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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 18.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1878.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

DARMSTADT, December 14.-The Princess

Alice died at 7.30 this morning. The Grand

Duchess was born April 25th, 1843. Her

father the late Prince Albert, died on Satur-

day, December 14th, 1861, a remarkable con-

Another despatch says :- The Grand

Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt was unconscious

from 2.30 until the time of her death. The

Royal family had assembled at Windsor Castle

to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the

death of the Prince Consort. The Queen's

THE GREY NUNS.

The Inquites - Industries - Discipline -Centenarians-Sources of Revenue-Where the Grey Nuns are Scattered. (CONCLUDED.)

A percentage of the poor innocents thus left are sick or sore, and, naturally enough, many of them die. It is also just possible that the nurses are not as careful of them as they might, or as they ought to be, but the sisters procure those of the best character they can, and surely are not to blame for what they cannot help. On the other side of the corridor-a few doors further ou-were thirty or forty little girls of tender age singing and playing away as fast and as merrily as they could. They were dressed in a grayish check, and like the boys looked remarkably well, though if their dor-mitories were upstairs they might look a little rosier. The Sisters have to economize space, as can be observed at a glance, by the utilization of every spot. A long alcove, for instance, in which is placed a table, is used accuracy. A good many of those patients for a dining room for the children, and in the make fancy work, which is sold for the general dormitories their little beds are crowded closely together in such a manner that it can be readily perceived the requisite number of cubic feet of air which doctors say are necessary for hygienic purposes cannot be obtained. During the day one bed is placed under another, in order to leave room for walking, on. There is a special room dedicated to the and at night they are pulled out so as to cover the whole floor. A Sister takes charge of each ward and sleeps in it, so that she suffers in exactly the same proportion as the foundling child or the helpless cripple. The beds are scruplously clean, the inmates clothes are clean, the floors are clean, and so are the walls-the whole building from base to summit, and from flank to flank, is so marvellously clean, so wonderfully free from speck or dirt of the slightest description, as to excite astonishment and admiration in the minds of the visitor, be he prince or peasant. If any one asked the writer what the Grey Nun hospital was remarkable for, he would inswer—"First, for cleanliness; second, for regularity; and last, for silence." And yet the place contains within its precincts six hundred and thirty persons not one of whom, except the sisters, is able to take care of him or herself. The Windsor Hotel is dirty in comparison with it. Who then keeps this place in such a state, for of course the Grey Nuns are lazy and slothful, (see Witness). Further on in another compartment, still in the basement are the larger boys, some of whom are learning trades while others are at their school lessons. Those boys are from six to twelve; ten or twelve of the more Mr. O'Donoghue's Academy. There are also in scarcely state that all those branches of industhe Grey Nunnery, always, some half dozen the are educated by the Seminary, but are fed, lodged and clothed by the institution. These are boys who evince marked ability but are too poor to pay for their edueation. Some of this class often make a noise in the world-and many, whose names for obvious reasons we conceal, are to-day distinguished in their professions of divinity, law and physic. We next proceed to a room where words of command are given in English, and advancing, find a small boy drilling twenty-four of his comrades with all the consequence of a sucking Napoleon. "Quick "shoulder arms," "right face,' march," "shoulder arms," "right face," "halt," "rear rank take close order," "advance," are words of command delivered in rapid succession, and executed with the precision of the Victoria Rifles. Among those future heroes is a little Indian from near the Lake of Two Mountains and an Italian boy from Genoa. Although the boys all, or nearly all, speak French, the words of command, we observed, were given in English. The next compartment is used for both a school and dining-room, still with a view to the economy of space. While proceeding nlong the passage to the quarters of some of the aged and infirm (all the time in the basement), Sister who acts as guide, informs us that, on an average, about 700 infants are left at the hospital, and that 130 are at present out at nurse. She also tells us that there are a great many children, and old men and women, at St. Joseph's Asylum, a branch of the Grey Nunnery; and points out the fire-alarm, the police-alarm, the hose (which is always ready, in case of tire), and other useful articles indispensable to such a large establishment. An agreeable temperature is kept up through the aid of hot-air pipes. In the basement are also situate the shoemaker's shop, in which four men are employed, but those are on pay and work by the day, going home in the evening. We next enter a large room in which are forty-eight old men and young, including the lame, the blind, the deaf and the dumb, all having infirmities which utterly preclude them from earning a living outside in the world. Here for instance is Daniel Ravey, from Monaghan, Ireland. with a fine large head and piercing eye, and whose age is one hundred and six years all but a few months, Jacob Lunday, age 67, without a grey hair in his head and of feeble intellect us denoted in his face, yet Jacob can sing an anti-Orange song of interminable length if one had only time to listen to him. Jacob hails also from the North of Ireland. Here, likewise, is a man or a boy (you can't tell which) with an idiotic face, who has been left at the hospital gate one fine morning of late, without a line to tell his history or a word giving his name. In an opposite room sits a fine old gentleman named Perrault, a French lawyer from old France, who is paralyzed and helpless, but cheerful, genial and contented withal, After visiting several other rooms in the basement of minor interest, we ascend, and, passing by the rooms and offices on this tier, go still higher, and enter in succession the drying room, the laundry, the ironing room, knitting department and all the branches of industry which might be termed rough: On this flat is a dormitory for the convenience of young

altogether in the Grey Nunnery 57 novices and 32 postulants. The women's infirmary containing 43 patients, comes next under notice. There is here a woman who is an orphan of the ship fever of 1847. She was admitted in that lamentable year, and has remained ever since, being perfectly helpless from disease of the spine. A good many of the women are that way afflicted. There are in fact in this ward poor women suffering from all sorts of ailments known to humanity besides the deaf, the dumb, and the blind. The Nuns call them all girls, though some of them are from fifty to ninety years of age. There are here several helps of the establishments who have grown old in the service, and are superannuated. There is an old French woman in the infirmary ward who possesses a marvellous memory. She can tell without the slightest degree of hesitation the precise day of the week and month, and the year in which a named event has taken place, and this though she is perfectly illiterate and blind. She strings beads with great despatch and benefit of the hospital, for no one whose services can be utilized is allowed to remain idle in the Grey Nunnery. It would take more of our space than we can afford to describe all the compartments of the institution, or even half of them, so that we must hurry use of the insane, that is to say, of those who are not violently so, but are utterly unable to help themselves in any possible way.

Of this class there are men, women and children. There is a complete dispensary in the hospital where the Sisters make up the prescriptions written for them by Dr. Schmidt, their physician. There is also a dentistry in the establishment where teeth, the most leantiful, the most artistic, and the most natural-looking are manufactured, as well as any dentist on the continent could do them. Indeed, one of the sisters showed us a complete set in her own mouth. Hurrying on to another chamber we are shown authenticated relies of the saints, gold and silver ornaments, the remains of the foundress Madame d'Youville, and a thousand other interesting objects too numerous to mention. Dolls of the most elaborate and refined workmanship are turned out in another room, while in still another, one of the Sisters has charge of the artificial flower manufactory and turns out wreaths of immortelles wonderful to behold. These flowers are, by a delicate process, given the perfume of the natural beauties they represent. Real flowers are also waxed over in such a manner that they can be preserved in all their original loveliness of color and scent for an entire year. We need try are carried on to increase the revenues of the institution. In the summer season Americans buy, on an average, \$50 worth of flowers per week, besides other little nick-nacks. Going yet further on to the second flat, we come upon flags and banners of a gorgeous description, sent in to the Sisters for embroidering, which is elegantly and elaborately done; as well as vestments, badges and collars. One of the latter there in course of embroidery for the President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society was of the most gorgeous description, heavy as it was with gold fringed bullion. The new church being erected in connection with the hospital will be very handsome when finished, and we may add very costly. It is at present spacious and so constructed as to afford room to a great number of people. The income possessed by the Sisters arise from interest on money and rents of houses and lands and amounts to \$28,000, but of which they have to pay \$6,000 a year interest on money borrowed at different times, but more especially of late, owing to causes from which all classes and branches have suffered, namely, the general hard times, arising from depression of trade. Hence it is also that they are under the necessity of resorting to a lottery in order to make both ends meet, for while the number of the poor, the aged, the paralytic, the blind, the lame, and the general debilitated of all creeds, conditions and nationalities is constantly and rapidly increasing, the income does not advance in the same proportion. Besides there is the hospital they are adding to the building, and which they commenced when the times were good. There can be little doubt, however, that

when the people throughout Canada at large learn from the public press for what a noble object the lottery has been gotten up, the necessary funds will be generously given, for in all Canada there is not an institution that deserves patronage more than the Grey Nun Hospital of Montreal.

APPENDIX.

There are 258 of this distinguished Sisternood in all, distributed as follows:—

Other places in the city......57 United States.....36

Mother house on Guy street (headquarters), 20 at St. Joseph's Asylum, 12 at the Nazareth institution, 7 at St. l'atrick's Asylum, 7 at St. Bridget's Refuge, 5 at St. Charles Home, and 5 at the Bethlehem Infant School.

The Lady Superior of the Grey Nuns is Mother Reed, in religion called Sister Ste. Therese Elizabeth. She is assisted by Sisters Devins, Costello and others, who have charge of the several industrial departments. In conclusion it may be added that it almost surpasses belief how those Nuns, most of whom have been brought up in affluence and refinement, can bring themselves to the daily drudgery that their religious duties impose upon them, but that they do so anyone who will take the trouble to go over the Guy street Hospital will never more entertain the faintest

shadow of a doubt. For town wear there are two distinct types of fashionable bonnet. The small-trimmed mushroom, or cottage bonnets, and the elegant girls in delicate health. In a compartment broad-rimined chapeau in the Gainsporough adjoining are the postulants who have not broad-rimmed chaped in the Gainsl finally decided to take the veil. There are beef-cater or Roger de Coverly style.

THE AMHERST MYSTERY.

Denounced as a Fraud.

THE SPIRITS AS INCENDIARIES

Other Manifestations.

