair rent. I take the Killarney district extending from Glenflesk to Rathmore, Farren fore to Killorgin, across the Laune to Drin Hill. I am confident that in no part of Ire land are the people more ardent in the caus of tenant right than in Kerry, and it is equally certain that in no part of Ireland are the right of the farmers so persistently and virulently assailed as in the Killarney district. It i especially incumbent upon us to join ou countrymen in the great movement on the land question by making solemn and public profession of our real opinions. We must not forget that a majority of the Guardians of the Killarney and Cahirciveen Unions, professing to speak for the farmers, declared against fixity of tenure, fair rents, and right of sale. A attempt is made to brand as dishonest the op position of the farmers to the exaction of rents with contempt, because it is as base as it is baseless. . There is nothing in the world more certain than this, that there is no moral ob gation whatever upon tenants to pay real which they have been compelled to assume under pain of the deprivation of the means livelihood. The man who maintains the contrary to this must be either a rogue, an ass or a lick spittle. It is perfectly notorious that there is not an occupier to be met with in a position to secure for himself the possess of his farm on fair terms. Everything depend upon the pleasure of the landlord, and under multitude of petty despots things have com to such a pass that it behoves the whole popu tem which has become perfectly intolerable I see no reason why we should not here, at some convenient place near Killarney, hold the greatest meeting that has yet been held on the land question. A few simple meeting would enable the people to display the strangth and the ardour of their feelings. It

"THE O'DONOGHUE

ST 75 84 8

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Teschers Attestion!

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We are desirous of obtaining the name and post-office address of every Catholio lady and gentleman school teacher in each province or the Dominion and in Newfoundland The name and address plainly written on a one cent post card and mailed to the "TRUE WITNESS " office. Montreal, will be sufficient. Newfoundlanders will oblige by adding an additional one cent stamp or communicating by letter.

Miscellancous Items.

-The spire of the Russian Admiralty in St. Petersburg is, hard times notwithstand-ing, to be regilt at a cost of \$15,000. The Admiralty occupies a vast square facing the Neva, and one wing of it is confronted by the Imperial winter palace. The gilded spire forms the final point of perspective of five long "prospects," and is surmounted by a gilded ship in full sail.

_Monsignor Kirby has resigned the office of rector of the Irish College at Rome, which he has held for many years, and will be elevated to the College of Cardinals. He will be one of the prelates in attendance on the Pope to advise on Irish ecclesiastical affairs and will be succeeded in the rectorship of the Irish College by Canon Verdon, a nephew of Cardinal Cullen.

-A thieves' supper is one of the novelties of London. In a mission hall near Drury Lane che habitual criminal has found friends, who, on his discharge, invite him to a festival. This is the principle, and last year 537 have thus had a welcoming hand held out to them on emerging from prison. Money has been given to some. All were entertained and lectured on the principle that honesty is the best policy.

-Pick, the celebrated Berlin detective, who performed wondrous feats in the way of ferreting out ingenious criminals, has just died. He commenced his public career as Burgomaster of Feddickow, a small town on the Oder, which office he exchanged for Commissary of Criminal Police, some six and twenty years ago. It was he who broke up the band of malefactors who were the terror of Pomerania in 1850. He joined the band himself, aided them in committing several overt acts of treason, and enabled himself to identify them when they were netted by a force of gendarmerie.

-The Right Hon. J. A. Roebuck, whose death has just been announced, was very small in stature, with a singularly large head and a pale, eager face. He spoke very slowly, and his style was keen and incisive. On his first return in the Reform Parliament of 1832-he was one of three in the present House of Commons who sat in that Parliament-he took place among the half dozen hest speakers in the House. Some thirty years since he had a severe paralytic shock, and never wholly recovered the use of his speech or limbs. For a few years he was permitted to speak sitting.

International Dairy Fair.

The prizes for Canadian exhibits of dairy

produce at the International Dairy Fair, held this week in New York, have all been awarded to Montreal dealers, as follows :

Creamery Butter-First and second prizes, A. A. Ayer & Co.; third prize, F. Wilson. Dairy Butter-First prize, Fuller & Shufelt; secood and third, A. A. Ayer & Co.

Cheese-First and second prize, Hodgson & Sons; third prize, Harlow Chandler.

The Irish Vote,

has contributed a most interesting article on "The Irish Vote in the next Parliament" to *Time*, Mr. E. Tate's magazine. The write states that everybody on both sides of the House are agreed that the next Ministry, Whatever it be, will have to carry on the Queen's Government with a majority of from 20 to 30. In such circumstances everybody will admit that the Irish vote will become a factor of prime importance. At present there is a state of the interval of the interval of the interval of the interval for the importance interval of the interval of the interval seen; though the interval of the interval of the interval seen; though the interval of the interval of the interval seen; though the interval of the in factor of prime importance. At present there are fifty-nine Home Rulers in the House of Dommons. This party in all probability will be considerably increased at the next election, and every observer of the situation will agree with Mr. Lacy when he says that no English Minister would sell his country for the "mess of pottage" that a solid phalanx of fifty forthcoming at a critical juncture would secure him. It may be that at an important division, on which the fate of the Ministry depended, Mr. Parnell might say "Filty votes would give you the day; promise us Home Rule, and here they are." But we may be perfectly certain that no statesman thus addressed would listen to the voice of the charmer and conclude the bargain. In any case, however it is obvious that the Irish vote is a rossession much coveted by the whips on both sides, and in the event of the parties being more evenly matched after the general election there will be constant bidding both by Whigs and Tortes for it. At present the Government has a majority of nearly one hundred on a division-a majority large enough to satisfy the ambition of the most imperious Premier or the most exacting whip. But in the next Parliament the Irish vote, if the numbers of the two great parties are more equal, will undoubtedly be in a position to turn the scale, and to make or unmake Ministries. It will therefore become then a much more important factor in politics than it has been during the past few years. Ireland returns 103 members to the House of Commons, and this contingent is divided under three heads: Home Rulers, whether sitting on the Liberal or Conservative side; Irish Liberals; and Irish Conservatives. Mr. Lacy, in considering the leaders of the Home Rule party, arrives at the conclusion that Mr. Parnell is the head, and that he finds in Mr. O'Connor Power an able ally, and in Mr. O'Donnell a gentleman whose matter is better than his manner. Mr. Biggar he calls devoted and grotesque, Major O'Gorman colossally comical; Mr. O'Sullivan is described as distracted between his admiration of Irish whiskey and his honest if blundering, love for the country where it is distilled; and Mr. Finigan, a writer on the Daily Chronicle, as the member for Parnell rather than the member for Ennis; and Mr. O'Gorman Mahon as a fossil of Irish politics of the times of O'Connell. Mr. Lacy expects an addition of twenty to this party at the next elections. The growth of Mr. Parnell's influence has been gradual, but not slow. He began four years ago, with one disciple, the faithful Biggar. i He approaches the general elections with ten votes, and in the next Parliament he will at least have . twenty, if not more-a compact body, avowedly careless of Imperial interests, political bravoes who will sell their vote in any market when the payment is the legislative severance of Ireland from Great Britain. This will not be a pleasant and may perbaps prove a momentous feature in the next "Honse." So says Mr. Lacy in one of the best atticles that has been published on this subject, and the prospect indicated is anything but pleasant one.

F BERTEL OF A BRIDE PARTY & M For Post and TRUE WITNESS.] THE FXILE'S VISION.

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WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF A SON OF THE VERDANT ISLE.)

> Once I sat me down to ponder, As my spirit, fond and fonder. From my exile home did wander From my exite noise did wander Far away scross the sea; And the disappearing Real, Riended with the bright Ideal, 'I'lli I thought that I could see all The scenes once dear to me,

Now beside the Suir I'm straying, Or at Holy Cross am praving, Or with Waiter Scott am saying, As I linger on the while: "O, what beauty and what glory In each le. end and each story, Told about the vision huary Of old Cashel's sainted pile!"

Or at Connamarra weeping. As the pia id moon is creeping 'Neath the clouds that now are sweeping O'er the solean midnight sky; Or upon Moun' Nephin gazing, When the winds are soley raising, And the goiden orb is bizzing, As the day is drawing nigh !

And while still my tear are drying, And while still my team are drying, And my glorious vision dying, Far beneath me. I see lying Uld G-lway's ancient town; Then the panorama shifting, While my weary eye I'm lifting, On Deen everics is drifting, And the Red Hand's wild renown!

Once again I'm gazing sadly. Once again 1'm gazine shally. As the winds are raving madly, Where the plous pearant gladly Shows the Criss of Monasterboise; Or, again, I hear the crying Of the sp rit band while sighing O'er O'Connor slowly dying In holy Clonmacnoise!

In my spirit high, and higher, In my spirit high, and nigher, Burns a fiame-a burning fire, As I feel me drawing nigher To old Linnerick's wall; But my poor soul now is grieving. As my vision here is leaving, Ah ! in touth I am beliaving That I hear a spirit's call !

"Come to Dublin," 'tis telling. "Where each monument and dwelling, All the beauties are exc-lling. Of the [slawd of the Blest]" Ah, to Dublin U'm bleing, On the spl-it wings am flying, W bile my guardian fay is crying "Here in truth is perce and rest!"

But in vain my strength I squander, And in vain I further wand r Round the scenes that I love fonder Than the fairesi fairy bill: Now the light is on me breaking, And my vision scene is shaking, Ah, 'tis' true I am awaking! And I am an Exile still!

JOSEPH K. FORAN. Laval University, Quebec.

THE STATE OF IRFLAND.

Second Letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Torouto.

[From the Toronto Tribune.]

The following letter from his Grace the Arch-bishop has been handed us for publication by the very Rev. Father Booney, V.G., Adminis trator. It will be read with special interest at

indor. It will be read with special interest at the present time: VERY REV. AND DEAR SIR.—The affairs in Ireland arc very unsatisfactory. The British Gove nment ca not do better, in the present crisis of Irish affairs, than to follow the example of Pope Pins VII. On the full of Mappleon the First, the alled powers provid d for the malu-tenance of his family, the Beauharnols. They gave them large estates taken from the Papal dominions, lands chiefly belonging to monasteries and colleges. The Beauharnols farmed their estates, by means of agents taken from France and Corsica; those agents ac ed with great in Tudence, not to say Cruelty, with the tecants on the estates. Quarrels, scand-law deven assassing the consequences.

The London Correspondent of the Toronto Globe writes as follows;— Mr. Lacy, a gentleman who made his name as a political writer in connection with those articles that appeared in the World during the parliamentary session under the heading of "Under the Clock," but who sonk time ago seceded from his allegiance to that journal, has contributed a most interesting article on "The Irish Vote in the next Parliament" to

an other property a piece of cloth for in-stance, destroy it if they please; they forget that had is tor the gere al good of the people; that they are only landlords, and not land kings. The government of the country possesses the "awnmus; Domineum" of supreme right of dis-posing of the land for the public good. It can force the landtords to part with their lands for rail o-ds, public works, and the like; always supposing that the Government will give a fair compensation to the landlords for their land. If the theory of the landlords were true, then a few men in England could depopulate half the Kingdom. Thave no doubt but that the honest conscience of the like people will pay to their landlords a fariprice for their land, as they should. The Government, through her Koyal Commis-sloner, has already established a bureau for land valuation, to which the landlords pay very 'litle attention, sometimes placing on their lands double the Government will bollow, and the moral tone of society be amoliorated. In these critical circumstances the plous, learned and patriotic Irish Bishops will be their best guilde, whild they will instruct the poone in their duties towards the Government and landlords : 'they can say also that, according to all laws divine and human.no one is fourned in ode of star-vation or let his hipless children die, when food is within reach. England, pressed by friendly competition in commerce on the one side and by emeries on the other, ought to 'y to establish a "modus vivendi," on friendly terms with Ireland, her sister lingdom. The Lord Lieutenant nero is a most courteous and kindly disposed gentleman, but he is in the hands of his ministry, as the Queen is; if she desire pence, and her Ministers war, there must be writh. The londers of Mariborough appears to ha' e made a vow to it no day pass without performing some charitable act, he is in defail-able, and yet is criticled by the press unfriendly to 'is premanently out of the sind fail-able, and yet is criticled by the press unfriendly to

mere animals or angels." Mr. Parnell's [M. P.] mother is an American lady-hence his chafing so violently against the chains.

chains. The cry of exaggerating reports on the coming distress is raised dow.as it was at the impending famine of 1847-148. Poor Ircland, kept poor to be kept defenceless. American ingenuity in trade causes smiles as well as surprise. They send over here the builter. in sprendid buckets, which they sell at a good profit, and coffins packed with eggs, driving a trade in the living and the dead. Yours in Christ

Yours in Christ, " † JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,

** A rehbishop of Toronto TO VERY REV. F. P. ROONEY. V. G., St. Mary's. To onto.

IRISH NEWS.

DUBLIN, December 12.-After several changes of programme, Charles Stewart Par-uell, the great Home Ruler, has finally determined upon the time of his departure for the United States. He will sail on the 16th of this month, and make quite an extensive tour through the United States in the interest of the cause he has so much at heart. His programme embraces visits to the cities of New [York, Boston Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. Since the recent arrests, and believing that the Govern-

Scripture that God visits the sins of the parents on the children, we Englishmen will be surely punished for wur treatment of Ireland. He was consoled when I told him that the sins of the fathers would be visited on those children who said "Amen" to the evil deed, of thoir fathers, or, who having it in their cover to repair their effects did not do it. "Well, said he, "thank God, no punishment will fall on me, for I never agreed to the oil government of Ireland." The landlords here, I find, have an exagge-rated opinion of their rights; they think they can do with the land what hey would do with an other property, a piece of cloth for in-stance, destroy 1t if they please; they forget that land is tor the gene al good of the people: that they are only landlords, and not land kinge.