HALIFAX, N.S., December 13.—There has been much talk for weeks past in this Province over what is known as the Amherst mystery, a girl named Esther Cox being the principal in the case. A representative of the Chronicle of this city yesterday investigated the case in Amherst, and that paper this moraing publishes a report of which the toi-

lowing is the substance:—

First, it may be as well to recall the fact that the spirits were charged with the exceedingly unprofessional act of setting fire to the house in which Esther lived, her brotherin-law's house. There were six separate fires, which broke out simultaneously. The fire wards were summoned and visited the place. They found numbers of burnt matches whereever the fire had broken out. They also ascertained that the house was originally bought for \$800, and was insured for \$600 They intimated to the family that it the spirits played such pranks again through medium of Miss Esther it would be their duty to have her arrested treated as a lumatic. At the and same time, the agent of the insurance com-

pany annulled the policy, and refused to carry

on the risk. This, it is stated, had the desired

effect of entirely checking the incendiary tendencies of the spirits, and it has also had the effect of convincing several persons that the manifestations are a fraud and a delusion, and that the girl is purposely deceiving the people. Esther has been for about a month since her return from Sackville engaged in working for Mr. John W. White, who keeps a dining saloon on the Main street. She remained there till last Sunday, when she fell sick, and removed to a friend's house, where she is now being nursed. Mr. White gives her a good character as a quiet, hardworking girl, and is convinced that she does not deceive anyone. He ascribes the manifestations which he himself saw, to the agency of electricity, of which Miss Cox is chock full. Entering his saloon from the street, the visitor finds on the right hand three stalls or cabinets such as are to be seen in every restaurant. On the left hand is a counter, and on the wall shelves with various goods. To this counter we shall presently return when describing the tea chest per-formances. At the back of the saloon is the kitchen, the scene of some of the most remarkable displays. A door leads into it, and on the right hand side, in the corner, is a cooking stove. Along the wall, on the right hand side, is a dresser with a barrel of oysters in front, and at the further end an old brandy cask, iron hooped. Next this is a chair. Along the wall, at right angles of this, and facing the saloon door, is a flour barrel, and some five feet to the left of it, an empty box, apparently an old biscuit box, standing up on one end, and bearing a small wash bucket. On the 4th of this month, between 2 and 3 p.m., Esther Cox was sitting between the stove and the door of the saloon; the oven

door was shut, but it suddenly opened and

shut again with a noise, this being re-

peated so frequently that Mr. White

at last opened the door wide and jammed it back by means of an axe. Esther then placed her feet on the edge of the open oven to warm herself and went to sitting, when presto, the oven door flew off its hinges and fell at her feet with a loud clatter, Mr. White being a witness of the fact and stating that the girl did not touch the door herself. He replaced the axe which had been flung off by the springing of the door itself, and scarcely had this been done when bang, it came off again, to the great apparent terror of the girl. W. H. Rogers, fishery inspector, hitherto one of the most incredulous Amherstians, came in shortly after and was told of what had happened. He was brought into the kitchen and Esther was made to sit down again in the same place, the door jammed open as before and Mr. Rogers and another party closely watching her. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and of course, broad daylight, though somewhat dark in the corner where the stove is placed. In twenty seconds from the time Esther sat down the same thing occurred, namely, the axe was violently thrown away, the stove door flew off its binges and fell at the girl's feet. Mr. Rogers is positive she did not touch the door or axe with either her feet or her hands. She

refused to sit there again or to repeat the manifestation on the ground that it hurt her and made her nervous. She then sat down on a high stool in the middle of the kitchen so that her feet were entirely off the floor, and Mr. Rogers and the other persons present could see the floor clear in all directions. There is no cellar under that kitchen, but rappings were at once heard under the itoor, said in a loud voice, "Give us one loud, distinct rap," and forthwith he was gratified with

a sonorous rap. "Now two raps," he said, and two sharp raps sounded out. "Now three raps," which came promptly in answer to his demand. These raps were both louder and sharper than those heard previous to the

"Not at present, at least," suggested one of the audience. "Are you a living human being?" asked

Three raps.

"Are you dead?"

One rap. This concluded the conversation for that afternoon, but in the evening Doctors Clay and Carritte, who have been attending Esther professionally, Mr. Rogers, Esther and her sister being in the kitchen, the rappings were heard, beginning again this time on the wall. Dr. Carritte now became the questioner:
- How many persons are in this room?" he

asked. Quick came the answer-five distinct raps

which was quite correct. "How many persons are there in the next

room leaning against the counter?" One rap, evidently for one person, but the spirit" put his phantasmal into it that time as there were two or three people at least engared in leaning against the counter. Only ota, nowever, could be seen from the kitchen, which to some minds will account for the

spirit's mistake. Mr. Rogers states that whenever Dr. Car-ritte or Mr. White took hold of the girl's hand during the manifestations the rappings would

instantly cease. Mr. John W. White, the proprietor of the saloon, described fully the manifestations he had himself seen, including the stove-door business already related. He also saw the following one afternoon about eight days ago :- Esther went into the kitchen to wash her hands in the wash-bucket, which, as stated above, stands on an empty box opposite the saloon door. She stood off a little bit to avoid splashing her dress, when, without a word of warning, box and bucket began sidling away from her. Mr White, who was in the kitchen with Mrs. Worth and Miss Trenholm, called out to her to stand still, which she did, while box and bucket continued their pilgrimage towards the empty flour barrel, four or five feet away, resting contented when they had accomplished that distance.

The reader will remember that in the further corner of the kitchen stands an ex-brandy cask, iron-hooped, and close to it a chair. On this chair sat Esther knitting peaceably, when suddenly was heard a sound as of a very hard pen scratching writing on the top hoop of the barrel, winding up the sentence, whatever it-was, with a dash. Esther was sitting "cheek by jowl" by the barrel, it must be remembered, but Mr. White is positive she had nothing to do with the scratching, and she herself denies it so there is a sweet bit of mystery for those who like it. Others may hint that the knitting needle was the spirit. Now for the tea chest. The chest stands un-15 pounds of tea-lead move repeatedly Esther Mr. White desired her to sit down again and go and walked off the chest started after her counter post and the chair. Mr. White has seen the bed clothes moved on the bed white the girl was lying there, and the pillows

the girl was lying there, and the pillows pitched off on to the floor.

He has also seen the pillow move up to her, then back again, and then up to her once more. While Esther was rolled up in the quilt the sheets would be seen to rise as if a couple of cats were running up and down. And two hats placed on this spirlt ligged round in a lively fashion. Nine others besides Mr. White testify to having seen this. A. Mr. Donenster, when nights ago, in the presence of a gentleman who related the facts to our reporter, offered the girl a dollar if she would make a basket of vegetables gambol behind her, but the "spirit" was uncarned. There remains the writing on the wall, of which a good deal has been said. Here positive proof has been obtained that the girl does the writing herself, in this wise: Two gentlemen paid their ten cents admission, to the scance which previous to the girl's sickness was given almost as a regular thing. The writing, which, may be best described as cursive, was always produced in the dark, the girl being furnished with a ponell, and the spirit, as she claimed, doing the rest. The two gentlemen were supplied with matches, and suddenly produced a light, when Esther Cox, was revealed in the act of tracing on the pister of the cellar wall the letters which were afterwards to be shown as the spirit's handlwork. She was highly hadignant at being found out, but was prevailed upon to give the spirit and the spectaors another chance. She jstipulated that the first centure as should not again strike a light. Forcat to bind the second who took charge inclined aught else than a piece of deception. Esther Cox undoubtedly writes the obscene and basphenous sentences hitherto ascribed to a supernatural being endowed with a remarkable command of foul language.

Nor is there anything extraordinary in her using expressions of the most repulsive nature. pitched off on to the floor.

Nor is there anything extraordinary in her using expressions of the most repulsive nature, for it is certain that in the course of the scene manifestation on the ground that it hurt her and made her nervous. She then sat down on a high stool in the middle of the kitchen so that her feet were entirely off the floor, and Mr. Rogers and the other persons present could see the floor clear in all directions. There is no cellar under that kitchen, but rappings were at once heard under the though the time rapp," and forthwith he was gratified with a sonorous rap. "Now two raps," he said, and two sharp raps sounded out. "Now time rapp," which came promptly in answer to his demand. These raps were both louder and sharper than those heard privious to the independent of the most in the other manifestations, and not not interview, or rather to which the girl was subjected some time ago have completely droken flown her priving which are coursed, continued to interview, or rather to which the spirit, Esther still sitting on the stool.

"The devil!" was the next question an exercise the presence of the specialors and the stool. "The devil is was the next question and selection of the girl was subjected some time ago have completely droken flown her priving when the presence of the specialors. "The devil is was the next question and selection of the presence of the specialors of the presence of the specialors." The officers and more dependent of the course of the case a wise incredulity is the presence of the case a wise incredulity is really the best thing. The girl was subjected by Dr. Black, who was the presence of the general that the the twee of the manifestations, and the stool when the should be set free. He will be stood the manifestations and under all the custom of the stool with the stool with the stool will be best thing. The girl when he shoul

The story of the events grew and grew in transmission till it became a palpable fable, and theorists of all kinds have seized on it to bolster up their views. That trained, disinterested, calm and reliable observers should have an opportunity of noting, the manifestations would be highly destrable as there is much in the case that would prove of value to scientific men. That the devil has anything to do with it or that spirits are concerned in the matter is what no one endowed with common sense will believe.

A RELEASED FENIAN.

Arrival in New York of Patrick Tierney teen Years' Imprisonment.

health, never very robust of late, has been greatly affected by the sudden shock.

Lospos, December 11.—The blinds are down at Buckingham Palace, St. James' Palace and at Marlhorough House, in consequence of the death of the Princess Alice. Dean Stanley left London last evening, to spend the anniversary of Prince Consort's death at Windsor. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice are also there All of Her Majesty's Ministers and members of the Government have sent expressions of their sympathy.

The Central News is informed that the Queen, though greatly grieved, is not ill. A telegram from Windsor says the flag at the Castle is at half-mast. The bells at the Royal Chanel and Eton College are tolling, and nearly all the houses, public and private, in the Royal borough are closed. VERSAULES, December 14.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Count de Contant Biron questioned the Covernment respecting the treaty of Berlin. Mr. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, defended his conduct at the Congress, where he avoided compromising of ing engagements. He had supported Greece because that was the traditional policy of France. There would be united action o Ecrope in behalf of Greece on the initiativ

Damstant, December 15.—As early a Friday morning, the physicians recognize the condition of the Grand Duchess was hop less, and sent a secret message to that effects to England. Symptoms of suffocation as co peared at one o'clock on Saturday mornin: but were temporarily removed. The Grand Duke was then induced to leave the room, but his mother remained, ministering to the Princess until the last. The Grand Ducal Court and Hesse-Dormstadt generally, will go into mourning for twelve weeks.