Fermov while he was standing in the porch of the Limerick County Club House last evening

A sub-sheriff of Mayo, accompanied by a large force of police, went to Loonamore to evict the farmer Dempsey, to protest against whose eviction the Balla meeting of the 3rd was held. The eviction was effected quietly. The tenants remaining on the property were forbidden to shelter Dempsey's family, which at last accounts remained by the roadside.

The released prisoners Daly, Davitt and Killen to-day addressed meetings at Drumsna and Carrick. A great land meeting was held at Ballina and other places west to day. Two hundred extra soldiers have proceeded to Castlebar.

A detachment of 200 infantry left Balinrobe, Connaught, for the neighborhood of Ballina. Several large agitation meetings were held in the West of Ireland to-day, 9,000 persons were present at the Ballina meeting, where a Catholic clergyman presided, and a corps of pikemen surrounded the place. Letters were read from Messrs. Parnell, Smythe, Power and Gray. Among the speakers were several clergymen and Mr. Browne, M.P. The Government reporters took notes. Browne said some causes of distress in Ireland were the competition of American products and bad seasons. All the speakers advocated a peasant proprietary system, resolutions in favour of which were adopted. At another meeting at Carrick on Gharnon, Davitt, Daly, Killen and

Brennan were present. The Grand Jury at Carrick on Shannon have returned a true bill against Brennan.

No authoritative information has yet been received of the withdrawal of the prosecution of Davitt, Daly and Killen. London, December 15 .- The case of Killen

was vestorday taken from Counsellor Rea's bands, and his bail arranged by a Dublin solicitor.

LONDON, December 15 .--- While it is true that the Government has moved very cautionsly and deliberately in the prosecution of arrested Irish agitators, it is not true that the cases against them have been abandoned. They have been allowed to go on bail, and since their release an order has been made for their appearance at Dublin, and this apparent technical loop-hole has been taken advantage of by their friends to create an impression that the Government would prosecute the cases no further. The wish is evidently father to the thought, and the cases will go on to their legitimate conclusion.

London, December 15 .- Several large agitation meetings were held in the West of Ireland yesterday. The meeting at Ballina was presided over by a Catholic clergyman, and a corps of pikemen serrounded the place of meeting. The Government reporters were present taking notes of the speeches. Mr. Browne stated some of the causes of the distress in Ireland to be the competition of American products and bad seasons at home. All of the speakers advocated a peasantry proprietary system, a resolution in favor of which was adopted.

LONDONDEBRY, Dec. 8 .- A sad evidence of the times comes to hand from Donegal. An inquest has just been held on the body of a woman, wife of a small farmer or cottier tenant residing in the parish of Desertageny, Innishowomen. The facts disclosed a terrible staic of destitution. The coroner's jury, after hearing the medical and other testimony, a.rived at the conclusion that the deceased

Commercial Items.

-The shipments from Port Hope during the senson just clusted have been as follows :--Wheat, 296,522 bushels; barley, 475,477 dc; rye, 17,779 do peas, 35,283 do; 50,000,000 fect of lumber and 18,811,000 shingles and laths.

-A Quebec timber firm has, it is reported, -A Quebec timber firm has, it is reported, contracted with the different saw-mills within the past few weeks for over half a million stan-dard of deals. An offer was made yesterday by a. Quebec shipping house to charter for the spring trade at 25s for timber and 70s for deals to London. Proprietors of several vessels of small tonange report having refused 30s for a safe port in the United Kingdom.

-The Great Western of Canada report for the last half-year shows a failing off of £-,441 as compared with 1878, caused by low rates and the prohibition of American cattle. o interest will be paid on the preference stock. The ac-orued dividend o' £12 644 will be carried forward to the d bit of the next half year. It is believed by some that the control of this r ad will soon be obtained by Mr. Vanderbilt in order to render his investment in Michigan Central a better investment. investment.

-During November last 13,563,759 feet of sawn lumber, valued at \$138,950, was exported from Ottawa to the U.S.

-During last week deal freights at St. John, N. B., continued to decline, but the rate is now quoted firm at 60s.

-The Dundas Cotton Mills Company have issued a circular announcing an advance in the price of colored cottons of from 1c to 2c per yard, and it is said that grey cotton will in all probability be raised also, the demand being in excess of the capabilities of the mills.

-A company of Montreal merchants, whose names have been published before, have been incorporated for the purpose of manufacture and sale at any place within the Dominion of Canada of grey, domestic and other cotton goods under the name of " The Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Company (Limited)," with a total capital stock of \$150, 000, divided into 1,500 sharesof \$100 each.

-W. K. Muir, General Manager of the

Naturalist's Portfolio.

WET SUMMERS.—The year 1816 was remark-able for a wet summer. It is recorded in that year that it rained either during the day or night from July 6 to August 20, until which date no hay was made, and which was then utterly spoilt. In the tollowing summer year it rained either in the day or night from June 2 to July 21. July 21.

THE TRAIN AND THE GEESE,-A large flock of THE TRAIN AND THE GEESS.—A large flock of geose, led by an old gander, stacked a train of cars on the Newark and Paterson branch of the Eric Railway,near Paterson. The geess marched in a solid body sing the track facing the loco-motive, and kepu up a loud and continued hissing. When the locomotive darted into their ranks, there was seen a cloud of flying feathers and fragments of geese.

and iragments of geese. SHRIMP SHELLA-Quite a heavy business is done in California in shipping to China the shells of the shrimp, which are caught in such numbers on the coast, and there is almost as much profit from the sa's of the shells as from the shri aps themselves. The use they are put to in China is as menure, and us a polson to the worm which works such destruction to the ten-plant. The Chinamen tale that this is the only remedy at present known for the ten-pest.

pest. INSECT- DESTROYED BY FLOWERS.—At a re-cent meeting of the Entomological society, Mr. J. M. Slater sent a short pacer on the abyve sub-ject in which he stated that whils, it is gener-ally admitted that the gay colours of flowers are mainty subservient to the purpose of attracting bees and other winged insects the visits of which bear and other winged insects the visits of which blay so important a part in the process of fer-timation, one important fact had scarcely re-ceived due attention. Certain gay-co-oursel or conspicuous flowers are avoided by bees, or, if visited, have an injurious and even fotal effect upon the insects. Among these are the dahila, pas-ion-flower, crown-imperial, and especially the oleander.

VEGETABLE INSTINCT.—If a pall of water be placed within six in thes of either side of the stem of a numbin or vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night approach the pall, and will be found in the morning with one of the leaves on the water. If a prop be placed within six inchesof a young convulvalus, or scartler run-per, it will flud it although the prop may be shifted daily. If after it has twined some dis-tance up the prop, it be unwound and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its or-iginal position, or die in the attempt, yet not-withstanding, if two of the plants grow near to each other and have no stake around which they can entwine one of them will all er the direction of the spiral and they will twine around each other, other.

-W. K. Muir, General Manager of the Canada Southern Railway, has, it is statel, made an investment of \$4,000 in an iron nino at Madoe. Two other gentlemen from Detroit, representing the Wyandotto Mining Company, are said to have purchased the Dean and Williams gold mine at the same place. Several prospectors from the United States are in the same vicinity. Several ex-plorers from Toledo have been attracted thither by the excitement. —At a public meeting in Belleville, held on Friday, to consider the petition of the Grand Junction Railroad Company for an ex-tention of time for the completion of the Grand Trunk would, during the coming year, John Bell, G. T. R. solicitor, stated that the Grand Trunk would, during the coming year, proceed with the work of doubling their track the for and Junction and Midland would be united that the bonus of \$50,000 he made payable on its completion to Peterboro. A "Parring" Match. [From the Rending Eagle.] A Cornish miner named David T. Davis

IFrom the Reading Eagle.] A Cornish miner named David T. Davis boasted, in a Shenandoah barroom, that he could out "pur" any man in America. "Purring" is an English sport, and means kicking an opponent on the legs. Davis' boasts were taken up by an other English miner named Proudit and each man made a deposit of ten dolla." as a forfeit in case either should not come to time. The match was made for twenty-five dollars a side, and was to come off in a bar-room of a mutual friend. Davis had some local reputation as being a "purrer," wrostil: and boxer, but until this affair Proudfit was unknown among the "fancy." The original anount of the bet was raised to fitly dollars a side. At nine o'clock at night tho principals and about thirty friends wert to the bar-room, and, for a trifling consideration paid to the proprietor, the doors were closed and the preparations for the match began. The room

seen, though the third of relating hyperrs to be even richer than in many parts of the con-tinent. The Home Rule agitation underlies every other question, and the peuple think, had they Home Rule, Ireland would flowrish as a family moved under the direction of a seed other and Home folds, freidad words how how a shift may moultor, lustead of beins governed by strangers, in hearts and heads. The strongest argument that I heard in favor of Home Rule was, flat the Irish representatives in the Rule was, flat the Irish representatives in the Rule was, flat the Irish representatives in the Rule was, flat the invest or Ireland, as well as if south at Parlia-ment as home in Dublin. The Irish puerbers have for Ireland, as well as if south at Parlia-ment as home in Dublin. The Irish puerbers then presented over a hundred Bills regarding the invest of Ireland. The magurity of the Irish members voted for thuse Bills, but they were defeated by a majority of English and Scotch members. One of those Bills, was to chees alloons and liquor stores on Suniays. This would be a most useful is with reland and cerery-where cles, as ensueled already in Canada, but it didn't suit the English and Scotch members, of the ourse. It could not be good for Ireland. It would keep the people sober, and the, Imperial reveaues would be less. After much ado the public huses were closed 1: the provinces, but remain open in cities a large towns for some hours. Other law, respecting drainage and re-lead. "Non the South members of the Eng-lish Parliament sgree npon projects of law for inegood of colland the English members agree not to voit english them. You know that was the understanding in Curada durink tho i effi-lative Union between the Canadas. Upper and Lower, and how well the members on that side respected their provinces. If the Canadian mem-bers of Parliament were treated as the irelation don derest as greed non- workin separ-ate Parlaments for each Province, and general one to mange the light concerns. We know how harmoniously and usefully this system works. There is no people more loyal to the British Crown than the Canadiana, because they eny a reasonable amount of liberty with self-government, and if Ireland had such rights it would not be English were a sum of more yentime eccel for the core law and

I was much edified at the avowal of an Eng-Ish nobleman, whose name I need not mention. He said to me, if it be true what weread in Lo

ment only awaits pretended provocation to arrest him,

his speeches, and is much more guarded in his utterances.

Advices from the Vatican are to the effect that the Pope desires the clergy in Ireland, first of all, to exercise their endeavors for the relief of the pressing necessities of the poor in their respective parishes.

DUBLIN, December 12 .- The eviction of the Demseys, a family occupying a holding at Balla, and who have refused to pay their rent, has been finally resolved on. Owing to the excitement of the people of the vicinity over this intended action, serious disturbances are anticipated, and to-day a large posse of the constabulary force left this city for Balla, to prevent, in possible, any infrac-

tion of the peace. LUNDON, December 13 -It is authoritatively announced that the Government has

ABANDONED THE PROSECUTION

of Daly, Davitt and Killen.

Cuicago, December 12 .- The Daily News this evening publishes the following special cablegram from Charles Stewart Parnell, the noted Irish agitator :---

DUBLIN, December 12 .- To the editor of the Chicago News :---

The arrest of Davitt was prompted by a desire of the Government to get rid of him as the chief organizer of the land agitation, and also in hopes that the people would be intimidated by State prosecution, or diven to illegal and violent action. The result, instead of arresting the movement, has powerfully assisted it. Land clubs are being organized in every part of the Kingdom, and subscriptions pour in. The Nationalist Repealers and Home Rulers are united, and have found a common platform and watchword.

" THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE."

The Government, being bafiled in its attempt to crush the movement, may resolve upon future illegal and unconstitutional action, and arrest other leaders, but the landlords are cowed and the Castle intimated by the determined action of the people. Threatened evictions are abandoned as a result of the success of the Balla anti-eviction meeting. There are no biddings for estates at sales in the Landed Estates Court, and tenants are allowed by owners easy terms. Leading English reformers are in sympathy with our movement. The French press at last 18 showing appreciation of the true position of affairs, and sending special correspondents to watch the progress of the winter campaign. The special object of the people is maintained with reloubled vigor, notwithstanding the snow on the ground.