London, December 15.—A correspondent at Pealawer understands that General Brown's advance on Jellambad has commenced, and was on a level with the meanest pickpocket meets with no opposition. It is impossible that the Turkistan reinforcements, which the Ameer is said to be intriguing for, will arrive

in time. LAHORE, December 15 .- General Roberts derneath the counter near the window unjust and invidious hard treatment, he tried telegraphs on Tuesday:-We have finished our reconnaissance to the top of the Shaturgardan Pass and returned to Ale Khel without months, and then, being convicted of an at- firing a shot. The country is friendly. I am knitting. Mr. White was sitting in one months, and then, being convicted of an atority is friendly. I am months and then, being convicted of an atority is friendly. I am months and then, being convicted of an atority is friendly. I am a firing a shot. The country is friendly. I am months and then, being convicted of an atority is friendly. I am a firing a shot. The country is friendly in the firing a shot. The country is friendly in the firing a shot. The country is friendly in the firing a shot. The country is friendly in the firing a shot. The country is friendly in the first a shot. The country is friendly in the first a shot. The country is friendly in the first a shot. The country is friendly in the first a shot. The country is friendly in the first a shot. The country is friendly in the first a shot. The country is friendly in the first a shot. The country is friendly in the first a shot. The country is friendly in the first a shot a when he heard the chest, in which were 16 or rigor. Although suffering from an abscess in tieneral Roberts was to leave Ale Khel for Khuram to-day. General Brown has sent a Sikh regiment back from Dakka to Peshawer on account of sickness. General Eiddulph has constructed a road over the Khojuk Pass unopposed.

Constantinoche, December 14.—Caratheodori Pasha has assumed charge of the foreign office. Aldoal Kerim and Redif Pashas, with other exiled officies, have been sent to Rhodes.

Constancesorie, December 15 .-- Prince Labanoff, Russian Ambassador, has presented a note protesting against the new Turkish loan, and declaring that Turkey had no right to alienate her resources prior to liquidating her engagements, including the war indemnity.

The Council of Ministers has decided to settle without delay questions pending with Greece, Persia, Montenegro and Austria, and conclude a definitive treaty with Russia as soon as possible.

St. Phyensung, December 15.—It is denied: here that Russia would object to the new Turkish lean. Leunon, December 15 .-- A Philippopolis

correspondent says English and Austrian merabers of the Roumelian Commission, wero compelled to quit Jeni Alieni Saghrai in conser rence of the excited mob.

Pastu, December 15-1t is stated that the recent conspiracy in Constantinople was a serious attempt to replace the Sultan by his brother Reshad Pasha. The Sultan had to be dissuaded from executing Reshad and Mahmoud Damad Pasha. The former is confined to the Sernglio.

Covenuagen, December 15 .- The marriage of the Princess Thyra to the Duke of Connaught will take place on the 21st instant, as originally intended, the faneral of the Princess Alice having been fixed for December the 18th.

New York, December 17 (noon).-Gold has just sold at par, the arst time it has touched that figure since the suspension of specie payment in 1862.

A Pain in the Side may be the Precursor of a plearitic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are past.

RELIABLE.-No remedy has been more carnestly desired and none more diligently sought for by the medical profession throughout the world, than a reliable, efficient, and at the same time a safe and certain purgative. Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills supply this want.

IT WILL RELIEVE THE BARY .- There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTH-ING SYRUP, for children teathing, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and have the fans in colored enamel; an open diarrhea, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and give rost, health and comfort be examined with a glass in order to appreci- to the mother and child. It is pleasant to rake, and gives universal satisfaction.

t jagus ∏aast

Mr. Rogers.

the last but One of the Fenfau Military Prisoners-Set Free After Thir-

[From the N. Y. Herald of Friday, V3th inst.] The "City of Chester," which arrived last aight, brought to these shores the last but one of the prisoners held by Great Britain on the charge of Fenianism. His name is Patrick Tierney, and he had been confined at Spike Island Prison, in Cork Harbor, Ireland, for nearly 13 years. He was arrested in May, 1866. charged with stabbing, with intent to kill, an informer named Jno. Wavner, and upon the 21st of June following was convicted and sent to the prison named, where he remained, enduring hardships more or less severe, until the 4th of the present month, when he was taken off in a small boat from the prison and placed on board the "City of Chester." The Queen's pardon was granted on the 18th of November, and is conditional upon his never again setting foot upon English territory. At the time of his arrest Tierney was a soldier in the Eighty-seventh Royal Irish Fusiliers, known as the "Faugh-a-Ballagh" regiment, and was only 25 years old. He appears to be in good health and spirits, and talks cheerfully of the future. He entered the British army at the age of 18, and was consequently about seven years in the

service when convicted. Previous to becoming a soldier he had been a leather worker, and while confined he learned the stonecutter's trade. His mother died in 1872, while he was in prison, and he was never informed of the fact until a few weeks ago, when he learned it from his brother. Mr. Tierney took up his quarters at Sweeny's Hotel, in Chatham street, after his arrival, and was there called upon by a number of reporters, to whom he told the story of his sufferings and release. He complains of the treatment he received at the hands of the principal warden of Spike Island Prison, who loaded him with chains and then forced him to do the work of

within the walls and would be made to feel so before he left it. ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

a man with free hands. That official, he says,

told him on his arrival at the prison that he

On one occasion, driven to desperation by of the shop side of the saloon, and to escape to the mainland in a boat, but was on a chair there sat Esther at her captured confined on bread and water for the back and pains in his limbs, caused by pushed it back each time and complained of | wearing heavy fetters, he was not allowed to its undue familiarity, saying as she rose to go into hospital. His release came about move away that the chest was following her. through a visit from his sister, in March last He told her how he was treated, and her locked over the counter so that he could see efforts in his behalf resulted in the sending both the girl and the chest. As she rose to of a commission from Dublin Castle to inquira into the truth of his statements. He had an and moved until it jammed between the interview with Sir Walter Crotton and Dr. O'Connor, of Cork, who were on the Commission. After that a royal commission was appointed to inquire into the treatment of the political prisoners. Its members were the Right Hon. Spencer Talbot and Sir Henry Holland, members of Parliament.

SENT INTO PERPETUAL EXILE.

They examined the prisoner as to his treatment, and were kind enough to inform him that Her Majesty had graciously determined to release him. On November 20 he was informed by Dr. Barlow, of Spike Island, that he was about to be set free on condition that he should leave the country forever. Vierney asked if there was no alternative, and was told there was none. Then he asked that his friends be telegraphed, that they might see him before he should leave. He was told that if he did not leave just then he could not get away for fourteen days more, and had only ten minutes to decide. The prisoner said he had been so long confined that a few days more or less was not of much consequence, and he would wait to see the friends from whom he had been separated so long. Fending the time of release thus postponed the Doctor offered to admit Tierney in the hospital, where he could have some little comforts and nutritious articles of food.

"Would you have permitted me to enter the hospital but for the fact that I am released?" asked the long suffering prisoner. "Certainly not," was the reply.

"Then I'll get along without your nutriment for the time I have yet to remain," said

Tierney, and he did so. His friends were permitted to have an in-

terview of twenty minutes' duration with him, and then he was left in doubt as to when he should be set free. He was notified one day five minutes before the boat left the island. Seventeen pounds ten shillings and tenpence were given to him as the earnings of his thirteen years, and he was marched down to the boat by the Deputy Governor. Instead of being rowed over to Queenstown, to be put on board of the tender, he was pulled round the island in a small boat by prison warders and put on board the "City of Chester." The officers and men treated him with great kindness, and he had a prosperous passage of a little more than eight days.

The newest slippers have one broad strap crossing the instep and buttoning on the outer side of the foot with one button. Other slippers have duchess bows of ribbon which

Gold pins and ear-rings in Japanese designs fan, with flying birds painted on it, needs to

ODE TO IRISHEEN SNOBEENS! Hail! nature's poor abortions! spaniel souls! Born in the mire to creep and crawl and fawn And lick the Saxon's hand that whipped you slayes!

For Truth and manhood, and dear freiand's Stand up before a world of prejudice,
And hurl defiance at the sagering mob;
See how the Snobeen, whom some accident—
A rich man's smile, or thriving through a writ—
Trembles and whines:—"O please sir, don't—O

don't!"

How can you speak the truth and so disturb Our back door entrance to the Saxon's hall!

Why can't you lick the hand that scourges you, And humbly cringe, as we do, when they strike!"

Ah! can we marvel if our country's cause, Finds traitors to the honor that should crown, The glorious dawning of a better day!—

Ete—ual shame be their's and freemen's scorn l'ursue "hem to their base dishonored graves!

FR. GRAHAM. FR. GRAHAM.

LLOYD PENNANT.

A TALE OF THE WEST.

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine.)

CHAPTER III .- CONTINUED.

Colonel Blake passed a sleepless night after his distressing interview with Pennant. The varied events of his life crowded upon his recollection—his early glory, his first love, his bereavement, his wanderings, his ultimate desire to dwell in peace under the old roof, his comparative happiness in his new society and affections-and then his heart sank within him, and he groaned aloud as he reflected that the sad event which had already caused him such bitter sufferings was likely to be once again brought before the world, coupled with, perhaps, the alienation, if not the dis-grace, of the dear girl who was now his chief consolation. He arose undecided how to act. One thing only he had determined upon, namely: to send at once for the sailor and learn from him all the particulars of his story and the proofs which he could adduce in its support. Daylight had scarcely dawned when he despatched a note to Captain Beaumont, requesting permission for Pennant's servant to come to Dunseverick. In due time his messenger came back; the ship had sailed. The note was again forwarded towards evening; the frigate had not as yet returned. A second night of misery had quite prostrated the Colonel's strength of mind and body; and when, after sending a third time, he received no tidings of the Rucer, he determined to tell all that had occurred to Mike, and seek com- of his pantaloon, and a knife fell from his fort in his consolation and advice. When the latter entered the library, the altered appearance of his relative shocked and alarmed him.

"Maurice, what has happened? You are 311."

"Ill in mind, and sorely in want of counsel and support," said the Colonel, extending his hand.

"Maurice," interrupted Mike, "I am sorry to see you so depressed; but it's your habit to in the library when the clock struck midmagnify matters! to an unquiet mind trifles night, and it was evident that the subject of appear as insupportable burdens."

"Mike," resumed the Colonel, "I have heard appalling news. Lieutenant l'ennant is Ulick Martin's son." "Good Heavens!" exclaimed Mike, "can

this be true? How strange that Mrs. O'Mahony remarked the likeness!"

sertion?" demanded Mike.

bey, and after telling how the ship had sailed that, in the sad and by-gone tragedy, I played the fore he could obtain another interview with the part of a heated partisan, rather than that the sailor, asked advice as to how he should of an impartial magistrate; that I allowed my Lammy, I suppose you are satisfied?"