THE COLD ALREADY PINCHES

n any, and great suffering is anticipated after Christmas. Government trusts that in this way the strength of the masses may be broken. Swarms of paid spics are in the country; additional troops are daily despatched to the south and west, and large levies of constabulary recruits are; just ordered, all indicating the determination of the Government to take advantage of the sufferings of the people and drive them to deeds of violence. No relief works have yet prospect of state assistance, but orders serted the "resolution" in his own paper.

died from congestion of the lungs by cold and want of proper nourishment. It appears that there was no fire other MR. PARNELL HAS VERY PERCEPTIONLY TONED DOWN than that derived from a little heather,

forming, at best, a miserable substitute for fuel, and especially so in damp weather. Of food or nourishment of any sort there was none other than a handful or so of Indian meal. It is right to say that 25 per cent. reduction in rents prevails on the estates in the district, but obviously there is distress that any partial abatement cannot reach or help. The charity of some people has come in to save the poor woman's family from her fate. The husband is alive, but he has no means of bettering his position. I am informed that extreme destitution is not merely imponding, but actually exists in

many cases. LATER .- Full particulars have come hand, and it is desirable to supplement the necessarily incomplete telegram, forwarded early in the evening. The inquest was neld to day in a stubble field near the little cabin, the jury sitting on stones, only one chair and a stool being available in the neighborhood. One of the jurors said it was useless holding an inquiry, as they all knew it was hunger the woman died of. The inquiry, however, proceeded, and the first witness said that the family was in destitution, and the neighbors were unable to help them. Witness was reminded that the evidence was wanted in regard to the dead, and not the living, and he replied it was better to keep the living alive than proving the dead to be dead. The wo man's husband had no land, but occasionally was engaged in fishing. In his opinion, th woman died of hunger and the cold of the hcuse. The husband was examined, and said he was guilty of no neglect. The deceased had a child three weeks ago, and was attend ed by a doctor. She got well, and then ill again. They were often short, but he did not think his wife died of starvation. A woman named Catherine M'Laughlin deposed that she visited the house on hearing of the death. It would shake anyone to go into it. There was no food except what her son sent them. There was something like gruel in a bowl, and a little or no clothing in the place. Dr. Farren was examined, and stated that the body was not emaciated, as usual in death by starvation. The house was cold and damp, but they were inured to poverty. He had said he inured to poverty. He had said he would recommend them for out-door relief. He considered congestion of the lungs, brought on by cold and damp, was the cause of death. A daughter of deceased proved that they went to bed hungry. They had depended principally of late on what they could get from the neighbors. The jury found a verdict that death was caused by cold and ant of proper nourishment. The coroner said they had better find congestion of the lungs, and then add the cause. They found

-More than \$700,000 is realized in France

by parasol making. -Osman Pasha's salary is \$8,000 a month. He stands at the Finance Minister's door till it is paid him. There is no use sending for it. place in the neighborhood of Shenandoah -Is it not passing strange that, M. de since Davis beat a notted "purrer" named Cellos, editor of La Minerve, and one of the Tom Bosly, in 1864 or 1865. Davis' defeat been undertaken, nor is there any Catholic School Commissioners, has not in- on Thur-day night was unexpected, as he was

of reach. Both men were allowed a breathing spell of five minutes, and during it they examined their skins. which were bruised and bleeding. When time was called each man took a drink of whiskey, and then the " purr ing" began again. Thirteen rounds were 'purred," but they did not differ from the one described, and at the end of the thirecenth round Davis refused to toe the mark, and Proudfit was declared the winner. Davis wanted to retire after the tenth round, but the spectators hooted at and called him a duffer," and he came up thrice more; but he received all the punishment without being able to give any in return. The last five rounds were brutal in the extreme, as both men were bleeding profisely, and the way they limped around to escape punishment was painful to witness. The legs of both men from their knees down were covered with cuts and bruises, and the heavy conduroy pants they wore were kicked to ribbons. When the match was decided Davis sank into a chair thoroughly exhausted. Proudfit

was so elevated by his victory that he pleased the admiring spectators by dancing a jig with a tumbler of water on his head. The seconds then washed the legs of the "purrers" and covered the wounds with rotten apples to prevent inflammation and ally pain. The money prize was handed over to Proudfit, who "set up" a keg of beer for the crowd. Davis was carried home, and Proudfit was not in a much better condition. This is said to be the first "purring" match that has taken known to be agile, game and experienced.

and about thirty friends went to the bar-room, and, for a trifling consideration paid to the proprietor, the doors were closed and the preparations for the match began. The room in which the affait rook place is of ordinary size, but in order to economize space about half the spectators were told to take seats on the bar, and the others screwed themselves into corners and out-of-the-way places. The men removed their clothing except their trousers. The refere then gave cuch man pair of brand new brogans, into which their feet were thrust. Proudfit were worden, and Davis cotton stockings. The men then shock hands, and Proudfit cheerily inquired, "He ye roady, Ind?" "A passed. By pulling the east the sheet will enable him to bar scotton stockings. The men then shock hands, and Proudfit cheerily inquired, "He ye roady, Ind?" "A year simple and enaily understood. The rules of this sheet of the rule reson that the sheet will enable him to the trousers and that the hands should not be used to grapple or punch his opponent. Write the time was passed in dancing about the room and feinting. At has Davis cover the leage but trousers and that the hands should not be used to grapple or punch his opponent. For a few minutes both were extremely wary and the time was passed in dancing about the room and feinting. At has Davis made a hole proudfit, but it fell short, and before Davis got out of reach, Proudfit and the time was passed in dancing about the room and feinting. At has Davis made as how before Bavis got out of reach, Proudfit about the should be the sea the space of the sea the space which will be able to invert blace which will be able to invert and the term the south a write just below one of the knee-caps, which by the way, is considered particularly vulnerable point, as a series of particularly vulnerable point, as a series of practicating bout a minute, until Proudfit dodged out of reach. Both men were allowed a breathing and the baw the bavis to bink the the thing about a minute, until Proudfit dodged out of r

Around the World

Mrs. Parnell, mother of the Irish agitalor, is generally regarded as the leading lady operator in Wall street.

It is said that Sir. John Dunn has eighty-six wives and 342 children. No wonders he disilkes nissionaries.

On Nov. 17 numbers of persons were skuting at Wimbledon, near Lordon, on a lake sur-rounded by trees, most of which were still in lenf.

lenf. The recent statement in the London Truththat Lord Derby has f(0),000 a year is untrue. His income is not half that, but it is very large. As there is no law to prevent killing fish in the streams of Georgia by exploding cartridges of dynamite under water, it is becoming a popular

There are but thiriteen grist mills nowrunning There are but thiriteen grist mills nowrunning out of thirty rostly ones that Rochester once boasted of. Filteen of them are now used as manufactories of machinery, and two are burned.

Herbert Spencer is wintering in Evypt for his health, which has been seriously shattered by his recent close application to study. Hisforth-coming work will be entitled "Ceremonial In-stitutions."

At the last census taken the population of Paris was 2,037,000; during the last ten years it has increased at the rate of 12,000 a year-a very modest one compared with that of London or New York.

New York. A shabbily-dressed stranger is regarded with suspicion in Pulaski County, Ky., because he is profane, is well-informed about the late war and doposits \$5,0.0 in gold with overy bank he en-counters: A proposal has been made by Bishop Bug ion to the Government of Queensland, Australia, to introduce a large colony of Mennonlies from the south of Russia, and the authorities appear willing to pay half the cost of passage. A colifornia maner says: "If any one has

whing to pay half the cost of passage. A Culifornia paper says: "If, any one has noticed a certain stiffness in the acting of the members of Baldwin's Theatre this week, they will planse take into consideration that Dr. Bishop vacchated all the entire company last week."

accordingly.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

AGRICULTURAL. and the second

Farm Buildings-Continued.

That it is much more convenient, easier, and cheaper to feed istock in the building in which all of the hay and other todder is stored, every farmer knows without being told. How much easier it is, is only known to those who have spent their lives in foddering cattle in sheds and yards from distant hay barns, from which every forkful of nay must be carried in bundles or on a cart.

furthermore, the more hay has to be carried.

with only such attachments as I propose hav-ing in regular usa. This is in no respect a "fancy" building. It is as plain as a pike-staff, as all farm barns should be, with not a dollar expeaded anywhere for Gramment, and, although it has many of the "modern conveulences," they are all such as I have seen in practical and profitable use else-where, except in the single item of the ruliway and car to carry the feed to the heads of the stalls, which, is a cheap arrangement that re-commends itself, especially where animals are to be" solled,"—that is, fed ou green fodder in their stalls all summer. The first problem that presented fiself was to so arrange the barn that there should be no pliching up of anything--that the hay should be hauld in waggons on to the top floor of the barn, and there stowed away by horse-power; thence thrown down to the feeding floor; and the manter from this to the cellar;-or, in summer, that the corn fodder or other green food should be dumped from a cart directly into the car, by which it will be taken to the cattle. In short, I wanted a side-bill barn, but had

summer, that the corn loader or other green food should be dumped from a cart directly into the car, by which it will be taken to the cattle. In short, I wanted a side-hill barn, but had no side-hill to build it on, the land sloping only iwo feet in a length of one bundred feet. The barn stands in the middle of an old apple-orchard, about two hundred and twenty feet wide and three hundred feet long, two rows of these being left all around the space occupied by the barn. The whole is surrounded, except at the entrance end, by a stone wall five feet high, and is to be divided, by walls of the same height, into four yards, communicating by gateways. Each yard contains about one third of an acre, and is to be used as an exercising ground for one fourith of the stock. The cellar was dug out soven feet deep at the east end and five feet deep at the west end, the east end and five feet deep at the west end, the east end and five feet deep at the west end, the dred feet easi of the barn. The descending drive-way, by which the cellar is entered from the west, isopes about four feet in a distance of thirty feet, the steepest grade about two burn. The entire basement on each side of the gang-way is for the storage of manure, except that portion which is taken off by the root cellar, 22x 25 feet. The walls are of stone, laid in line and cement mortar, and the wall above the root cel-lar is topped out with brick, lited closely around the foor timbers. The root cellar is ventilated by a window on the south side, which is also used foor shooting in the roots. The gaagway is left clear for wag-gons to be taken in the be loaded with manure. The arrangement of the feeding floor are a rail-way which extends from the west end, line entire length of the barn, on which runs a four-wheeled truck, holding in summer a rack large enough to contain a lorse cart-load of green foddor, and in winter a large box for cut and steemed foon : an open-slatted floor occupying a length of scalls to within five feet out of the dung, the re-ma can judge from over a year's trial, this open floor is excellent, though, had the timbers been prepared for it, it would have been better to have had the slats run length wise of the barn, as in that case they would have given an equally good footing if only three inches wide, and the space for the passage of manure would have been doubled. had the slats run length wise of the barn, as in that case they would have given an equally good footing if only three inches wide, and the space for the passage of manure would have been doubled. It is intended that all of the horned cattle should feed from the level on which they stand. Green fodder, or long hay, being thrown direct-ly on the floor between the front of the stalls and the elevated border of the railway, the cut feed being given them in tubs, which n ay be fre-quently set out in the sum, or like the long fod-der, being placed on the floor, which, as it is frea from obstructions, can be sweept and washed out at pleasure. The caule are tied by the neck. Should stanchions be preferred, (and it is an open question which is best.) they could still be fed in the same way. The oxen are fed from runneers inside of their stalls, so that the gangway between them and the horses, where the food is received from the upper floor, may remain unobstructed. The two loose boxes on the south side of the barn are of equal size, with a space of about a foot and a half above the partitions for ventilation and for the lighting the funcer one, which has no win-dow. The entire floor of these boxes is slatted in the same maner with the floor under the hind quarters of the cattle A rail from the division of the stalls to the outer wall, at the center of each side of the barn, may be used to separate the cattle of each range of stable into two sections, each having its own door commu-nicating with its own exercising ground. The hay floor, which is reached by a very easy grade over the embankment and bridge, has no center posts. The space from the floor to the bottoms of the trusses (eighteen feet) is entirely unob-structed, save by the side braces of the three conter frames, which were necessary to give stiftness to the building. The feed-room, hy an ele-vator similiar to that used for grain. The capa-city of the hay floor will be about one hundred and twenty tons, besides ample space for wagons. The trap-door opp One winter's experience with a Prindle steamer and a horse-power hay-cutter has poven both the advantage of this mode of preparing food and the necessity for better means for cutting a large supply, and more abundant steam for cooking. large supply, and more abundant steam for cooking. A self-regulating pumping windmill has been receted over a spring one thousand feet distant, forcing water through a pipe into a tank on the hay-floor, communicating with iron water-troughs, one in front of each pair of catile stalls, so arranged as to be always -upplied with water. This arrangement for supplying water has now been in operation for nine years, and it is in all respects perfectly satisfactory. The windmill is entirely self regulating, and works sizadily and well in all winds, having cassed uninjured through some of the most severe storms ever known on this coast. A windmill of larger size-sufficient for driving a small grain-mill? thrashing-machine, feed-cutter, etc.-may be erected on the top of a barn. The ventilation of the barn is by means of a single covered opening, in the centre of the peak for the hay-floor, and two more active venillators, one at each end. communicating through wonden funnels, following the slope of the roof on each side, and descending through the hay-floor and the cathe floor to use cellar. The manurecellar being entirely clowed from the outer air, ventilating pipe-can be supplied only by drawing down the foul air of the catile-room through the slatt d floor. I append herewith the specifications for the carpenter work, which includes the slzes of the timbers. (To be Continued).

Purchase of Cattle for this Province We are very much pleased to learn that Mr. Ivan Wotherspoon has decided to introduce the breeding of Devons into this province. He has purchased for his farm at St. Ann's the follow-ing valaable animals from Mr. George Radd, of

"Ing valaable animals from air, George Radu, of Guelph, Ontario: "Tecamseb;" a magnificent Bull, eighteen months old-which was awarded first prize in his class at the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa. "Meadow Flower," three years old, also win-ner of first prize at Ottawa. "Flora Nelson", winner of the 2nd prize at Ottawa.

 Jour Market of nay must be carried in bundles or on the secont of nay must be carried in burdles or on the concentration of he stork. The nors is wasted, and the more label is to be injured by had weather, while the convenience of the scentry had occasion to give much at tention to this concellate it is to be injured by had weather, while the most favourable circumstances. There excently had occasion to give much at tention to this concellate it is done to this guess. There excently had occasion to give much at tention to this concellate it is done to the scent of the stork. The constance of a worn-out and "nun-down " farm of sixty acres," on which, with sufficient capture it is a store to the scent of a worn-out and "nun-down " farm is all the food, which wasted in the scent of the store that the promism at the same Exhibition. That the Devons are a valuable breed is well in the food, which wasted on the store we have no doubt. They are bardy, mare the wear out doubt, they are bardy, mare the scenter of the store of the store. The town are no doubt. They are bardy, mare the scenter of the store of the sto out while the block is the hund the vestce at the root of each of them becomes engorged and the skin gets spotted. A fowl killed while digestion is going on will hardly keep for a week By attention to the above they may be preserved for a fortnight, in mild wet weather, and for three weeks or more when it is dry and cold

cold

cold. A few pieces of charcoal put inside will assist in preservation. To boil a pullet thus prepared: it should be put into cold gravy soup, made ready before hand, and cooked by a slow fre. Directly it is taken from the pot it should be powdered over with sult in coarse grains: and if eaten when hol, it is a dish for the severest epicure.

Sessonable Hints.

To keep your fowls free from disease give them good, clean. sound grain, and green food, chang-irg their diet often, and plenty of clean water. While moulting add to the water Tincture of Murlate of Irou (Tinctura Ferri Chloridl) in proportion of one drachim or teaspoonful of tinc-ture to one half gallow of water. It is an excel-lent tonic. See to it that they have plenty of light, and that your fowlhou-e be kept clean and dry. A good washing of the roost and nest boxeswith kerosene in the morning about once in two weeks will keep them free from vermin. Use powdered charcoal twice a week : a large table-spoonful to every ten birds, in their soft food, which would be given warm, the first thing in the morning during cold weather: ventilate well, without subjecting your birds to a draught. To keep your fowls free from disease give them

Caution.

It is becoming an acknowledged fact that most domestic poultry disenses arise from ne-gligence of care in keeping the young stock free from filth. We call attention to one little error many make with mount ability of the store of the from filth. We call attention to one little error many make with young chickens, not only when being brooded by their mother, but even after she has left them and before they learn to roost. With a coop without bottom which is moved daily this is easily avoided, but after the hen leaves the chicks, they usually follow her to the hen house, and not being able to get on to the perch alongside, crouch down in some cor-ner, and during night emit their excrement in large quantities, and if this is not cleared away daily and the ground dusted on that spot with dry soll or ashes, the consequence is a certain growth of vermin and inpure vapor, caused by the regular warmth of the chicks' bodies upon the ground, which in a few days will become perfectly fetid ammonia, dc., causing ronp, gapes, canker and skin diseases, as well as caus-ing the chickens to lose their feathers. dr.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The Aberdeen Free Press announces the death of Mr. Thomas Knox, the well known banker, of Peterhead, at the age of rixty six years.

Returned, at the age of flar and your set at the set of the set of the rest, which are pub-lished by the Scotch harvest, which are pub-lished by the Scotsman, give a very unsatisfac-tory account of the prospecies of farmers. On 15th November a chark was caught be-tween Leith and Inchkeith in the fishermen's

herring nets. It measured over 7 feet in length. Mr. A'ex. F. M!Bean, head-master of the Glas-gow City Public Schools for boys, has been ap-pointed Principal of the Central Schools, ther-field.

Preparations are being made to commemorate the Covenanting struggle, the commemoration to take place in the months of June and July next.

A meeting of Edinburgh volunteers has passed a resolution, by 25 votes to 11, in favor of the pro-nosal to discontinue the use of the Snider at Wimbledon.

Engineers are employed in the work of select-ing a foundation for the new railway bridge which it is proposed to construct across the Forth near Allos.

In the presence of a large assemblage, the bust in connection with the memorial of the late Mr. Murray, of Geanles, was unvolled at Tain by Mrs. Vass, wife of Provost Vass.

Viss, whe of Flovest vass. KiteCalny First Association.—The an-nual exhibition has just been brought to a close, and has been in every respect a great success. The sum realised from the sales of paintings is 2162 is, being £200 in advance of any provious vear.

year. A GINNY PRINCE IN TROUBLE.—At a Burgh Police Court at Kelso, on 15th November, Robert Rutherford, better known as "Prince Robert," a mugger, belonging to Yetholm, was sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment, with hard labour, for stealing a quantity of apples from a shop in town. town.

HEALTH OF EDINIURGII.—Last week the deaths were 75 in number, and the rate of mor-tality 19 per 1000. Chest diseases proved fatal in 88 onese, and zymotte in 12, which were thus distributed :—1 in the New Town, 10 in the Old, and 1 in the southern suburbs. Of the 133 births, 10 were illegitimate: 10 were illegitimate:

10 were inegitimate: ST. ANDREWS.-Suicide.-Archibald Wilson, worker at the Saw-Mill, St. Andrews, has com-mitted suicide by hanging himself. Wilson had, it appears, got behind in money matters, and it is thought this had preyed upon his mind and led him to commit the sad act. The unfortunate man leaves a family of seven.

unan leaves a family of seven. THE FORTH RAILWAY BRIDGE.—A civil en-gineer and assistants were engaged on 15th Nov. in "boring" for a foundation for the Forth Bridge at longearse and Rhind Point, about one mile and a haif above Alioa Ferry. It is reported that schedules for the undertaking will be issued in a few days, and that the whole line, which is calculated to cost ±84,000, will be completed within 18 months.

within 18 months, THE UNEMPLOYED.—The following is the re-turn for the week to the committee having charge of the relief of the uenmployed:—Applica-tions during the week, 43. These were disposed of as under;—Orders given for work, 20; refused, 5; referred back to work department as men who had been previously working, but had left for various reasens, 11; made no appearance after application and being visited, 5; referred to parish, 1; continued, 1—total, 43. Applica-tions last week, 70. Total apprications to date, 1472. Of the \$50 men who have got orders for work there are at present only 232 working.— Glasgow Herald. LONGEVITY IN SKYE.—A correspondent writes

Glasgow Herald. LONGEVITY IN SKYE.—A correspondent writes that Ubristy Macpherson, the Skye centenarian, whose case was taken notice of in our columns last summer, and who is now in her 107th year, has had her case fully reported to Her Majesty the Queen by Dr. Jefferiss, the parish doctor of Sleat, and his interest has just met with a re-sponse. Her Majesty having sent the aged woman f3. Dr. Jefferiss has also brought Christy's case before the notice of Mr. Wm. Thoms, F.S.A., the author of "The Longevity of Man." Our correspondent adds that Christy is able to move casler than a few years ago. She is not bedridden, but can with assistance get out of bed for a short time each day.—Scotch Paper.

IRISH-NEWS.

MORE THAN & CENTENABIAN .- At the Mallow Petty, Sessions, held recently, a man named

Timothy M'Carthy said that his father, Connor M'Carthy, was 112 or 113 years of age, and another witness proved that the old man sheared sheep last May. THE REDUCTION OF RENTS .- Miss Pigot has

given a reduction of 15 per cent. on the half year's rent, due last March, to her tenants on the late Chief Baron Pigot's property in the neighborhood of Kilworth and Michelstown, county Cork. This reduction was unsolicited.

LANDLORD LIBERALITY .- Captain N. Mansergh, 6th Regiment, has through his agent, St. George D. Mansergh, Esq., Rock Lodge, Ballyhooly, allowed the tenants on his property at Ballyhours, near Buttevant, an abatement of 50 per cent., on the half-year's rent now due, and has further promised that should the present depression continue he will give a similar reduction in next half-year's rent. This noble and generous act of sympathy for tenants is worthy of imitation, as calculated to meet the present emergency .- Correspondent.

SERIOUS ASSAULT NEAR TIMOLEAGUE .--- An assault of a very serious nature was committed near Timoleague under the following circumtances :- Two farmers, named Cowhig and Deasy, residing at a place called Kilavarig, had some dispute about some old timber at Inchy Bridge, and it is alleged that Cowhig struck Deasy a blow of a large stone on the head. Cowhig was brought up at a special petty sessions held in Timoleague, and was remanded and lodged in Clonakilty gaol. He was admitted to bail, the doctor having certified that the injured man's life was out of

danger. THE LEGALITY OF THE SLIGO PROSECUTION .-It is asserted in London that the Attorney-General having been consulted by the Cabinet respecting the legal aspect of the Sligo prosecution, gives his opinion that the arrests have been fatally mismanaged, as the language alleged against two of the traversers is not likely to sustain a criminal charge. particularly in the evidence adduced; while Mr. Killen's case, which alone Sir John Holker considers tangible, is prejudiced as regards the position of the Crown by the weakness of the prosecution re Davitt and Daly. The Attorney-General left London last night for Hughenden Menor, for a further interview on the subject with the Prime Minister. The belief in legal circles here is that the proceedings are a farce and a failure .-- Cork

Examiner. RELIGIOUS CEREMONY AT BATHURST, N.S.W. -An interesting ceremony took place at the

Convent of Mercy, Bathurst, on the 24th September last. Two young ladies from Cork received the white veil at the hands of the Very Rev. Dr. McAuliffe, P.P., of Forbes, N.S.W., in the absence of the Bisbop. The

ladies received were Miss Mary O'Driscoll (in religion, Sister Mary Josephine), daughter of Mr D. O'Driscoll, of Clogheen, Blarney Road, and Miss Anne McAuliffe (in religion Sister Mary Baptist), of Blarney, sister to Very Rev. Dr. McAuliffe. Both those ladies left Cork within the past twelve months,

with the intention of devoting their lives to

FETE AT VILLE MABIE. Celebration of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

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1850

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TRUE WITNESS

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

MONTREAL DAILY POST

NOW IN ITS

1880

We had "the pleasure of witnessing a fete given by the ladies of the Ville Marie Convent, on Sunday the 7th December last, in honor of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. A large number of the parents and friends of the pupils had assembled at the Convent, and after a lew minutes spent in conversation, they were requested to pass into the spacious recreation room, where the sight that greeted our view simply defies descrip-tion, and the reputation of the good Sisters for imagining these pleasant surprises, al-ready so well established, was once more fully maintained. Around the hall, placed in tiers, stood over two hundred of the lady pupils, dressed in pure white, each holding a lighted taper in her hand. The hall itself was decopure rated with wreaths and flowers and richly illuminated. Had it not been for the swelling and harmonious sounds of a beautiful hymn, sung in honor of the Immaculate Virgin, one could have imagined as many statues, so perfectly motionless did they stand. An occasional smile of recognition flitting across the face of the younger pupils, plainly told us that although there were no outward signs of emotion, inwardly hearts were beating, in gleeful anticipation of a pleasant meeting in which a rapid recital of be poured into the attentive ear of a loving. mother by her devoted daughter. We then wended our way towards the beautiful chapel, where a solemn Benediction of the Holy Sacrament was given by the Rev. Mr. Marechal.

Two graduates read an act of consecration to the Blessed Virgin, in which the blessing of the Most High was asked for the donators of the magnificent marble altar that decorates

the chapel. The following programme of music was performed in a masterly manner by the pupils of the convent, under the direction of one of the Ladies, who presid_I at the organ :--Grand overture-Harps, the Misses G. Cusson, F. Friel and E. Huguenin; pianos, the Misses M. A. Royal, L. Mullarky, G. Trudel, A. Le-moine, J. Dunn and L. Valois; Rossini's prayer of "Mose in Egitto," to which had be adapted words appropriate to the occasion, and in which the following young ladies sang the principal solos : The Misses E. Fitzpatrick, N. Cochlan, N. Cook, G. Fitzpatrick and M. O'Brien.

But, as everything comes to an end, and best friends must part, we bade good-bye to the good Sisters and to our little ones, loth to part, but hoping shortly to be fortunate enough to meet in such pleasant intercourse.

The Catholic School Commissioners heard from.

THEY PASS RESOLUTIONS COURTING ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of the EVENING POST :

Sir,-I am instructed by the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of this city to request the publication in your paper of the following resolution, passed unanimously at their first monthly meeting, after the publication in your columns of cer tain strictures upon its administration.

A. D. DECELLES,

Sec. C.S.C. Montreal, December 10, 1879.

At a meeting of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners, held on the 9th day of De-cember instant, Reverend V. Rousselot, Pre-sident of the Commission, in the chair, the following resolution was placed before the Board and unanimously carried :---

"Inasmuch as certain unfounded accusations have been brought against the administration



During the year 1850 great improvements will be introduced into the TRUE WITNESS, such as Brilliant Editorials on the most interesting cur-rent events of the day at home and abroad, particularly interesting to our large and grow-ing Catholic population; the best selections from the periodical literature of this Continent and of Europe; the latest News Items up to the hour of going to press, from all parts of the world; full and accurate reports of the home and foreign Markets, Fluance, Trade, Ac, and an instructive Agricultural Department. Its news from Ireland will be the latest afforded by the most reliable sources, including Special Correspondence. The grave crisis through which the Irish people are passing will be watched with the greatest interest by those of their kith and kin on this side of the Atlantic. Accordingly, the TRUE WITNESS, as its name implies; will be foremost in giving its readers the uset accurate, latest and best intelligence. Altogether, the TRUE WITNESS for the year 1830 will be peerless in Catholic journalism, in this or any other country, for the price-

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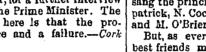
CLUBS! CLUBS!!

The success that has attended our terms to Clubs during the year 1879 induces us to con-tinue the offer for 1880. We, therefore, offer the TRUE WITNESS to

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a year, cash in advance and to accompany the names of the Subscribers; that is to say, for a remittance of \$5.00 or more, we will mail separately or to one address, five copies or more of the TRUE WITNESS for a year, postage paid. Anyone can get up a Club of Five or more subscribers at a dollar a year? Remem-ber the paper is \$1.50 a year, unless in Clubs of Five or more. We would earnestly recommend each of our generous subscribers to get up a Club of Five, but those who have not the time to get FIVE could easily obtain ONE at \$1.50 a year. This would double our circulation-a grand achieve-ment truly or Catholic journalism in Canada-Samie copies of the TRUE WITNESS mailed free on application.



and repairs the difficulty. Left until to-morrow, the little hole may be widened, until a rude tide forces its way through the embankments, and endangers his homestead and family. This prudence is natural, and one would suppose that equal precautions should be taken to prevent the access of diseases to the human system. But every man thinks. "every other one is mortal but himself," and so neglects the plainest rules for self preservation. A box of DR. HEBRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS kept in the house. and their application upon the first appearance of sickness, will prevent the inroads of disease. They cleanse the system from malaria of disease, stop the gaps, as does the Dutchman in his dikes, and renders all safe again.

A large proportion of children who die early are those whose brain development is unusually large in comparison with the body. Why is this? Simply because the functions of the body are too frail to supply the waste going on in the brain consequent upon active intelligence. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is so prepared that it imparts the vital principle directly to the brain, while it assists in developing a vigorous and robust body.

TOOTHACHE.—Do you suffer with it? Go buy a bottle of Pain-Killer and find relief in the twinkle of an eye-for Toothache it is a specific.