Ny days of thoughtlessness are passed; my but, upon my conscience, I doubt that, for he life, until the one great object of my ambition be achieved, is wholly devoted to my country. proceed. was finally arranged that, should the sailor's story be supported by any feasible proofs of discharge of my official duties. The indulits truth, Kute must be kept in ignorance of gence of such feelings is sure to entail its own the real facts, while Pennant should be forbidden the house, and all communication be- though the cause in which we were engaged tween them cease.

taint by a connection with us, I'll make an example of him."

At this moment a midshipman on horseback passed the windows at full gallop, and only awaited the arrival of their French allies was almost immediately shown in, to deliver to break out into open rebellion, and the illa note from Captain Beaumont. After cast- fated Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the heart and ing his eyes over its contents, the Colonel handed the letter to Mike, saying, as he left the room:

"I shall start with you immediately, sir and, Mike, you, too, will be required." In the Colonel's absence, the youngster briefly related the particulars of their recent success: and, in reply to Mike,s inquiry if vessel, informed him "that the First Lieutenant and proceeded to Dublin with de-

spatches, and would no doubt be in a few days made Commander."

" Is he alive?" "Aye, that he is, although how he is so is almost a miracle; his clothes were riddled with bullets, and his hat and epaulette sliced by cutlasses; he was the first man to board, and you should have seen him on the enemy's quarter-deck; didn't he play 'hell and tommy' with the mounseers; he killed the captain and at least half a dozen other fellows with his own hand. Here's success and long life to Lloyd Pennant" (as he tossed off a bumper of fore him); "he's an honor to our profession."

the party rode as quickly as their horses could carry them towards Deerhaven Bay, Captain Beaumont received them at the gangway. "A shocking event has occured here

Colonel Riake; one of my crew was last night | ing on clandestine correspondence, or enablstabbed and thrown overboard by another; the poor fellow was fortunately picked up, and is still living; the surgeon says he cannot rurvive much longer, but he refuses to make any disclosure until he sees you. This way-this way-there's not a moment to be lost; he's just been carried on deck, as he could no longer endure the heat below."

On a cot spread upon the quarter-deck lay Lloyd Pennant's servant, his head supported on bolsters, piled so as to keep him in a reclining position, while the surgeon knelt by his side and continually applied his fingers to ascertain the fluctuations of the dying man's his pursuers. No boat was allowed to remain pulse. Poor Jim's eyes were closed, his breast heaved convulsively, his breathing was difficult and spasmodic, while the pallor of death overspread his countenance and its clammy dew stood in beads around his colorless lips. The approach of the strangers aroused him.

"Is he come?" he muttered, and then his languid eyes rested on Colonel Blake. "Thank God," he said, faintly, "thank God, I lived to see you! Ah, Colonel, you remind me of old times when I was young and innocent, when you and Squire Ulick used to hunt together. Ah, them were happy days. But I'm scarcely able to talk." He closed his eyes, pronounced some incoherent words, and was silent.

The surgeon administered some brandy. "He has but a short time left," he observed.

"to tell anything; still, tis best to let him rest."

Again the filmy eyes were opened; the sufferer's strength seemed partially renewed: he made an effort and sat almost upright. "Leave us alone."

The surgeon and those about retired a few "Stoop down and put your car close to me,

for I can't speak loud; you remember what I told you the other night, Colonel; the Luftenant is Squire Ulick's son; it's all written in a paper that you'll find in the pocket of my coat below, directed to himself and witnessed by the surgeon. I told him 'twas my will, brought it with me to Punseverick, intending to give it. Get him his own," he cried, after a few moments' pause, while convulsively grasping the Colonel's hand; "promise me that before I die, and I'll bless you. His father suffered-" The last word of the sengeon poured more braudy down his throat. "This," he said, " will most probably be the

last agony." After a short interval, the stimulant produced its effect. Jim again revived.

Bring Dick, my chummy, here." Dick, who was close at hand, was immediately confronted with his dying messmate, who gazed on him for a moment in silence, and then, as if having roused all his remaining energy for the exertion, he spoke, his speech | have the back door guarded, and the boat becoming as he proceeded more faint and

broken by increasing weakness:

"Dick, I am now going to die—acknowledge all to the colonel—and—and help to and neither the Pope himself, or all the devils save me from damnation. If you do-I'll never-I'll forgive-"

"Clap irons on the villain," shouted Captain Beaumont; he's the murderer." "Why should I be accused so?" retorted Dick, while being handcutted; "he hasn't said I did it, and if he had, 'twould'nt avail; he's raving."

"No," resumed Jim; "I have my senses, and if you tell that only to the Colonel. Oh, do-do," he said, suddenly raising himself, and attempting to throw his arms round Dick's

"Damn you for a fool," roared the latter, as he fetched him a kick upon the chest with all

his force.

The dying man sprang to his feet, and shricked out, as he pointed toward his assailant, ""Twas he who"-he gasped for breath, there was a gurgle in his throat, his mouth twitched, his eyes closed, he fell heavily

forward and was dead. Dick was with difficulty restrained from jumping on his victim. In the scuttle which ensued as they dragged him away, his jacket was pulled over his head, a slight stain of blood was clearly visible on the back pocket.

"Secure and examine that knife," cried Captain Beaumont. At the hilt was a clotted mark, and a small triangular piece had been newly broken from the blade.

the dead sailor's clothes for the document which he mentioned, but nothing of the sort could be discovered.

Colonel Blake and Master Mike were scated, their conversation had been a painful one. "At all events," concluded the former, "it is my duty to communicate the information I have received; it will be for him to see if anything can be made of such a vague declaration, unsupported by any proof. Who this man was, or how he became acquainted with such "It struck me, too,' said the Colonel; "so secrets, it is now impossible to know, as the much so, indeed, that at first his presence sailor committed for his murder denies all knowledge of his history or country, and pro-"But what authority is there for such an as- fesses himself ignorant of everything connected with Lieutenant Pennant or his affairs. The Colonel recounted the scene at the Ab- Could it be, my conscience often whispers me, After considerable discussion, it passion to control my actions, and that my personal hatred urged me into a too rigorous punishment, when time brings reflection, even may have been a just one, and the end at-"If," added Mike, "I find that he is aware tained legitimate; but other matters are to of his birth, and sought to wipe out his family be thought of now. Harry must follow the young man, wherever he may have gone, and

deliver this letter." The United Irishmen, now fully organized soul of the conspiracy, for whose apprehension a large reward was offered, lay concealed in the neighborhood: although for two years past it was a matter of public notoriety that an armed political association, founded for the purpose of overthrowing the British Government, was in existence, although its members were drilled and practised to military man-Pennant survived and was still abourd the euvres, almost openly, and their leaders were perfectly well-known, still the executive were unable to obtain proofs of their guilt sufficient to justify their arrest, and bring them to trial with any hope of obtaining a conviction. At length one man, of the hundreds of thousands entrusted with the secret, was found base enough to betray his associates. The information given by Reynolds led to the attempted arrest of Lord Edward, at Oliver Bond's, who having escaped the trap laid for him, sought refuge in the west until the time had arrived for raising the standard of revolt. All the Catholies, and many of the Protestants of that part of the country, were either implicated in the plot, or aware of its existence, and anxious sherry from the refreshment tray placed be- for its success, and amongst the most active and useful of its agents was Mrs. O'Mahony,

The preparations were hastily made, and the wife of Captain Jack. Castle Shane, an irregularly built cottage, attached to the massive square tower of the ancient stronghold of the family, was peculiarly well placed for the purpose of carrying those under the ban of the law to escape its vengeance. It stood close upon the shore of a lake of considerable length, interspersed with well wooded islands, and bounded on the opposite side by an extensive range of wild, and nearly uninhabited mountains. "The mistress," being sole proprietor of all the surrounding land, allowed no boats but her own, or her trustworthy dependants, to ply upon its waters, and Captain Jack often owed his safety to the skill which the peasantry displayed in taking advantage of the shelter of its islands, to baffle or retard the advance of within the precincts of the demesne but their own, and it was always moored close by the back-door, while two "gossoons," retained for that special purpose, and always in attendance, were ready at a moments notice to receive their passengers, and pull to a place of safety. When the police or military made a foray at either end of the lake, they were obliged to carry their own boats with them, and their approach was always discovered long before they could reach their distination—an attack from the opposite side was impossible, the inhabitants lived by illicit distillation, and had their "curraghs" always effectually concealed, and scouts on the hills to warn them of

the approach of strangers.

just sent the gentleman in to order dinner, those flattering epithets were applied. when her attention was attracted by a noise. The yeoman chief was not accust and before she had time to raise an alarm, Captain Lammy, of the Tubbercurry Yeogirl from the boat approached, carrying a bas- objected at the very outset. ket of fowl upon her arm. At first view of the soldiers she seemed abashed, but quickly re- the color; I'm sure, me'am" (to the mistress), covering from her surprise, she walked boldly up, and "dropping a curtesy," asked if her ladysbip wanted any chickens.

"What would I want with chickens," extence was only heard by the Colonel. An- claimed Mrs. O'Mahony, "and the yeomen I'd remain dry, 'till I got the murrain, afore I'd other fit of insensibility supervened: the sur- come maybe to burn my house, as if I was a drink a drop of liquor out of anything green; rebel? I want no chickens, be off," but after making some remark to Lammy, to engage his attention, she added, "my girl I may want to look at a grass field, and my lawn is them, and if you'll just sit down there on the ploughed up for oats, that I may have somegrass, and wait till I'm done with these gentle- | thing yallow, even if it isn't altogether orange, men, if they don't bring me to jail, Ill buy them.

> "Now, sirs," to the yeomen, "come in, no apologies, Captain, do your duty; I wish the search to be as strict as possible. I hope you secured, so that no one can get away."

"You needn't be uneasy about that, ma'am," said Captain Lammy, "the house is surrounded in hell can escape me, if they be within. It the rebelly rascal, Lord Edward, be here, I'll have him as sure as you're standing there, and can't help giving the 'Health of the King, every man-Jack of you'll eat your supper in God bless him.' Fill your glass, and don't every man-Jack of you'll eat your supper in the jail. Sergeant Woods, you go to that wicket-gate, keep a sharp look-out, and let no one pass."

The sergeant went to his post, and as the rest of the party entered the house, the country girl scated herself upon the grass some paces off, and having modestly adjusted her petticoats, so as to cover her feet, occupied herself | bumper for the 'constitution'-our glorious in arranging her chickens, which seemed riotand discontented with their confinement.