AS A MEANS' OF PURIFYING THE Blood and humors, there has never been anything superior to BaistoL's SARSAPARILLA AND PILLS ; and where they are faithfully used, we venture to say that no disease, however aggravated or severe it may be, can long withstand their eleansing, healing, and restoring DOWer.

A WORD OF WARNING .- To protect the public and prevent them being imposed upon by the worthless counterfeits and imitations of our Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, we have prepared paper in which the words "LANMAN & KEMP, New York," appear in pale letters when a leaf of the little pamphlet is held up to the light; and whenever Florida Water is offered for sale wrapped in a pamphlet that does not have this water-mark or phiet that does not have this water-mark or ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's." fathers, Miss Annie O'Neil, known in reli-stamp in it, then it is counterfeit, and should Other kinds are often substituted for the sake gion as Sister Marion, having taken the veil be rejected.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. Celebration in Rome.

Rome, December 10 .- Ever since the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception by Pins IX, in 1354, the 8th of December has remained one of the most popular Roman festivals, and an effort was made on Monday among the clergy to celebrate the 25th anniversary with unusual solemnity. The day was cold, but clear and sunny. The Pope has not officiated in public since the Italian occupation, but Pope Leo received about a thousand persons, including 500 pilgrims. He gave audience in the hall of surrounded by twenty Cardi-Šaiss, with many other prelates, nonals, and Palatine Guards in full uni. bles, form. He addressed a fervid but short speech concerning the dogma, admiring the sanctity of his predecessor. Mass was held in the Basilica of St. Peter's by Cardinal San Stefano. Constant prayers were offered before the tomb of Pius IX., which is studded with priceless stones, lapis lazuli and malachites. Crowded pilgrimages were made to his future tomb at San Lorenzo. Without the walls, many wreaths inscribed with offerings were placed on vacant niches. Grand High Mass was held in all the Churches dedicated to the Virgin, which were decorated with hanging tapestry and lights. In the Basilica of St. Agostino in the Via Ripetta, the miraculous statue of the Virgin was resplendent with jewels to the value of millions.

Probably no one article of diet is so gener ally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beve-rage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents com. monly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buyof larger profits. 11-G

x from filth. We call attendion to one little error with yours data the prove data the first state of the construction of descilable the provide attending with the state of the construction of descilable the provide t attended with hardship, he could not admit that the circumstances of the present time, taken in connection with the manner in which his tenants had been hitherto treated, afforded any just ground for a general abatement of

rent on his property. THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD AND THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- The usual weekly meeting of the Millstreet Board of Guardians was held on Nov. 20. In the chair J. McCar. thy O'Leary, Esq., D. L. Other guardians present-Messrs. J. Hegarty, J. Creedon, T. Carroll, C. Murphy, and J. D. Murphy, D.V.C. Remaining on previous Saturday, 403; ad-mitted during the week, 94; discharged, 57; died, 0; remaining on the 15th November, 1879, 410; 106 more than corresponding per-iod of 1878; the number of cases on out-door relief was 85; comprising 282 individuals; cost £10 5s. 6d; lodged during the week, nil paid, £42 103. 9d.; dr. balance, £164 48. rates uncollected outstanding, £5,044 28. 8d. The following resolution drawn up by the Chairman was unanimously adopted : " Resolved-In answer to the circular from the Local Government Board respecting distress in the coming winter, the Board have never shrunk from discharging their duties to the poor, and are alive to the necessity of making due provision for a large addition to their numbers; but the want of employment and destitution of the laboring classes is such

that, without creating general ruin, the Poor Law is insufficient to deal with the present state of the country, and the call upon the Government to discharge their undoubted duty to promote without delay the prose-

oution of reproductive works."

RECEIVED THE VEIL .- At the convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame in this city, on Thursday morning the 20th of November, Miss Elizabeth O'Neil (Sister Dominica, in religion), third daughter of Thomas O'Neil. Esq., and the late Margaret Murphy, of Fitzroy. It was an imposing and impressive ceremony, and was witnessed by several of their Montreal friends. The Rev. Father Lavin, of Packenham, was down to participate in the ceremony. This is the second daughter that Mr. O'Neil has had the pleasure of seeing espoused to the Church of his foresix years ago.

tinguished guests, enjoyed the evening's of the Board of Roman Catholic School Com-amusement for a considerable time, and seem- missioners, by individuals whose motives the missioners, by individuals whose motives the Commission is not now called upon to appreciate :

"Inarmuch as these accusations were embodied under twelve different heads in a petition presented by certain citizens to the

City Council a year or so ago; "Inasmuch as upon the presentation of this petition the Board of Roman, Catholic Subscribe Now, and Get Your Neigh-School Commissioners, through the medium of the press, expressed to the public generally its willingness to court an enquiry from the only authority to which it is responsible, viz. the Department of Public Instruction.

"Inasmuch as such offer has never been act ed upon by the petitioners to the City Council and

"Inasmuch as similar charges have recently been reiterated in one of the evening newspapers of this city ;" be it

Resolved-" That this Board having even been willing and desirous that those interested in the upright and judicious administration of its trust should have every opportunity given them to formulate any charges of mismanagement alleged against this commission, publicity be once more given of its willingness and desire that an enquete into its administration be demanded by those who, for motives of public or private interest, are prepared to substantiate their accusations."

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, December 10.-At a meeting of the Bank of Ottawa shareholders to-day it was shown that through the management of the late cashier, P. Robertson, the Bank had lost \$52,000. The financial statements showed the following: Net profits of the year, \$51,613.94; rest account transferred, 21,000; balance at credit of profit and loss account, 30th November, 1878, \$3,024.59; total \$75,-638.53 Appropriated as follows: Divi-dend No. 8, paid June 1st, 1878, \$19,769 89; for losses by bad and doubtful debts, \$52,152.92. Total, \$71,922.81. Leaving a balance to be carried forward of \$3.715.72. A general statement of liabilities and assets as on 29th Novem-Dress Cord. ber was submitted. The statement of liabilities and assets shows the liabilities to the public to be \$527,733.12, and total liabilities, \$1,109, 123 38. The assets immediately available are \$152,974.97. The total assets are \$1,112, 839.10. Mr. Magee, acting cashier, explained how the fraud was committed by the late cashier. He said, when the report first reached the Directors that Mr. Robertson had. taken possession of the cause, it naturally oc. curred to us that there was something wrong at the Bank. After making an investigation into the affairs of the Bank we were not long in finding evidence that the Directors had been deceived.

MINING IN FRONTENAC.-Mr. W. H. Wil-liama, of the Globe, who has recently been writing up the Hastings Mining District, came here a few days ago to write up "Mining in Frontenae". He was too late, however, as the weather was not invorable for observing min-ing operations in phosphate or lead. He gives an account of the Frontenae Lead Mining Com-pauy, based on statements made by Mr. Stock-well, this being nearly similar to what ap-peared in the News at the time of the formal opening of the Smelting Works. It is unfortu-nate that the min-rai wealth of the County of Frontenae could n the seen, because it is un-doubtedly one of the richest tricks in the Pro-vin e, both as regards lead and iron.-Kingston-Neus.

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Ladies will appreciate gentlemen's N. P. (Na-tional Policy) by the C. P. (Christmas Presents) they get from them, and vice-versa. Gentlemen, now is the time to show your N. P.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

Names of new Dress Goods suitable for C. P.'s:-

French Matelnese. Riche Brocatelle. Scotch Homespun. Silk-mixed Stripe,

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Silk Warp Empress. French Cashmere. French Merino. Thibet Cloth.

Also, a large lot of Silk Broche, all reduced in price.

S. CARSLEY'S SHOWROOM FOB C.P's Ladies' Jackets in every style and quality, at

reduced prices. Ladies' Ulsters, in all styles and qualities, at reduced prices. Ladies' Dolmans, in every style, at reduced

prices. S. CARSLEY'S SHOW-ROOM FOR OHRIST-

MAS PRESENTS. Splendid Camets' Hair Shawls from \$3. Good Paisley Shawls from \$3.90. Frenche Broche Shawls from \$13. Fanoy Knitted Shawls, in all qualities," from 1930 210

\$1.25 to \$10.

8. CARSLEY'S SHOWROOM FOR CHRIST-MAS PRESENTS.

Ladies' Costumes from \$3.75. Very Htylish Ocatumes from \$5.50. All kinds of Costumes at reduced prices.

S. CARSLEY,

893 395, 897 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Patent Saw.





PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal.—The second day of Decem-ber, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. Present: The Hon. Mr. Justice Rain-ville.—No. 7009.

to that locality look hisload of corn to Midleton, and inst night he brought it back without having sold it. That morning at three o'clock he left home for Cork to see if he could get a few shil-lings for it. There was deep distress and poverty all round, and if men, maddened by dispair, men who could symputuize with meir follow men, spoke a littly more vigoronsly than the guarded inlighting of a minister was that the way they were to be met? It was a shame, for the dovernment while they were asking for re-forms for the poor inhabitants of Armenia said in the same breath that there was to be no reform for the poor of releval. A wholesale scheme of emigration was what they wanted, whilst the land was going out of cultivation. The hour would come when they would not have enough of produce in the country to feed the people. The Irish handlords denied that there was distress; they were asking the Government to hound down this agitation. The Government was conting for-ward to ald the land lords, but they could not put a stop to what was the Divine will, namely -the change of tenure under which hand was held in this country. Until that question was finally settled there could be no peace or pro-tily in the country (hear, hear]. Mr. Fitzgerald-1 must differ with my friend, Mr. Doran. It is not the first time. JOHN H. HALL, Agent, of the City and Dis-trict of Montreal, in his quality of executor of the last will and testament of the last WILLIAM ANDERSON HALL, in his life-time of the same place, Notary Public, Platn-

T's. DAME SARAH HARRISON, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the Uni-ted States of America, widow of the late COLIN CAMPBELL, deceased, in his life-time of Monireal aforesaid, Defendant.

time of Montreal aforesaid, Defendant. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plain-tiff by his Counsel, D. E. Bowic, Esquire, inas-much as it appears by the return of Dennis Gormau, one of the Hallins of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, written, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant has left her domicile, formerly occupied by hor, and that she is absent from the Province of Quebec; that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the Fronch language, in the newspaper of this city called La Mineyve and twice in the English language in the newspaper of this city called Thue WTF-NESS, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two mothy after the Jast insertion of such advertisement, and tipon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesuld, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. (By the Court). CHAS, BONACINA, Deputy C. C. C.

nonths after the last insertion of lisement, and upon the neglect of the last to appear and to answer to such ithin the period aforesaid, the said ill be permitted to proceed to trial, ent as in a cause by default. he Court).	Mr. Puzgenia-Do not interrupt int; 1 that not interrupt you. Mr. Doran-But that was a political subject. Mr. Fitzgenaid-It was an act of couriesy, and we will do the same again, Mr. Doran-You are slave enough to do more than that. You are a disgrace to your name, Land to the Irisb cause.	ļ
CHAS. BONACINA, Deputy C. C. C.	Mr. Fitzgerald [excitedly]—I call upon you to withdraw that.	Ì
CE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF	Mr. Doran-I will withdraw it as far as you are concerned, for I believe you are not account-	

17-2 Deputy C. C. C. **DEPUTY C. C. C. DEPUTY C. C. C. DEPUTY C. C. C. MIT. FIZZERIAL [EXCITEDIN]** Withdraw that. **MIT. FIZZERIAL [EXCITEDIN]** Withdraw that. **MIT. FIZZERIAL [EXCITEDIN]** Withdraw that. **MIT. FIZZERIAL [EXCITEDIN] MIT. FIZZERIAL [EXCITEDIN]**

Air. Joran. Mr. Doran-It is not the first time. Mr. Fitzgerald-1 respect his opinions, and f know they are honest and patriotle, but I must remember we have the dightly of this town to maintain. This town was incorporated for the purpose of cleansing, lighting, and watching the town.

Mr. Doran-Why did you present an address to the Lord Licatenant, the Duke of Mari-barough. Mr. Fitzgeraid-Do not interrupt me; I did

Mr. Doran.

A Sharp Diatogue.

[From the Cork Examiner, 22nd Nov.]

THE RECENT POLITICAL ARRESTS.

THE QUEENSTOWN COMMISSIONERS. from the oppressive landlord system. Second, that we request the President to communicate to Her Majesty our hope that some just arrangement may be early made by which the Irish peasants may become the owners of the soil they cultivate.

A Poisoned Well.

TORONTO, December 9,-James Shaw McCullough, aged 6 years, son of Mr. S. W. McCullough 245 Jarvis street, has just died from malignant diphtheria, caused by drink-ing the water of a well, poisoned by sewerage, on his father's premises. The rest of the family are still - ili. but proper remedies having been admin-istered, they are recovering. It is proposed to ask for power in the City Charter to fill up such wells and make the taking of city water compulsory. The well in this case was in close proximity to the water closet.

St. Patrick's Society, Richmond, P.Q.

At a regular meeting of the above Society, held in their hall on Saturday evening, De cember 6, 1879, the following preamble and esolutions were unanimously adopted :--

WHENEAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, by the unsparing hand of death, our beloved brother, Patrick Linnehan; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death this Society has lost a faithful momber, his bereaved parents a devoted son, and the community an upright

and honest citizen. Resolved, That while bowing with submis-sion to the will of Divine Providence, we feel a deep and inexpressible griet at his unex. pected and sudden demise.

Resolved, That while we deplore his loss, we feel that he has left an example of a wellspent life, and a name beloved wherever known.

Resolved, That this Society tender their heartfelt sympathy to the parents and family of the deceased, in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the atflicted parents and family, and that the same be published in the Montreal Evening Post, Irish Canadian and hickmond Guardian.

Committee on resolutions-J. W. Kennedy, George Kinch and Thomas Flaherty.

Herole Conduct Rewarded.

Herole Conduct Rewarded. It is well known to the majority of our readers that Mr. Richard L. Duggau, barrister, of this city, has on several occasions been instrumental in saving persons from drowning in Burlington Ray, at great personal risk. The latest act of bra-very accomplished by Mr. Duggan occurred in the summer of 1878, when it will be remembered that, on a dark, stormy night, he planged into the water of the Emigrant Wharf, and after countless difficulties brought safely to shore the young man Jarvis, who was upset from a boat, his companion being drowned before Mr. Duggan had thue to reach the scene. Such acts of heroism rarely escape the attention of the Royal Humane Society of England, and the pre-sent case, we are glad to say, has not. Wo learn that at the meeting of the above named Society, held at the offices, Trafulgar square, London, on November 21, it was unanimously recommended that a silver metallion should be voted to Mr. Duggan, in token of his heroic and praiseworthy services in saving lives. The medallion, which owne one. If has been weld deserved by the recipient, who will doubless be proud of its acquisition.—Hamilton Timex.

MORE BODY SNATCHING.

The Body of an Ottawa Citzen Recovered at the Mile End.

The efforts of body-snatchers and dealers in stiffs" appear to be concentrated in an effort to supply our medical institutions with sub-jects. If a graveyard within a radius of 200 miles is descerated by ghoulish traders, the local police invariably resort to Montreal to capture the offenders or to secure a return of the body, mayhap, of a once loved parent. The last case on record is that of Henry Milton, who died of typhoid fever in Hull on Friday week, and, in due course of time, was in-In the Tuesday following the terred. was found to have been disturbed, and this discovery prompted an investigation, which revealed the operations of midnight despoilers. The body was missing, and evidence bore testimony to its hasty and harsh removal. Instinctively the Ottawa polico reverted to Montreal, and a message was sont over the wires apprising Chief Paradis of the occurrence. Detective Riche accordingly visited the Mile End depot of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway in time to witness the arrival of a suspicious looking rough box, about five feet by 34 feet in dimensions. The package was addressed in a business hand to "Francois Gordeau, Mile End." The detective maintained a faithful watch over the suspected box awaiting the consignee's appearance, but not turning up the next day the box was opened. Therein was revealed the body Riche was in search of, but in no ways mutilated. The box was again nailed up and this morning the Ottawa express train bore it back to the Capital, addressed to Capt. Sher-

Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Ifching. idy caring when other medicines Lava failed. Fond's Extract Medicated Paper for clarat use, is a preventive scalast Chaing and Piles. Our Ontment is of great gervice where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so clous that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Ontiment is the best encollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physe-be called in for the majority of female diseases if the Axtract be used. Full directions accompany each bortle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the gias-and our picture indemark on surrounding bia-wrapper. None other is genuine. Alwars inst on having Pond's Extract. Take no other to paration. It is never sold in bulk, or by medism's built of Pond's Extract. Toilet Arth.

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R.	А.	C.	MACDONEL	L ,
	80	Cå	THEDRAL ST	REET,
			MONTREAL.	26-29-g

red only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON. r all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, or \$3 worth, carriage free, on receipt of lers for \$5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of diressed to 15 Murray Struct, New York.	herde she is the st twice news and the n
	11.000

ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. THE "EVENING POST" OFFICE. T. J. Doherty, R. C. L. C. J. Doherty. A.B., BC.L.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT

London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world. N. B-Advice gratis, at the above address,

daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter. 181 wf g

Treal, whe of Joseph Quinn, of the same place, Trader, duly authorized a cster en justice, Plaintif, vs. Joseph Quinn, of the City and Dis-trict of Montreal, Trader, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on Seventeenth Day of November Instant. Montreal, 18th November, 1879. D. E. 10WIE, 14-d Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Notice 18 HEREBY GIVEN that the Montreal Telegraph Company will apply to the Parliament of Cunada at its next session, for an Act to extend the powers and franchises of the said Company to all parts of the Dominion of Canada, to allow it to make connections and carry on business elsewhere, and generally to grant to the said Company all such powers and privileges as are now enjoyed by any other telegraph company currying on business in the Dominion. Montreal, 1st December, 1879.

Newspapers.

MANITOBA!

Notice to Farmers and Others.

51 g

Is the great agricultural journal of the North-west, and is devoted to the Interests of the nu-merous settlers in that district. It is also a live local paper, and contains all the latest news of that extensive region. Terms: \$2.50 per annum in advance. Sample copies and advertising rates may be had on application. PIM & CARRUTHERS,

Editors and Proprietors. Rapid City, N.W.T., Canada. 17-D-

St Paul, Minnesota, U. S.

Now ready, the Revised Edition of the Immi-gration Pamphict, published by the CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU of Minnesota, U.S., under the auspices of the RIGHT REV. BISHOP

IRELAND Copies of the above pamphlet can be had free, post paid, by applying by letter or otherwise to the Post PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., NO. 761 Craig street, Montreal. 17 C

Irish Indiguation.

Duslin, December 10 .- At a meeting of the land league held here to day, the following cablegram was received from New York by Mr. Davitt Irishmen of all clasges are in-dignant at the *Herald's* attack in articles which were cabled from Dublin and London. The Herald ate the leek next day. It is coloring its cable despatches to discredit the land movement. The statement of the London Times correspondent is utterly talse. The leading American journals endorse the land agitation. Messre Parnell, Finigan and John Dillon expect to sail for America on the 20th inst. Mr. Parnell will address a meeting at Ballina on Sunday next.

scheme, just as absurd as the water scheme. Mr. Doran—What scheme? Mr. Fitzgerald—This wild scheme of David and his fellow prisoners, challonging the English Government. What chance have we, a parcel of the British errors. a British arms

Mr. Doran-This is a question of common hu-

Manily, Mr. Flizgerald—John Bull, who beat Bona-parte, the best general the world ever saw since the time of Cassar. You must wait until Eng-hand is strangled in the ocean, before you can atlemnt to fight with her. Mr. Doran-1 hope you will live until that

time. Mr. Fitzgerald-I protest against this resolu-tion. Mr. Doran-Mr. Fitzgerald stood up to oppose

Mr. Doran-Mr. Fitzgerald stood up to oppose this resolution and he has not given a single fact against a number of facts, and he has en-deavoured to put it down by adisplay of oratory. When the test earne between Mr. Fitzgerald and my self as to which of us upheld the views of the people or the dignity of the town, where the peo-ple were called upon to decide between us, we know what the result was. Mr. Fitzgerald-1 know what was the cause of it, and who were at the bottom of it. Mr. Doran-1 beg to propose the resolution, and I am sorry to think that Mr. Fitzgerald or any man would be bereft of humanity when

wood Chief of Police, Ottawa.

Mr. Fitzgerald-I sympathize with the people as much as you do, and would support them to-

as much as you do, and would support them to-morrow. Mr. Farrell said that they never made any reference to a war with England; that would be a most unwise proceeding; the country would suffer by It, and no people would suffer more than the farmers. As a farmer himself, and on behalf of his fellow-farmers, he would say that they would never countenance such a thing, and he did not understand why Mr. Fitzgerald had introduced it. Mr. Fitzgerald—It was you brought it for-ward.

ward. Mr. Doran-This resolution was simply an expression of sympathy with the suffering peo-

Mr. Fitzgerald-Well, I protest against it. Mr. Doran---Will you propose an amend-

ment? Mr. Fitzgeraki—I would have nobody to se-cond mo (laughter), but I will protest against this resolution in the name of the town. Mr. Fitzgerald then left the room. Mr. Doran pressed the chairman to put his condition

resolution. The chairman then took the polling. Messrs. Doran and Farrell voted for the reso-

Mr. O'Rellly could not be distinctly understood to say whether he voted for the resolution or not, and the chairman declared it carried.—Adourned.

IRELAND AND AMERICA.

Besolutions of Sympathy in the House of Congress-The President to Communicate with the Queen.

WASHINGTON, December 9.-In the House of Representatives, Mr. Frost has introduced the following :--Whereas, it appears the peo-ple of Ireland are seriously threatened with the horrors of famine, and whereas the destitution and suffering prevailing and likely to increase are in a great measure due to the system of land tenure which exists is that unfortunate country; therefore, be it re-solved by the Senate and the House of Re-

presentatives that Congress views with the most earnest heartfult sympathy the endeavors of the patriotic. Irishmen to ameliorate the condition of their beloved country, and extends to the Irish people its sincere wish for success in the endeavors to obtain for them-selves and posterity the inestimable boon of

equal laws and self-government. It was moved in amendment by Mr. Gillett and resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives First, that we cordially sympathize with the people of Ireland in their present alarming condition from threatened famine and in their efforts to obtain relief in Ireland, two Irish societies Conated \$350.

POST (0) BITS

-The new coat of arms of Gen. Grant is three crowns on a shield.

-Parnell says the agitation is doing an immense amount of good.

Soldiers of the 72nd Highlanders are accused of setting fire to the wounded Afghans.

-A fugitive murderer in Kentucky was pursued, captured, and taken to jail by his own father.

The new Parliament buildings for Unterlo will cost \$1,000,000, and will be erected in the Queen's Park.

-Stealing a \$10 horse cost a Colorado man his life, although he had been tried and acquitted five different times for murder.

-The American Socialist, organ of the Oneida Community, is not profitable, and gives notice that it will go out, with the year. -The value of land is so depressed in Ireland that on Nov. 7. when seven estates were offered for sale, but four were taken, while for two there was no bid.

-Communications from the spirits of Jim Fisk and the Rev. Starr King, as given by the Banner of Light's medium, are couched in precisely the same style of language.

-A Norwich, Conn., naturalist, has one of the largest butterflies known to entomologists. It measured nine and a half inches across the wings, and is five inches in breadth.

-Money is a golden-breasted bird, with silver beak.--.Talmage. ! And a greenback. And a leg-all tender.--.Philadelphia Bulletin.

Put away his shoe and stocking. Fut away his painted ship ; At the Golden Gate he's knocking-Little Willie. Let him R I.P.

Forward and loquacious youth By Jove, you know, upon my word, now if I were to see a ghost, you know, I would be a chattering idlot for the rest of my life." Ingenious naiden--"Haven't you seen a ghost."

BALTIMORE, Md., December 12.-At a meeting of Irish oltizens held last night for the purpose of raising funds for the suffering poor

OATHOLIO

COLONIZATION BUREAU,

Colonization.

"RAPID CITY ENTERPRISE"

Everyone having friends in Manitoba and the North-weat Territories should subscribe to the Rapid City Enterprise and Nor-West Farmer, published at Itapid City—" the future Chicago of the North-west, "This rising town is situated on the Little Baskatchewan River, in a thickly-settled district, 150 miles west of Winnipeg. The

THE TRUE, WITNESS, AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

ADVERTISING itself wherever it goes by wonderous and gratifying effects which it pu duces, that sterling medicinal preparatio THOMAS' ECLECTRIC On, is winning "gold opinions" in all parts of the United State Testimonials constantly pour in demonstration its superlative efficacy, in a manner sa ples ing to its proprietors as it must be convincin to those who read it in the public prints, thou evidences of its popularity and genuine worth Never was there a remedy which receive ampler or more satisfactory endorsements never was there one which better deserved i IT IS A TRIED REMEDY. Experience has de monstrated that it not only relieves but eradicate the most obstinate coughs, sore throat of malignant type, catarrh of long standing rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and lameness of the back, muscles and joints, piles and kidney troubles, external hurts and sores, and other bodily troubles, as well as many of the disorders peculiar to horses and cattle. The it cures in every instance is not pretended, bu that, if systematically used, and the malad susceptible of being remedied, it will remedy it. is a fact amply established. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Ont. 1

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NOTE .- Eclectric -- Selected and Electrizied.

FINANCE & COMMERCE TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, December 16. Financial.

Business in the local money market continues quiet, and rates are still quoted at 5 to G per cent. for loans on call, and 6 to 7 per as to name and date. Sterling Exchange rules dull at 1081 for 60-day bills between banks, and 1081 to 1088 to customers. Drafts on New York quiet, and quoted at 1-16 to b prem.

Brokers are still paying 95c on the dollar for Consolidated Bank bills, and 20c for Mechanics. There was a drop the other day for Consolidated, but 95c was paid again to

day. Under the double liability of shareholder's clause in the Banking Act, the following calls have been made upon the unfortunate Mechanics Bank shareholders : 20 per cent. payable January 8th; 20 per cent. February 11th ; 20 per cent. March 16th ; 20 per cent. April 21st, and 20 per cent. May 25, 1880.

-The Eastern Townships Bank has declared a dividend for the half year o 31 per cent.

-The affairs of the Stadacona Bank are now in course of liquidation, and the branch in St. Sanveur is therefore to be closed.

-The receipts of traffic on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway for last week show an in-crease of \$3,301.29 over the corresponding week of last year. Fr ight alone shows an it crease of \$3.118, being more than double the returns for the corresponding week in 1878.

-The traffic returns of the Great Western Railway, for the week ending Saturday, the 5th inst, amounted to \$5,151.54, compared with \$73.40.85 for the corresponding week ending December the 6th, 1878, being an increase this year of \$21,747.98.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Baturday, the 6th inst., were :-

The second second second	1879.	1878.
reight	\$48.983	\$45,920
Freight and live stock	141,998	127,614
(Toto)	2100 281	\$173 584
Passengers, mails and cxpress freight Freight and live stock Total Increase		\$16,817

Business Troubles.

John Hill, grocer, of Ottawa, has received his discharge from the Insolvency Court. A writ of attachment was to-day issued a

the instance of Louis Simon Olivier, agains Godfroi Barbeau for \$500.

-A writ was also served, at the suit o Noah Friedman, on Amelia Sternberg, fo \$287 35. A. Bourbonniere, assignee.