Arrived in the hall, Mrs. O'Mahony shut the door after her.

"Now, sir, place a sentry there, who can watch the stairs. There are two gentlemen in the parlor, you know them both, Master Mike Blake and my husband."

"Exactly the party" (whispered one of the men to the Captain), "we have him at last." "Here, Jack, my dear" (cried his better half, flinging the parlor-doer open), " here's Captain Lammy come to search the house, and arrest us all as rebels—a pretty pass things are come to when you, that send more soldiers into the King's army than any other man in Ireland, are suspected of trying to overturn the Government and destroying your own bread and butter." Both gentlemen received the unnouncement

with a loud laugh. While Lammy was ex-An immediate search was made amongst plaining the object of his visit, and the men who accompanied him were searching a closet, into which he at once rushed, Mrs. O'Mallonv whipped a knife and fork from the table, and concealed them in her pocket. When the yeoman returned to the room, he looked attentively at the preparations made for dinner, and seemed disappointed.

"Now, gentlemen," said "the mistress, pray continue your search without delay, Lord Edward may escape while you're talking; besides it is just our dinner hour, and if we're to dine at home, I don't wish to have the dinner anoilt."

The search continued. Every room was entered, and every bed and possible place of concealment ransacked, without discovering the traitor; Mrs. O'Mahony all the while keeping the Captain, and the man who accompanied him, continually occupied by her caustic remarks upon their proceedings. When they

ma'am, I'm divilish glad I didn't find him here, on your account."

"Well, now, my good fellows," to the yeomen, "you'll be good enough to walk out of the back-door, and, Captain, we shall be happy if you remain for dinner.

"Go, my boys, go," said Lammy. "Hawkins, you'll have a report drawn up." "And," interrupted the mistress, " you'll remain." "Well, thank you, ma'am, you see I would

willingly, but if I dined in Papish society, one doesn't know what they might say-damn it, and Mr. Blake, too-you see-you know." "Nonsense, nonsense, I'll take no excuse:

besides, its your duty to stay and watch, Lord Edward might come yet. There now, off with your swords and belts, and come along. Send up dinner, cook : really I'm half fam-

"Well, if I must, I must," said Lammy. "Hawkins, you'll return for me at ten, and bring the troop with you; one can't be too cautious in these times, ma'am."

The gentlemen who remained in the parlor seemed somewhat astonished at the addition to their party, but supposing that Lammy had forced his company upon them, or that he was invited for some good purpose, they quietly submitted to the arrangement. As they were sitting to table, Mrs. O'Mahony exclaimed: Well, that is a persevering girl, to remain all this time, and such a disturbance going on," then raising the window, she cried out: "Go round to the kitchen with your fowl, and the cook will buy them."

Captain Lammy was a good specimen of the uneducated and coarse-mannered "Squireens," to whom the Government then were obliged to entrust the command of that most useless. but yet mischievous force, the Irish Yeomanry-exclusively composed of the descendants of Cromwell's Puritans and William's Dutch mercenaries, forming a sort of garrison amongst a hostile population. The possession of the confiscated property which they enjoyed depending wholly on the stability of British rule, these men were loyal from ne cessity, but the barbarities which they practised on an unarmed population aggravated the carpet, and was immediately covered by the general discontent, while their wellknown cowardice, in every military affair in which they were engaged, clearly demonstrated their utter worthlessness as soldiers. The lower class of Irish Protestants were then insolent and lazy. The "Debentures" enabled them to live in idleness, and their lovalty conferred the privilege of insulting and maltreating the Catholic population with impunity. Some, more industrious than the rest, amassed wealth, and bought the properties of their less provident co-religionists. The accumulation of those petty debentures conferred increased influence, and their possessors soon attained the objects of their ambition-the Commission of the Peace-and the command of the Yeomanry corps-they became esquires in right of the one, and dignified by the military rank appertaining to the other.

Captain Lammy was at bottom a humane man, but his prejudices were, naturally enough, strong against those who sought to overthrow the system under which he, and those similarly circumstanced, lived and prosrealed, and scouts on the hills to warn them of pered. In deciding on affairs of property, as prepared to depart, "it's hard work this, to the very last drop. Fresh supplies of punch slinging pace by Darcy, who preceded them. It was about five o'clock in the evening, political was in question, his partiality be hours, night and day, and it's harder, ma'am, a state of drunkenness, when he insisted on the guide turned into a narrow lane, and

and Mrs. O'Mahoney, Captain Jack and Mike came undisguised; he hated the Pope, with on the men than on me; such of them, you were on the lawn, attentively watching a out well knowing who or what the Pope really see, as is mounted on mares is obliged to bring "curragh" or " canoe," which having crossed was, and toasted "the glorious, pious, and im- the foals that's too young to be weaned about the lake, was now nearing the shore; a youth mortal memory of the great and good hing with them, which you see is very troublesome pulled both paddles, and a country girl sat in the stern. The "mistress," on receiving the idea as to which of the three sovereigns of to themselves. Tommy Nott, poor man—you signal butst into a fit of laughter, and had that name, who had filled the British throne, know Tommy, ma'am—a true blue to the backsignal, burst into a fit of laughter, and had that name, who had filled the British throne,

The yeoman chief was not accustomed to and confusion on the other side of the house, the elegancies of the table; and for the express purpose of enjoying his awkwardness, old Moore, the butler, encumbered him with manry, followed by four dismounted troopers, every article that could possibly be requiredwas beside her; at the same moment, the To a green wine glass he most emphatically "Take that away, my good man, I don't like

> 'you didu't mean to insult me by putting a rebelly glass before me, but common fellows, such as servants, are always disloyal. I'll never deny my colors, true blue, ma'am, and upon my conscience, since the Papishes are beginning to hould up their heads, I can't bear

> before me." As dinner proceeded, and the wine circulated, Captain Lammy lost a good deal of the awe with which the well-known station and character of Mrs. O'Mahony had inspired him; he even felt inwardly comforted at having it in his power hereafter to say that he had been a guest at her house. By the time the cloth was removed he became as free and easy

as if he were at home. "You'll excuse me, ma'am, but being a loyal man and placed in important posts, I shirk it, Mr. Blake; it's dangerous in these times, sir, to be considered doubtful, and I'd like to protect you, and make a good report of you if I could—upon my soul, I would—on Mrs. O'Mahony's account—there, now, all's right—hurrah—hurrah—hurrah and now, ladies and gentlemen, another constitution that descended to us from our Dutch ancestors, and was brought over from Holland by William the Conqueror. Hurrah, hurrah, hnrrah; you did that right. Mr. Blake, I think I'll be able to make something iv ye yet; I'm not afeerd of Captain Jack ma'am, it's his duty to be loyal, for he lives by the King. And, now, Mrs. O'Mahony, honey" (putting his hand upon her shoulder), "I know you'll let me give just one little toast more, and no offence; upon my conscience, ma'am, it's a pity ye're a Papist, for so hospitable a woman ought to be a Protestant; it's more genteel and more fitting for a person having such a stake in the country as you have; now that I'm intimate with you, to | under their very eyes, whilst they were seektell you the truth, I was often ashamed to see | ing me." your carriage drawn up at the door of a common Mass-house; and, believe me, the times is coming when it 'ill be hard for the likes of you, if you continue in idolatry, to keep yer Now, Captain Jack, set a good example, and Mr. Blake, now don't you be get-ting rumbunctious; fill yer glass, higher if you please, sir-to the very brim. Here's to the glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good King William, that saved us

If the Papishes stir, sirs, we'll give them the rope;
So up with the grange, and to hell with the Pope.'

from brass money and wooden shoes, hurrah,

" When I dined with the General the other day, he added a great deal more to the toast that I forget. He's a queer fellow that, an' I'm sure he'd fight well if he was thirty years younger, and wasn't so troubled with the gout. He gave us a great description of the French that they're threatening us with; why, ma'am, they're no bigger nor 'leprechauns,' and they're fed upon frogs,' if all he says be true: "Perfectly, ma'am, perfectly, and on my soul, | round, and wheeled upside down every fourand-twenty hours: sure every one knows that if that was the case, when it came to our turn to be undermost, we'd all drop off; and he spoke of the stars being fixed, when I could take the Biblemyself that I've seen them fulling in kreelfuls."

Being called for his toast, Captain Jack gave "The Prince of Wales!" and when Mike's came, he proposed "Edmund Burke." "Hum-hum," said Lammy, sagaciously shaking his head, "that's suspicious; before I

drink to him, tell me honestly, Mr. Blake, is he a Papist, for I never had the pleasure of hearing of him afore." On being assured to the contrary-" Well, then, here's to him, although," he added, "all I can say is, that's a queer name to open a church pew with." It may easily be supposed that the yeomanry officer's conduct and conversation were not agreeable to his society, but he was too far

beneath Mike's notice to excite his anger, and there was much to be gained by allowing him to take his own way. As he became drunk he became communicative, and Mrs. O'Mahony managed to extract from him all the information she required relative to the stations and intended movements of the yeomanry corps, then the only military force in that part of the country. At ten o'clock, by which time Captain Lammy was as far gone as it was prudent to make him, the tramp of horses announced the arrival of his escort, and "the mistress" took the opportunity of making a last request:

"Ah, then, Captain dear, I nearly forgot; I intended sending to town to-morrow for a pass for our herdsman, Barney Cullen, and his boy, who'll be going in a few days to Dublin with some sheep, and sure you ought to be able to give one as well as the best of them.' "And so I am, ma'am-and so I will; I'm a ustice of quorum for three counties, and I'd ike to see the man, from here to Dublin, that 'id dare to refuse my pass; I give scores of them. Get me the pen and ink; you needn't mind paper, ma'am, I always carry the printed forms in my pocket, ready for business, ma'am." As he drew the papers out, one dropped upon the carpet, and was immediately covered by attention continually engaged while he was

filling up the official document. "Aye, aye, ma'am, I know Barney ('Long Barney, they call him), well, and a decent man he is, and come of decent people; and a right good hand at the stick-the Cullons was always a fighting faction. Who's the entered the stream, and wading through, proof other?—his boy—aye, Shemeen Rielly—a ceeded straightway towards a light which was devil that same Shemeen is. Well, you see, burning in the back window of the publicma'am, I know everything about everybody. Willy Hawkins, my sergeant-major, is wide awake—he'd be a knowing bird 'id escape him. When he comes, ma'am, I'd he obliged, you see, if ye'd bring him up to get a glass of punch in the parlor, and, you see it 'id be just as well that he saw there was no one here but ourselves.' When "the mistress" had possession of the

pass, and pushed the fallen form under the table, where it could not be seen, with her foot, she willingly assented to Lammy's proposition, and ordered the servant to open

bone—a fellow that 'id burn a chapel or shoot a priest, if I bid him, ma'am-he lost a fine horse feal, that died from over work the other day, and when I claimed compensation from the General, the answer I got was, that he wished every other foal in the corps was dead, too; that's not right—that's not the way to treat loyal men that's sacrificing themselves to support Protestant succession in Church and State."