-The insolvent estate of Messrs. L. H DeVeber & Sons, of St. John, N. B., it is ASHES-Receipts here during the stated, will not yield over 25c on the dollar. ending last Saturday, 13th inst, 80

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ito	Provincial Government De	
10-	posits, on demand and after	HALLS YO
on	notice	117,950
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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	82,271
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th.	paper included in assets)	526,434
ed	Foreign agents (United States).	209
8;	Do (United Kingdom).	186,442
it.	Unclaimed dividends	6,445
6	Interest reserved	25,000
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8		2,027,785
	Capital stock paid-up	2,080,920
g, 88	captul never paid-up.1111111	
nd		4,108,705
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0	AS6BTS.	-
10	Specie, Dom. notes, bills, and	
1 I	due by other Banks in Canada	
11	(special), due by foreign	
y	agents	228,313.2

122.153.50 Due by other Banks in Canada... Notes, mortgages, real estate, etc., good, doubtful and contingent..... 2,479,377.60 Bad..... 380,978.43

	\$,3210
Balance	 	879

\$4,108,105.0

It is strange that a portion of the item which we have bulked, viz., notes, mortgager tinues quiet, and rates are still quoted at 5 to real estate, etc., to the amount of \$276,434.87 6 per cent. for loans on call, and 6 to 7 per should be put down in the above statement cent. on time. Good commercial paper is as actual assets, when they are merely held discounted by the banks at 7 to 8 per cent., as security and not available for pro rata distribution. This amount should be deducted from the total smount of the item, \$1,817,101, which would make a difference in the present dividend of no less than three per cent.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLFSALE TRADE. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.

In reviewing the wholesale trade of this city for the past week, there is no activity to note in any of the several branches. Many of our merchants are still busy stock-taking, preparatory to closing the books at the end of the year; and they report the season's trade more satisfactory than for years past, and the prospects of the spring trade are regarded as favorable. Payments continue to be made promptly, which is a good sign of a healthy state of affairs throughout the country, and prices for nearly all kinds of goods are well maintained at the recent advances. Groceries are about the only exception to the rule, some articles, which are subject to fluctuation, having shown a slight de-cline from the prices reached during the re-cent active period. Values for manufactured goods still show an upward tendency, while various kinds of raw materials are still slowly advancing in value. The snow, which fell steadily during the past two days, will have done a world ot good to the dry goods and several other branches of trade.

The local produce market remains quiet and unsettled, and prices, which have ad-vanced during the week, are now easier, in sympathy with American markets, which show a declining tendency. Few sales of flour or grain have been effected in this mar-Increase for 23 weeks from 30th June \$311,150 ket during the past few days.

The following are the city wholesale prices

	for flour :			
a	Superior Extra	\$6 25	0	63
u	Extra Superfine	6 10	0	6 2
	Fancy	0 00	0	0.0
at	Spring Extra, new ground	5 95	0	60
	Superfine	5 55	0	57
6t	Strong Bakers	625	Ø	65
	Fine		0	58
	Middlings	0 00	Ø	4 5
of	Pollards	0 00	ø	88
or	Ontario Bags	2 95	0	- 8 (
	Oity Bags (delivered)	3 25	0	88
	Oatmeal, Ontarjo	4 70	0	47
H.	Cornmeal	2 90	G	3 (
is	ASHES_Beceipts here du	ring t	he	we

eek brls.

are held generally at 71c to 8c-as to lot Malaga fruit is inactive, and prices are a shade lower, but we cannot give actual changes from last week's quotations. Currants are dull and prices nominally unchanged. Molasses and Syrups have been rather more inactive, and prices show a slight reduction, say 1c to 2c per gallon; offerings are quickly disposed of. Rice steady and unchanged. 03 Coffees firm at former rates for Java; other 87 kinds not puch in demand. - Spices - Pepper is reported higher in the East, and also in 60 76 London. Prices here quoted at 10c to 11c. 01 Nutmegs, cloves, cassis, etc., steady and un-00 changed. Tobaccos, as expected; have been advanced 10 to 2c per lb. by the leading 80 manufacturers. 00

HARDWARE AND IRON .- The present 80 is usually the dullest period of the year in the hardware trade, and orders received now are morely for supplying immediate wants. Many of our wholesale houses are still busy stock-taking, preparatory to the annual closing of books on the 31st December. Prices remain as last quoted, unless for pails, the figures for which we are authorized to advance 25c to 50c per 100 lbs., as makers have given notice of a rise in prices to take 0,978.43 place shortly, and no orders would now be taken at the old prices. Remittances are 0,822 75 said to be still coming forward freely.

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434.87,	Hematite	23 00	
tement	BAB, per 100 lbs :-		
	Sootch and Staffordshire	225	
ly held	Best do	2 50	
r pro	Sweden and Norway Lowmoor and Bowling	425	
should	CANADA PLATES, per box :	443	
of the	Glameryan	4 50	
differ-	Garth & Penn	4 50	
a than	F. W. & Arrow	4 50	
e cuan	Eatton	4 50	
	TIN PLATES, & DOX-	7 75	
	Charcoal, I.C.	8 50	
ITT	Bradley. Charcosi, I.X.	850	
	Unarcoal, D.C.	7 00	
	Coke. J. C.	7 00	
. 15.	Coke, I.C. Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal,		
of this	Cookley, K. of Bradley, per th Gaivanized Sheets, best brands, No.	0 12	•
ity to	Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No.	8 00	
Many	28. Hoops and Bands, # 100 lbs	2 75	
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aking,	Boller Plate, ¥ 1091bs	2 75	
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trade	Cut Nails, per 100 bs. 3 in. to 7 in.	8 00	
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т паля	Wire, # bdl. of 63 lbs Nos 0 to 6	1 80	

HIDES AND SKINS .- The demand for hides is fully equal to the supply; hides from advanced 50c per 100 lbs during the week, and are now quoted at \$9 50, \$8 50 and \$7 50, respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins have been in rather active demand for a few days, owing, it is said, to a keen competition between two buyers here. We quote at \$1 to \$1 50 as to size, the latter price having been paid the other day for some lambskins; but the market is somewhat unsettled. Very few callskins offering, as the season for them is nearly over; the price rules nominal, at 10c.

LEATHER .- Trade continues quiet, with prices firm and unchanged. Manufacturer are reported to be still engaged in stock-taking, and are therefore not ordering much sole The following are the prices, corrected up to compared with the shipments for the week pre-

29 00 29 00 2> 00 27 00 27 00 27 00

bc per lb.
FISH.-Haddock, 6c; codfah. 6c; mackerel.
12/c; basa and dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet.
12/c per lb; lobatera, 10c do; perch. 10c to 30c per bunch; rock bass. 15c per bunch; smoked cels, 25c to 40c per comple.

THE CATTLE MABRETS.

St. Gabriel. MORDAY, Dec. 15.

5 00 5 00 5 00 5 50 The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles per the Grand Trunk during the past week comprised 37 carloads cattle, 2 do horses, 5 do hogs, and 5 do of sheep. 9 7 At the St. Gabriel market this fore-725 725 noon, there was a good supply of cattle, and the demand from butchers ● 12} was also very fair, some of them enquiring for Christmas beeves, of which there was a good sprinkling among the offerings, but they were generally held at higher prices than 00 buyers were willing to pay. Prices realized were much better than they have been for some time past, but were scarcely as good as at this season last year. Some drovers 3 50 complained of the market, stating that they could have sold their stock equally as well in Toronto, and saved the freight charges.

The offerings comprised 14 carloads cattle and 2 do hoge, as follows, the dealers named having 1 load cattle each :--- H Kelly, Guelph ; S Burnet, Guelph; M Elliot, Kingston; John

McKinnan, Guelph; A Elliot, Brockville; Thomas Dunlop, do; Thomas Noonan, do; P Brady, do; R Craig, Guelph; T Bonner, Don; R Fradu, Forest, 2 cars cattle; M Laporte, Don, 2 cars do, and Frank Rodgers, Guelph, 2 cars do. Dan Cochlin, London, 110 hogs; W Long, London, 1 car hogs. Mr. McKinnan sold 7 head cattle to S. Price for \$470; 2 to George Bridgman at 44c live weight; 6 to R Brown for \$400, and 5 to R Atcholson

for \$260. Thomas Bonner sold a cow for \$78; 4 steers at 51c per 1b, and 10 at 5c. Frank Rodgers sold 13 head cattle at 41c and had 27 left unsold. Hugh Kelly disposed of load a of fine steers averaging 1,360 lbs each to Towzer & Co., of Que

bec, at 51c to 51c per lb, live weight. There have been no shipments of stock to Europe during the past week, but it is understood that a carload of choice cattle belonging to Mr. E. B. Morgan, Oshawa, will be forwarded to Great Britain either to-day or to-

AT VIGER MARKET

to-day there was a fair supply of stock, the offering consisting of some 220 head of butchers' cattle, and about 150 sheep and leather; and dealers report the volume of transactions small. No description of leather is in active demand. Collections very fair. market by western drovers. There was a tolerably good attendance of local butchers, but the quality of the beeves was, for the most part, only medium, and the demand being rather slow, low prices generally prevailed, the range being from about 2c to 3c per lb., live weight M. Laporte, of Mildmay, had under offer 2 loads cattle, which, for quality, farnished an exception to the general rule, there being some very fine animals among them. His yard was full of butchers nearly all forenoon, and Mr. Laporte sold nearly all out by noon at from \$?2 to about \$40 each, as to size, etc. At St. Gabriel market he sold about a dozen head cattle, and also 27 hogs to N. Taillefer at \$4.75 per cwt. T. Dunlop had 21 head cattle at Viger market; he sold 10 head at from \$18 to 30 each. Dan Cochbought at the western market at \$16 to 30 each. T. Brady, Porth, sold 10 out of 22 head cattle at from \$18 to 30. James Noonan, Perth, sold 17 head at from \$22 to 27 each ; at noon he had 5 steers, for which he was bid \$35; yet unsold. Mr. Benoit, of this city sold 8 head out of 24 head of cattle at \$30 each; Mr. Emond, this city, sold 12 head for \$309; and R. J. Hopper & Co. sold 4 head cattle for \$149. Three small calves—all that were offered-were sold by Mr. Monteite, of Cote des Neiges, to a butcher for \$8.

The following are the prices, corrected up to tate of the selection of th

December 12, 1 horse at \$\$00. **Hontreal Fuel Market.** WEDNESDAY, December 10. December is usually a dull month here in the coal trade, but as slated in our last week's re-port, dealers in this city who are carrying good stocks of anthracile continue to realize a fair demand for the season; the orders, of course-being almost invariably of small size. Stocks are in the hands of few dealers, as is now pretty well known, and as there have been no receipts of any account lately, they are steadily being reduced. One large, wholesale dealer, who, at this corresponding date of last year, had his boats engaged for another firm, and now has no coal at all, his yard being locked up. It appears that instead of any of the coal frozen in at Chambly and other points on the Richelleu River having been brought into the city, as con-sumers were last week led to expect it would be, the owners of it are waiting for snow roads, and, as they state, "until the river takes," in order to be able to convey it to the city by rail. We notice that the coal dealer here who held out so long against the rise in prices has during the week advanced his figure for erg and furnace from §8.75 to \$7 per ion—the same price as be charges for stove. He justifies the advance by the fact of a great acarcity of erg coal in the market, and the increased demand forit, rendering it necess ary for him to provide against bis stock of this is four ther immediate advance may be looked of for. It is conceded however, that those owing the several thousand tons now stuck fast in the is east of this city will either have to charge considerably higher prices for it when market-ed, or lose money. The demand for wood is reported to have reen less active during the past week; just he-fore the removal of the large piles on the wharves, a good many consumers took advan-tate of the opportunity to buy at the low prices. but we learn that since the date of our last re-port all the wood in port has been carted into it extra

Britiah Cattle Markets.

British Cattle Markets. LONDON, Monday, December 1.-Cuttle at market, 4,350; sheep at market, 10,020. Best beef, 8d to 8jd per lb; inferior and secondary. 6jd to 7d per lb. Best mutton 9jd to 9jd per lb; inferior and secondary, 6jd to 7d per lb. With cold weather, the tanning season over, and the sup-plies at Dept ford inconsiderable, the beast market here was decidedly firmer. The entries were numerically large, but made up chiefly of mid-dling and rough extide. First qualities being scarce, realized 2d per stone advance; this how-ever, was the exception, not the rule In the sheep trade there was no improvement. The supplies were more than adequate, the demand being limited by the liberal arrivals in the dead meat market. Itv scarool, Monday, December 1-Cattle at market, 2948; sheep at market, 8,923. Best beef, 6jd to 7jd per lb; inferior and secondary, 6d to 6jd per lb est mutton, 7d to 9jd per lb. Fair trade for best qualities in sheep trade, demand slow for middling and to ferior. GLASCOW, Thursday, December 4.-Cattle at market, 1,260; sheep at market, 5,750. Best beef, 6jd per lb; inferior and secondary, 6d to 6jd per lb. Best mutton, 8jd to 6jd per lb; inferior and secondary. 5d to 7d per lb There was an ordin-ary supply of cattle at market this day, many of which were of good quality. Top sorts in de-mand, and prices a shade lower than last week's quotations. Inferior very duil. Of sheep i here was a fair supply, which were mosily of mid-dling quality. Demand dullish, and no alter-ation can be quoted from last week's quota-tions. - the close a fair cleanrace was effected of all kinds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA, Is combined in a perfectly paladable form that a taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nauses. It is the finest food and medicane ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itre-stores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1 oo per bottle. BCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont. Belleville, Ont.

29-г

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AND

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Fine Chromo Christmas and New Year's

Cards. Fine Chromo Cards with Blank Space. Scented Satchels for Christmas and New Tear's

SILVER OHAIN ROSARIES

GARNET, JET, PEARL, ONIX, AMBER, BONE AND COCOA.

Pearl and Silverized Cases for Rosaries. Chromos from the Roman, French, Austrian and Prussian Galleries.

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IN

GOLD, SILVER AND

PEARL.

Statues and Fonts, in Silver, Porcelain and Marble.

Illustrated Catholic Bibles, bound expressly, for Presentation at Christmas and New Years.

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IN

PEARL, IVORY, VELVET

AND

LEATHER BINDINGS

Instructive, Devotional and Religious Books for Christmas and New Year's Presents. Illustrated Toy, Juvenile and Presentation Books

SORAP-ALBUMS

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS IN

> VELVET. LEATHER,

AND

CLOTH BINDINGS.

morrow

-5 25 -6 00 -0 5] 7 00 400 450

190 NOSU 100....

-A writ of attachment bas been issued

against Wm. H. P. Cusson for \$240 87, at the instance of Alphonse Racette. J. C. Dansereau, assignee. A writ of attachment has been issued at the

instance of Alexander J. Burnstein against Dame Esther Jacobs, wife of G. Morris Jacobs, for \$235. Mr. A Lionais, assignee.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. T. M. Woodburn, au Ottawa insolvent, was held yesterday. Capt. McCuaig was appointed assignce, and Messrs. W. D. Hogg and A. W. Long, inspectors. The liabilities are placed at \$40,000.

A writ of attachment was issued this afternoon against The Lovell Printing and Publishing Company for \$157.02, at the instance of the Canada Paper Company (limited); P. S. Ross, assignee. This event has been anticipated for some time back, owing to the well-known difficulties in which the firm has been implicated.

Arthur Chaput has attached Marie Louise Demers, wife of Etlenne St. Germain, trader, for \$200. A. Bourbonnierre, assignee.

past week are attachments.

last week.

The Vincent estate, Ottawa, has already paid The vincent estate, outawn, has already paid soc on the dollar. Some city lots have yet to be disposed of, which will enable the assignee, Mr. Larmouth, to pay all claims and leave a hand-some surplus for the missing man's son. Mink 4

A writ of attachment has been issued at the instance of L. D. Sims, against Bernhard Kor-tosk for \$1,061 21. E. Evans, assignee. A writ was also issued against Urgele Perrault, at the instance of Alphonse Marcotte, for \$227.71. D. Beausoteil, assignee.

At a meeting of the creditors yesterday of L. H DeVeber & Sons, St. John, N. B., E. McLeod was appointed assignee and Simeon Jones, John Boyd, George E. Schofield and A. P. Rolph were named inspectors The total liabilities were shown to be \$389,050 73, and the assets are set down at \$500,019,01. down at \$560,019.01.

-Friday morning a writ of attachment was issued against Louis Brien at the instance of Francois Sylla Cote for \$255; G. Bourbonniere, assignee. A writ was also .sued at the request of the Consolidated Bank of Canada against David Shaw for \$13,040; Alexander Moffatt, assignee. Liabilities, about \$25,000.

Covsolidated Bank.

The statements of the affairs of the Consolidated Bank, prepared by Alexander Moat, Archibald Campbell and Alex. Moffatt, under order of Court, was placed on fyle Saturday afternoon in the Prothonotary's office. These gentlemen have made a preliminary enquiry into the affairs of the Bank, with the result which will be found below.

culty in arriving at a valuation of assets. They do not wish to put forth the figures contained in the statement absolutely correct, but think that any differences which may arise will not materially affect the result. The assets put down as good may only be partly taken as such ; a considerable amount may be realized from the "doubtful," while the contingent depends on circumstances. The following is the report :---

Public deposits, on demand and

of pots; no pearls. Receipts to-day (Mon day) were 22 bris of pots ; no pearls. Sale of pots continue to be made at \$4.80 to \$4.9 per 100 lbs. No sales of pearls reported they are quoted at about \$5.50.

DRY GOODS .- The absence of sleigh roads during the past week interfered con-siderably with business in this branch of trade, that is, so far as the city is concerned From the West, also come complaints against the weather. Orders received here have been comparatively few and far between. However the feeling among dealers is more hopeful and a good winter's trade is still anticipated. Remittance, we are glad to be able to state, show an improvement over those for the week previous. Prices for all kinds of goods continue to indicate an upward tendancy. Travellers will soon start out on their spring trip

FURS .--- The offerings of raw furs in this market during the week have been light, owing doubtless to the bad country roads and low prices combined. The arrivals comprised a few mink, muskrat, skunk and martin, and prices paid for mink and skunk were rather Business embarrassments in Ontaria for the prices paid for mink and skunk were rather bast week are three assignments and 11 writs of lower, hence we alter our quotations for these skins. The supply of mink is reported a The Sheriff's officers, acting for Messrs Thur-gar & Russell, have taken charge of the stock in Mr. A. J. Kearns' grocery and liquor store at St. John, N.B. Kearns went to the United States referred to in previous reports, but there is a good demand experienced for made-up

- 1	Min's skins, prime dark\$0	75	to	\$1	50
	Martin skins, prime 0				2i
Ð		25			00
č		00	to	- 8	00
t.		00	to	- 4	00
t		20	to	. 1	35
		Ō0	to	0	00
		07	to	0	10
r		02	to	0	0
	Lynx skins, prime large 1	25	to	1	78
8	Skunk skins, large prime dark 0	50	to		90
		25	to		40
8	Skunk, white striped 0	10	to		20
e t		10	to		30
6		10	to		7
	Fisher skins, prime 5	00			00
5	Otter skins, prime dark 5	00	to	7	50

GROUERIES .- Trade has continued quiet but steady, and orders from country dealers are reported very fair for the season. Remittances have continued good. There are but few changes to note in prices since the date of our last report, and we have not heard of large transactions in anything. Sugars are easier; a reduction of about { cent has to be noted on most kinds. Raw sugars are quoted at 81c to 9c; Yellow refined, 81c to 10c; Granulated, 10% to 10%. A turn upwards in Granulated has taken place in New York; a speculative sale of 5,000 bbls is reported, and about 2,500 bbls. have been taken by the trade—an ad-Circulation \$ 230,672 00 kind appear to be changing hands. Fruits-

	Sole, No. 1, B. A., per lb	0 28		0 29	
1-	Do. No. 2 B. A., Do			0 27	
B	Buffalo Sole, No. 1			0 24	
0	Do. do. No 2			0 23	
•	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1	0 26		0 32	
;	Waxed Upper, light & medium			0 42	
i	Do. do. heavy			0 40	
.	Grained Upper, light			0 42	
b	Splits, isrge			0 34	
-	Do. small			0 27	
)f	Calf, 27 to 36 lbs., per lb			0 65	
	Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb	0 45		0 55	
1.	Sheepskin Linings			0 40	
st	Harness	0 26		0 32	
n	Buff Cow			0 17	
	Enamelled Cow do	0 16		0 18	
г,	Patent Cow do	0 16		0 18	
1,	Pebbled Cow do	0 13		0 16	
ĺ.	Rough Leather do	0 28	•••	0 82	
••	DDOWINIONN The mheleral			1	

PROVISIONS .- The wholesale market here remains quiet for all kinds of staple articles. In *butter* buyers and sellers have continued 10 head at from \$18 to 30 each. Dan Cochapart all week, but the weather is now more rane sold 27 head, out of 30, which he had favorable to business, and the feeling seems to be improved to-day. Holders are becoming more moderate in their view, and shippers and retailers show more disposition to do business. Sales from day to day are confined nearly altogether to supplying the wants of the retail trade. We quote Eastern Townships 20c to 23c, Morrisburg 19c to 21c, Brockville 15c to 20c, Western 15c to 20c, Kamouraska 17c to 181c. Cheese is weaker to-day, in sympathy with a fall of 1s in Liverpool, where it is now quoted at 65s; the best makes are quoted at 12c to 13c here, but 12Jc, we think, is about the highest that would be paid for a shipping lot. Summer makes are worth 9c to 111c. Dressed hogs bring \$6 per cwt for small lots and \$5.50 to 5.80 do for car lots. Hog products firm and in good demand. Mess pork, \$16.50 to 17; Canada lard, 10c to 10%; Fairbank's do, 11c to 11%; hams, 11% to 12c; bacon, 8% to 9c; tresh eggs firm at 18c; limed, 14c to 15c. Dressed poultry improving. Turkeys, 7c to 8c; gerse, 4c to 6d; chickens, 5c to 6c; ducks,

5lc to 7c. WOOL .- Stocks of foreign wools held here are exceedingly light, and the market rules firm, with an upward tendency in prices This morning a sale of 100 bales of Greasy Cape was made here on p.t., but it is understood to have been between 20 and 21c, which, considering that it was a residue lot, may be called a good price. There is not much doing here in domestic wools; stocks are small and prices have advanced, unassorted pulled being now quoted at 27c to 29c.

6c to 7c : partidges, 50c per brace; venison,

THE FARMERS' MARKETS

Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmers' Waggons, etc.

Montreal Hay Market.

Montreal Hay Market. SATURDAY, December 13. The receipts of hay and straw at the College street market during the week ending to-day aggregated nearly 1,000 loads, the buik of it being brought over to the city by the Longueuil ferry boat from Boucherville, St. Lambert and Laprarie. The supply has been much greater than the demand during the week; yesterday there were 73 loads of straw on this market, still unsold at 4 o'c'ock in the afternoon. Prices are reported rather easler; common Timothy hay sells at \$6 50 to \$750 per 100 bundles, but choice quali-ties, by the single load, bring \$8 to \$9. Red clover is worth \$5 to \$060 per 100 bundles. We hear of some contracts for the year's >upply having been made at \$8 50 for good Timothy, while prices in last December for good hay ranged from \$9 to \$960 per 100 bundles. Straw is a drug on the market just now, and some lots can be bought as low as \$2 to \$215 per 100 bundles of 12 bs each; the highest price paid for clean, bright flail threshed yesterday was \$4. To-day there was about half a dozen loads on the market, held over from yesterday, but here was no de and for it, and no sales were made up tili noon. Pressed hay is plentiful at low prices; car lots have been sold this week at \$8 to 8.50 per ton, and small lots are quoted at \$9 to 10 do; last year at the cor-responding time pressed hay was worth \$12 per ton. Pressed straw is swill quoted at \$6 to 7 per ton.

Montreal Horse Market.

Montreal Horse Market. SATURDAY, December 13. The supply of horses offerd for sale in the local market during the week appears to have previous; but the demand from American buy-tion than the supply; there were no fewer than 23 of these traders at the American House in this city last Sunday and Monday, and over a dozen remained throughout the week. These buyers report that there have been but few good horses to be had, the offerings being com-ponies, while sellers state that since the weather became colder, enabling the farmers to bring their teams across the river, there have been numerous desirable animals under offer, but that buyers are not willing to pay good market today. During the past few wesks American buyers have been operating freely in the Western States. The official statement of horses shipped to tho United States during the shows an increase of 5S horses and \$1,880.50,

Liverpool Provision Market.]

Lives pool Provision Market.] CHFESE.—There is a steady consumptive de-mand at our quotations, and for choice Septem-ber makes is per ewt advance is obtained. The stork issmall, and entirely confined to qualities at 60s and upwards. We quote finest fall makes 6is to 66s; August, 60s to 62s. There is a good enquiry for medium and low grades, but there are none to be had. Total shipments from New York for week ending to-day, 8,450 boxes. BUTTER.—rine que itles are plentiful, and are more freely offered—bolders being rather anx-ious to sell, but buyers hold off. There is a good enquiry for good useful butter at 80s to 90s, but there is little offering of this grade. We quote finest creamery 120s to 125s, and fine dairy 105s to 115s per cwt.—Hodgson Bros.' Circular, No-vember 29.

London Grocery Market.

Lonnon, December 12 .- There has been no improvement in the Mincing Lane markets during the past week, but with few exceptions previous rates were supported. There was some demand for low or speculative descriptions of sugar to arrive. Refiners still suspend operations in West India, but the trade has taken moderate supplies of crystallized at a further decline of 6d, or 3s to 4s per cwt. from the recent highest quotations. The stocks of sugar held by the leading consumers are small. The leading autho-rities now consider the best supply as about from 250,000 to 300,000 tons short of that of last season. The long cessation of business is beginning to tell on the deliveries, which are far below the average. Coffee was extremely quiet. A tew parcels of new crop plantation Ceylon sold at a reduction of 6d to 1s per cwt. There has been hardly a single important transaction in foreign coffee. The stock in the chief European ports at the end of November is estimated at 19,000 tons less than at the same time last year. Rice was dull and unchanged. In spices the only feature was a speculative advance in pepper. A moderate business was done in recently imported tea at rather lower prices for common grades.

The Unprejudiced Physician,

It is very pitiful to see the blooming girl or seemingly stawart youth suddenly succumb, as the unsu-pected seeds of consumption begin to develop in their system. The Physician knows that Cod Liver (ill is the only known cure, and if he be unprejudiced he will recommend Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophowphites of Lime and Soda, as it is not only a much better remedy, but, being perfectly palatable, can be taken continuously till full health is restored.

-A single property in California is half the size of Rhode Island.

-Does not calling women the, fair sex imply that there is an ugly sex in existence? -It is now said the Dominion Parliament

will assemble the first Thursday in Feb.

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Prices range from \$3 to \$6 per acre, according to location, etc. Terms of payment remarkably casy. Pamphiets giving full information about the country, and the lands for sale, can be had on application at the Company's offices in Winni-peg and at Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Land Commissioner Hudson's Bay Co.

Montreal, November, 1879. 17-d

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIOT OF Montreal. No. 770. Superior Court, Leandre Ethier, Plaintiff, vs. D. Downie, Defendant. On the 26th day of December, 1870, at 9:30 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendants, on Lagauchetiers street, in the City of Montreal, will besold by anthority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said Defendant, selzed in this cause, consisting of Household Furniture. Terms cash. DAVID GARRICK, Bailiff Superior Court. Montreal, December 16th, 1879. 6-1

-Oar Militia Department has been trying to sell useless old muzzle-loading rifles in the States. **FREE** We will furnish employment instructions free Send Postal to Box 1758, Montreal, Que.

areas Sec

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