By this time the sergeant had entered, and as he stood quaffing the tumbler of punch, which Moore had prepared for him, the gentlemen were horrified to see the chicken-girl at

" Plase yer honor, ma'am," she simpered out "the butler sent me up to know if ye wanted any more hot water?

"You and the butler," quickly replied "the mistress," "may go to bed (aside), or to the devil, if you like-we have a jug-full, and tell

When Captain Lammy got into the open air, the effects of the wine and punch became more manifest, and he was obliged to take the sergeant's arm, as he proceeded towards where the troop had drawn up, and his horse awaited him. When mounted, an operation in which Hawkins was obliged to assist him, he hiccupped out:

"Are ye all there, my honies?"

him so.'

"All, yer honor-every man-Jack, Captain," was responded from the ranks.

"Then, boys, dears, let us do unto others as we would be done unto; animals must be nourished as well as men, and it 'id be a hard case, if after enjoying myself, I didn't remember the innocent creatures that's dependent upon me-so here goes-attention, honies; rear rank, take open order, rein back three

paces, and give the foals suck," "Plase, yer honor, Captain" (interrupted the sergeant), "the foals is all at home, and comfortable; we never bring them out on night duty.

"So much the better, sergeant—so much the better-then march, my boys, and go wherever Willy Hawkins tells ye.' "We have but a few houses that's not far off to burn the night," said Hawkins, who was now supporting his chief on horseback.

"I'm glad-very glad-to hear that same, Willy, for I'm very, very sleepy." The yeomanry troop had scarcely left the

yard, when the chicken-girl burst into the room, laughing immoderately. "There was fun-what capital sport-to humbug the stupid fools-to thrust myself

"Pardon me, my lord," said Mike with a severe air; "such jokes are not seasonable.

I know you set but little value on your own safety, but, in your present position, such levity might have ruined a great cause, and compromised confiding friends." "True, Mike, true; you justly blame me, but it may be, perhaps, the last time I shall

ever have an opportunity of playing a similar trick, and I could not resist the temptation, and yet the risk of discovery was not wilfully run, either. I could not remain in the kitchen when one of those cursed yoemen came in to light his pipe, and Moore, with much presence of mind, sent me on the errand which so much displeased you, so that, in fact, my unwelcome appearance was almost a matter of safety; but concealment is now unnecessary; the hour for action is arrived, when every true-hearted Irishman must avow his sentiments, and prepare to defend them. Hoche is off the coast, and, by God's blessing, to-morrow's sun shall see the Green Flag of Erin floating on her heather-clad mountains. Now, dear Mrs. O'Mahony, something to eat, with a bottle of mulled port, to drink success to the good cause, and then I bid you farewell -perhaps for ever. Meantime, Mike, prepare for the road; our guide and our horses await us on the opposite side of the lake; before daylight we must reach the French fleet, which by that time, I hope to find safely anchored in Bantry Bay." As they discussed their hasty supper, Lord Edward suddenly exclaimed:

"By the way, Mike, I have a letter directed for your friend, Licutenant Pennant, which came into my possession accidentally. It fell from his sailor servant's packet, as he crossed the foot-bridge at the Abbey, the other night, while I was concealed under one of the old yew trees. I picked it up, and seeing the stable, just as he perceived by the light from direction, was glad to secure it for one who had. although unintentionally, rendered meso great were proceeding to the other apartment, and recent a service. It may be from some While the latter was stumbling from bed to rustic beauty; you had better have it sent to

Mrs. O'Mahony proposed taking charge of pockets, declared that he must either have

lost or left it behind him in his portmanteau. The night was dark: the wind had risen to a gale; and the boat was often obliged to seek shelter in the lee of an island until the squall descending from the mountains had passed away. At length they caught sight of a dim light, for which they steered, and on reaching the shore found Darcy already mounted, with two other horses saddled, and ready for the road. "Quick, quick, my lord, you have stayed too long; we have far to go, and unless we pass the ferd and village of Kilcooley, where the yeomen keep guard, before midnight, we cannot reach the bay by daybreak, and the French are in, for I saw the signal-fires myself."

Striking off as he spoke, he led his followers by a sort of sheep track round the mountain's base, until they reached an open moor, over which they sped rapidly towards a range of hills bounding the off-side of this desolate waste. Arrived there, Darcy turned into an old gravel pit which afforded shelter and concealment, and calling on the gentlemen to dismount, divided a small bag of oats, which he carried before him, amongst the horses. Let them cat," he said, "while I am away it will be the only bit they can take before our iourney's end: "then proceeding cautiously house. Peeping under the corner of a dingy curtain, purposely tucked up on the inside, he had a full view of the occupants of the apartment. It was the guard-room of the yeomanry picket, who had evidently not been long returned from their rounds. Some men were lying on the table; others were asleep in chairs, while the sergeant and landlord of the house were comfortably enjoying themselves over a steaming jug of punch. The latter, whose attention seemed riveted on the window, soon discovered Darcy's face on the outside, and quickly called upon his companion to join him the hall-door and call in Sergeant Hawkins. in a toast, a request which the latter acceded "It's hard work this," said her guest, as he prepared to depart, "it's hard work this, to the very last drop. Fresh supplies of punch

going to see how the horses were made up. I'm an ould sodger, Mr. Connor, and I wouldn't sleep the night if I wasn't certain that the men did their duty by the beasts that carried them."

"Lor' love ye, sergeant dear, while you were out looking after the sentries in the town, the yeomen that returned with you from patroulling cleaned their horses, until they were as sleek, as rats, and it'id be cruel to wake them and the poor animals now."

The sergeant, however, persisted, in his intention, when the landlord, having made a signal to Darcy, said he'd take a look at the night before they went out. While fumbling with the lock of the back door, he held an underbreath conversation with the guide.
"Pass as quickly as you can; I'll keep him engaged until I think you're safe; but mind, there is a sentinel at the end of the town, and you must manage him the best way you can; it doesn't matter much what you do with him now, as it's certain the French are at Bantry they'll rid us of these villains to-morrow, and it will be ours to hang and burn them."

"It's could and windy, sergeant" (as he returned), "and in troth it id be better not to disturb the creatures that's snug and comfortable."

The sergeant declared that nothing would

prevent his discharging his duty.
"Well, then, at least, we'll have another glass to warm us," and while mixing the punch, Connor commenced humming one of the loyal songs of the day, in which, as he anticipated, his companion lustily joined-The noise awoke the trumpeter, whose first impulse was to sound an alarm, but the landlord quickly seized his arm.

"Why, then, what on earth would you be about, Mr. Morrow, to blow a blast that id waken the town and bring the captain down on top iv ye?'

"Trumpeter - trumpeter - why, sir," exclaimed the sergeant, "why, sir, would ye dare to sound without orders from your superior officer? Ye don't know yer duty, sir; how could ye, that niver saw a riglar rigiment in yer life. Put up yer trumpet, sir, and wait for commands."

Meantime, Darcy returned to the gravel pit, where he found neither men nor horses; having thoughtlessly left the entrance. Lord Edward and Mike only became sensible of their incaution when they saw their steeds gallop rapidly past them.

"What's to be done now?" demanded Lord Edward, hastily, as he related the flight of the horses.

"Nothing that I know of," replied Darcy, but to go back." "Proceed I will," said Lord Edward, " even if forced to walk."

"Then," rejoined Darcy, "if not taken, we are sure to die of hunger in the mountains." "The risk must be run; indeed I ought to be ashamed of my stupidity; it was all my fault; don't blame me, but, like a stout-

hearted fellow, lead us on, happen what may. Darcy remained silent until they had waded the river, then, telling his companions to keep close to him, he added, "there's but one thing

to be done, and we must risk it." Advancing quickly to the public-house window, he arrived just as the trumpeter had again settled to sleep, and the landlord and sergeant prepared to quit the room. The latter issued forth, holding a lantern in his hand, and kept rolling from side to side all the time, expatiating "on the necessity of

doing one's duty," As Connor, who followed in the wake of the drunken sergeant, passed where Darcy stood concealed, the latter stepped behind him and

whispered: "We must have three of those horses shade me from the light in the stables, and when you return to the house keep him drinking and singing until we get off. I'll stand at the window when going.

CHAPTER IV-

The temporary barrack consisted of a long line of stabling, a part of which was parti tioned off and fitted up as a sleeping-room for the men, the only access to it being by a door leading from that portion of the building which was occupied by the horses. The men sleeping under the same roof, and the guardroom being close by, a sentinel was con-sidered unnecessary, the more particularly as one was placed at either end of the straight street, through which alone an enemy could advance.

After he had communicated with Connor. Darcy quickly returned, cut his great coat into twelve pieces, and gave four, with as many bits of twine, to each of his companions, reserving a similar number for himself. Then, cautioning them to remain quiet until be made a signal to them, he boldly entered the the windows that the sergeant and Connor bed as he made his rounds, the landlord acted as a screen for Darcy, who actively detached two cloaks and as many helmets from where it, when Lord Edward, after searching his they bung close by the entrance, and regained the yard in safety. After having finished his inspection, the sergeant left his follower to lock the door, while he staggered towards the house. Darcy was immediately beside Connor, and seizing the latch, held the door, while the landlord turned the key and shot the lock to make believe that he had secured it. Before the host and sergeant had well entered the house, Darcy commenced talking aloud in the stable, so completely imitating the voice of Sergeant Woods, that one of the ycomanry, who had been roused from his sleep by the noise, requested his superior to withdraw and allow them to take their rest undisturbed. With the aid of the two gentlemen, three of the troopers were soon saddled, their feet meantime being covered with pieces of Darcy's coat tied round the fetlock, and hay strewn on the ground to prevent all noise. While they were being led out the pretended sergeant continued talking and moving the other horses about. Then shutting the door with much more force than was necessary, he unbarred the yardgate and allowed Lord Edward and Mike to pass out, the latter leading the spare horse, and both enveloped in the yeomanry cloaks and helmets. Turning to the left, as they moved slowly along, Darcy arranged how they should act on approaching the outpost; then descending into a ditch towards the river, on the opposite side of which which ran along the roadside, he moved stood the straggling village of Kilcooley, he stealthily forward, keeping the horsemen a few paces in advance. The wind, which had risen, blew towards the sentinel, who, notwithstanding the muffled feet, soon noticed the approach of the party, and immediately challenged.

"Hush," cried Mike, in a whisper, as he rode close up to him, "the rebels are at hand; we are going as an advanced guard; mount and come along; give me your carabine until

you get into the saddle." The cloaks and helmets completely deceived the man, who mechanically followed the commands given him. As he put his foot into the stirrup, he was seized from behind by Darcy, who, assisted by Lord Edward, quickly disarmed, gagged, and bound him; then placing him on horseback between the two gentlemen, they continued their route, led at a

halted at some distance from the main thoroughfare, where a large block of bog oak lay alongside; to this the yeoman (still gagged and pinioned) was firmly tied, and then at a sharp canter. The troopers were stout and fresh: as day dawned they were safe from interruption or danger, and could distinctly see the French fleet at anchor in the bay

below them. "What a glorious sight!" excluimed Lord Edward, in ecstacy, as they proceeded. "Now, vessels of all sizes left Brest; I count only twenty-seven here; but that matters not; with Hoche and half the number embarked, long to grasp the hand of the young Conqueror of the Rhine-'The Pacificator of La | obeyed." Vendee'; no better commander could be chosen for our purpose. Uniting the talents of an able diplomatist with those of a first-rate soldier, he is just the man to render justice to all, and to command the confidence of the different political and religious parties into divided. Ha! see! another ship is full in truitor (for he, too, may have been bought by further off: all's well, all's well. How sur- may utterly ruin our cause. But," after a prised you will be, Mike, to see Mon Ami moment's pause, he added gaily, with that Hoche, only twenty-six years of age; with transition from the desponding to the hopeful the appearance of a boy and the modesty of a | which was so habitual to him, "all is not yet girl; he has already achieved glorious actions, lost. Hoche may still reach our shores in which will emblazon his name in the page of time, and if he doeshistory, and if he lives is certain to reach the highest military honors his country bestows."

manded in French to see the Commander-in- avoided." Commander-in-Chief and the Admiral, both to Dublin I must attempt to go, no matter embarked in the same frigate, were, with some | what the consequences. vessels of war and many transports, separated from them, and had not yet reached the | Mike. rendezvous. At length, after some preliminary inquiries made by an aide-de-camp, they were conducted below, and on entering the cabin, found themselves in the presence of a Having relations in the neighborhood, he had man in the prime of life, but of cold and cau- procured corn for the horses and breakfast for tious manners. Conscious of his own social and political position, Lord Edward advanced at the apparent result of the visit to the towards him with the self-possession of a man of rank and the warmth of an Irish gentle- rightly conjecturing that Lord Edward was man; but he was formully, even superci- not in a humour to be interrogated. liously, received, the disordered and indeed almost ludicrous condition of his own and his you procure us beds or even a waste home to companion's dress, half military, half civilian as it was, rendering them, as it appeared, perremembering that appearances were against them, Lord Edward commenced by felicitating the General on his safe arrival, and on the he's a man of the right sort and so is his wife; favorable opportunity which chance had given him of distinguishing himself, by striking a blow at English power before the arrival of his chief. But the compliments and anticipations seemed alike thrown away. Grouchy's manner remained the same-haughty, reserved, and unconfiding. At length, atter a pause in the conversation, Lord Edward fairly proceeded to business:

"I presume, General, that you will lose no time in effecting a disembarkation. The wind | man offended and hurt, "dye think I'd bring of has fallen to a calm, and there is not a regular | you where there was any danger of treachery soldier within twenty miles to oppose your progress. By at once marching on Dublin,

may adopt, should be arrive. I am only second in command, and though no doubt, in the absence of my superior, I am entitled to act on my own opinion, still, in such a very critical position as I find myself placed, I do not feel inclined to incur additional respon-.sibility."

" But surely, sir, you will not hesitate to act. You have escaped the English fleet, which will no doubt be soon upon your track. By landing your troops and stores, you may at once dismiss your ships, and allow them to avoid an action. Your force is amply sufficient; the whole country is armed and prepared to join you."

"Sir," interrupted the French General, "you will pardon me for declining to communicate my plans, or to adopt yours. I may say, however, that it is not likely that I shall undertake with ten thousand men a task which Hoche demanded sixteen thousand to accom-

"I shall take all responsibility on myself," hastily answered Lord Edward, "and hold you harmless both to Hoche and the Directory. There was a smile of sneering incredulity

on Grouchy's lips, as he replied: "Really, sir, I must decline any further conversation with you upon the subject of my duty. I have not the honor of your personal acquaintance. It is possible that you are Lord Edward Fitzgerald, as you represent yourself to be, or (pardon me for saying it) you may be for aught I know an English spy. All the Irishmen who accompany the expedition are with the Admiral, and unless you have some means of proving your identity, you canmot reasonably expect me to have faith in your statement or confidence in your advice, the more particularly, to speak plainly, as I see

buttons of your clonk the crown of England." The justice of the remark struck Lord Edward dumb. He carried no document, not even his card, to prove his identity which, up the abstracted stones to some domestic purto the present moment, it was so necessary for him to conceal. He looked blankly at Mike, and the General, ascribing his silence and confusion to guilt, seemed more confirmed than before in his unfavorable opinions. holes in the walls, which enabled the person Lord Edward explained the occurrence in their flight, which would account for the eccentricity of their costume, but the story, improbable as it was, only added to Grouchy's

"Assuming all you say to be true, sir, as regards the steps you were obliged to take for safety on your journey here, such facts tally badly with your assertion that the people are armed and prepared to rise; if such were really the case, surely the acknowledged leaders of the insurrection could have no difficulty in passing through the country without having recourse to a disguise which, disaffection being abroad, would be more likely to hazard his life than to secure it."

"There is much truth in what you say, and I shall not further seek to convince you. Hoche's arrival will soon set the matter at rest; but once again I entreat you to act vigorously; you will soon ascertain the truth of my assertions, and we shall remain as hostages in your hands until the arrival of the Commanderin-chief. Meantime, as we have ridden far may still be saved—see, the vessels below us and fared badly, we would gladly avail our are making signals as they pass; hurran ! may selves of your hospitality—we really require | Heaven be thanked!" . something to eat."

The free and easy manner of Lord Edward found no sympathy in Grouchy's breast. Rising from his seat, he coldly remarked, "that it was impossible they should remain on board, Durcy donning the cloak and helmet of his for he had determined on putting to sea again captive, mounted his horse and dashed along | that very day, and was quite uncertain as to whether he should any longer await Hoche on the Irish coast, or at once return to France." Then ringing his bell and bowing them out, his steward was ordered to provide them with

breakfast. They had scarcely finished a Lasty meal, when an officer announced that a boat was Mike, now success is certain, and our liberties alongside to take them ashore. Lord Edward are secured. And yet," he added, "forty-six asked to see the General, but he was positively refused another interview; and to his remonstrances that surely he would not be forced on shore to be thrown into the hands of his there can be no doubt of the result. How I enemies, the only answer returned was, "that the orders were peremptory and must be

"What misfortune!" cried Lord Edward, when they were left alone on the beach. "A curse seems to attend every effort made for Ireland's freedom. Here is a force sufficient twice over to attain the object, nothing to oppose their landing or their progress, and the which our suffering country is so unhappily fatal chance which has placed a coward or a view, and I think I can discern more still Pitt) in command mars all our projects, and

"But, in the meantime, what's to become of us? The arrival of this fleet will soon Springing from their horses, Lord Edward bring the loyalists into the neighborhood and his companions jumped into a boat, we are strangers, and will certainly be arrestwhich was laden with provisions for the fleet, ed. Better beg an asylum on board and run and pulling to the nearest ship of the line, de- the risk of a return to France if it cannot be

Chief. After some delay, they were permitted "Impossible for me. Should this armato come on board, but were left pacing the ment return without effecting anything, we deck while awaiting an introduction to the must then act for ourselves, and, were I ab-General, who had not as yet quitted his sent, what chance would there be of getting cabin. From one of the officers who joined the secret committee to move? Fools and them Lord Edward learned that the fleet had poltroons as they were, they declined the offer experienced very severe weather since their of the militia regiments to seize the Castle departure from France, and that, on the very and arrest the Lord Lieutenant. Had I been night they sailed, a seventy-four, with all on there, both should have been in our power, board, had perished; that subsequently the and a general rising been accomplished. No

"And I shall not desert you, replied

As they hastened back, almost unconsci ously, towards the hill from which they had first seen the French fleet, Darcy joined them. himself. His manner expressed astonishment French ships, but he asked no questions

"Should we remain here for the night, can

sleep in, Darcy?" "Why, thin, your lordship, it 'id be a sholl sons of suspicious character in the eyes of thing if I couldn't; doesn't my mother's third the General. Hurt for a moment, but at once | cousin, Terence Macgillieuddy, live not a mile off-he's related to Macgillicuddy of the Reeks, and has the strongest faction in the parishand maybe they won't receive ye both! aye would they, if there was a dozen of the likes iv ye."

"Then, like a good fellow, go and see about it. But, mind, be cautious; our names must not be known. I need not tell you that there are advertisements and rewards for taking me, and that being found in my company would be fatal to Master Mike."

"My lord," said Darcy, with the air of a The bank couldn't buy Terence or his wife, or one belonging to thim; and it's proud account."

"Come, come, Darcy, I could suspect no one who had a drop of your blood in their veins; but people are incautious, and if I were discovered, I should run; perhaps, more danger from the love of my friends-than from the vigilance of my enemies."

Keep," said Darcy, when about to leave them, "along the brow of this hill close by the sea; get into some hollow, where you can see without being seen; nothing can come near you from the water, for there is three hundred feet of clean rock; but mind well the land side, and if there is any danger make for that ould tower, which he can get up, and stay there till I come to yo; don't be noar the horses that are in yonder old wells, on any account; they're likely to be looked aften, and if found here, they'll think that the Frough stole

The gentlemen proceeded as directed, and not finding any sui able place of concealment continued their walk until they arrived at the tower, which they were anxious to explore in case they should afterwards be obliged to have resort to it as a place of concealment or resistance. It was one of those round towers peculiar to Ireland, about which, antiquarians have had such learned discussions with such unsatisfactory results, their origin and object remaining still undiscovered! Above one hundred feet in height, it was ascended by a circular stone staircase, and from its top, which was open, the view seamed almost boundless Although this tower had been reofless from at least the Christain, era, and the walls were exposed unprosected to the effects of the weather, still the coment resisted the attacks of time, and the building was as complete, and much more solid, than, any modern erection. on your helmet the royal arms, and on the The stairs were here and there broken; in some cases the steps had been altogether removed, but, evidently, those defects arese from mischievous idleness, or from a desire to apply pose; although there were many such breaches in the stairs, the ascent was easily enough accomplished, either by means or portions of the broken steps which still remained, or by ascending to make his way with little risk of danger.

As the friends mounted, Lord Edward, who led the way, remarked : "This is a God-sand; nowhere could we find a place more suitable to our purposes; from hence we can, even with the naked eye, observe the the motions of the of the fleet, defend ourselves if attacked, and, if need be, sell our lives dearly. There's a prospect," he continued, as he moved along a bench or sort of gallery, which ran all round the interior of the building at a few feet from the top; ha, by Heaven! the French are under weigh, and this incapable coward is about to abandon us; but no," he added, after a moment's pause, "I wronged him. See, the leading ship is heading northward; perhaps, after all, he is right to keep the open sea, when he hesitates to effect a landing; but, oh! what a glorious sight, and what an opportunity lost; oh! for the arrival of Hoche. Do you see a ship to the south-westward-aye, two, two certainly, I see. Hurrah! Mike, the cause

(To be confinued.)

Irish Catholic Intelligence.

The Very Rev. Canon Rooney, P.P., Clortarf, is dead. The Rev. C. Mograne, P.P., Drumconrath,

died last week. The Rev. Richard Gavin, P.P., Rothdrum,

Co. Wicklow, is dead. Recently as the Rev. Cornelius Sheehan, P.P. Castlemaine, county Kerry, was proceeding to his chapel at Keel, the horse which he was driving took fright and jumped over the bridge at Glounacurra, near the "White Gate." reverend gentleman's right arm was broken, while the driver, a young lad, sustained a compound fracture of the leg and ankle. The wonder is that both men were not killed.

The ceremony of opening a new and splendid organ in the beautiful chuach of St. Patrick's, Belfast, took place recently in presence of the bishop, Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, and a large congregation. Rev. Stephen Nicholl, O.M.I., preached the sermon. Mr. Telford, Mus. Bac., T.C.D., performed on the organ. The choir was under the direction of Mr. Burns. A large collection was realised.

At Waterford, recently his lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, made a strong appeal on behalf of the collection for the Christian Brothers, His lordship warmly culogised the labors of the Brothers, and the admirable fruits of their teaching, and exhorted the congregation to subscribe liberally. He specially called upon the poor, who can not give large sums, to maintain the existing penny a week collection from house to house.

The Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, P.P., V.G. Newcastle West, a few weeks since, gave a very able and exhaustive lecture on rhetoric to the students and pupils of the Diocesan College. Limerick, in the presence of the Lord Bishop the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, of the President of the Diocesan College, of the President of the Killaloe Diocesan College, a large number of the clergy, &c. The lecture was heard throughout with great interest, and in several passages the lecturer was interrupted with vehement applause.

The death is appounced of Rev. James Dore P.P., Feakle: His mission in the upper parish of Feakle commenced about the year 1848, and his zeal to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the tlock entrusted to his charge was redolent of the most beneficial effects. He rendered innumerable services to the poor and struggling farmers, and his memory shall long be cherished on account of his charitable deeds. At his own request the remains were conveyed to the family burial place at Ballingarry, county Limerick.

Montalembert on Irish Catholicism.

Contrast the magnificent churches which the Irish are building to-day in Ireland with those which they are helping to build in America with what they had in 1820, when-Montalembert's Lettres our le Catholicisme en-Irlande were published, and in which there is to be found the following passage: "I shall never terget the first Mass which I heard in a country chap. d. Frode to the foot of a hill, the lower part of which was clothed with a thick plantation of oak and fir, and alighted from my-horse to ascend it. I had taken only a few-steps on my way when my attention was attracted by the appearance of a man who knelt at the foot of one of the firs; several others became visible in succession in the same attitude, and the higher I ascended the larger became the numbers of these kneeling peasants. At length, on reaching the top of the hill, I save a cruciform building, badly built on stone, without cement, and covered with thatch Around it kuelt a crowd robust and vigorous men, all uncovered, though the min fell in torrents. and the mud quivered beneath them. Profound silence reigned everywhere. within the city you will find aid enough to render its capture a matter of little difficulty."

"Sir," replied Grouchy, "it is not for me to say what proceedings the General-in-Chief may adopt, should be arrive. I am only account."

they'll be to their dying day, and their chil-der's childer afther thim, to have it said that they have it said that they have it said that they have in the ward on your assembly had prostrated themselves with their faces on the earth. I made an except " effort to penetrate under the roof of this chapel, thus overflowed with worshippers. There were no seats, no decorations, not even a pavement. The floor was of earth, damp and stony, the roof dilapidated, and tallow candles burned on the altar in place of tapers. I heard the priest announce in Irish, the language of a Catholic people, that on such a day he would go, in order to save his parishcomers the trouble of a long journey to a certain 'cabin' which should for the moment The turned into the house of God—there to administer the Sacraments and receive the kumble-offerings with which his flocks supported him 2 When the Holy Sacrifice was ended, the priest mounted his horse and rode away; then each worshipper rose from his knees and went slowly homeword; some of them wandoring harvestmen, carrying their reaping hooks, turned their steps towards the nearest cottage to ask the hospitality to which they were considered to have a right; others, with their wives riding behind them en croupe, went off to their distant homes. Many remained for a much longer time in prayer, kneeling in the mud, in that silent enclosure chosen by the poor and faithful people in the times of

ancient persecutions. Catholic Missions in India.

The official calendar recently published at Madras contains full particulars of the establishments connected with the Catholic Church in India, Ceylon, Burmah and Siam, from which it appears that in 1877 there were 23 Wicars Apostolic, 21 Bishops, 1098 priests, 1,088,309 professing members of the various churches, besides 1,422 schools, containing between them 51,494 pupils. The Arch bishopric of Goa contained 766 priests, having under their charge flocks to the number of 156,162. These numbers compare with 20 Vicars Apostolic, 16 Bishops, 790 priests, having congregations of 915,590 persons and 716 schools, with 27,068 pupils, in 1866. The Journal du Commerce Marilime says that in the presecture of Pondicherry alone there were in 1866 69 priests, whose flocks numbered 112,000, and 90 schools, with 1,300 pupils; while in 1877 the numbers had increased to 85 priests, 141,250 persons professing the Catholic faith, and schools with 4,000 pupils. Of this number of Catholics in the French colony of Pondicterry, only 3,000 were Europeans. Of the 85 priests, 25 were natives of India. The number of adult converts from heathenism baptized in 1877 was 1,920, besides 1,513 children; and 87 Protestants are said to have been converted to the Catholic faith in the same period. Pondi-cherry has four separate orders of sisterhoods. The greater part of the matives professing Catholicism are said to be descended from the converts' made by the Jestit missionaries of the 17thand 18th centuries.

DISTRESS IN SHEFFIELD. A deputation waited on the Mayor of Sheffield for the purpose of inaugurating an organised effort to relieve the great distress existing amongst the working classes of Sheffield in consequence of the continued depression in trade. The distress was great last winter, and £4,000 were distributed in relief but a much greater effort will be required this year, as the distress is more urgent and general than it has been hitherto.

Irish News.

Mr. Gerald Fitzgibbon has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal.

Mr. Bridge is about to retire from the management of Mr. Buckley's Galtee estate.

A banquet was given to Barry Sullivan in Dublin on the evening of November 23rd. CHURCH MUSIC.—A meeting was held in the new hall of the Catholic University for the purpose of considering the question of reform in church music.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- Dr. Houghton made a genial and patriotic speech in favor of a grant of a charter to the Catholic University.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.-The revival of th Irish language is progressing more favorably than its most sanguine friends could have anticipated. Twenty-six thousand of the "First Irish Book" have been sold.

Lately a man was cut literally to pieces by a train passing the Lansdowne-road station of the Dublin and Kingstown railway. The fragments of his remains were collected. The dress is apparently that of a respectable ar-

NEW BRIDGE AT CARRICK-ON-SUR,-A new bridge is to be erected at Carrick-in-Suir. The townspeople have petitioned the Lord Lieutenant to have a portcullis made in the bridge in order to to allow ships to pass through

TENANT DEFENCE IN GALWAY .-- A meeting was held in the chapel yard at Kilannin County Galway, to protest against some evictions that recently took place, and to form a age of 76. Tenant Defence Association. The meeting was a success. AN IRISH COLLEGE FOR AFRICAN MISSIONARIES

-The Cork Examiner has a long account of New Town. the contemplated college established near Cork, for the purpose of training missionaries for work in Africa. Permission has been ob tained from the Bishop, and Father O'Haire is pleading for assistance.

IRISIS ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF Intemperance.—This society is progressing favourably. It has a guarantee fund of £2,000. The society resolved to communicate with the Commander of the Forces in Ireland regarding the sale of drink to civilians in the military canteens during prohibited hours.

LINEN MANUFACTURERS .- A deputation of linen manufacturers, of Ulster, waited on Mr Lowther a few days ago for the purpose of urging upon him the expediency of certain alterations in "the Linen and Eempen Manu-ncturers' (Iteland) Bill." Mr. Lowther received the deputation with an equivocal answer, meaning nothing.

THE FRANCHISE.-It is well known that the borough franchise in Ireland is much higher than it is in England. The Irish people naturally think this a great injustice. In the last Parliament, the question of assimilating the franchise was rejected, and now we learn that the Dublin Corporation has petitioned to | best. have the same elective rights granted to the people of Ireland.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION IN BELFAST .-- I was stated in Belfast that in one of the extensive flax mills on the Falls-road, in that town, a notice has been issued to workers, stating that they will only be employed four days in the week owing to the depressed state of trade. It is believed that similar notices will be issued in some of the other mills in that town .- Express.

ORANGE OUTRAGE .- Recently the Grangemen tore from the gable of the Catholic church at Killyman, County Tyrone, the crosses, and wrecked the church. The locality is notori ously Orange, many lodges being in the vicinlty. The reverend pastor of the church-Canon Quinn—is sympathized with by the whole people. He is a popular gentleman. The perpetrators are not discovered.

ORANGE ROWDYESS:-It is a custom on Saturday evenings for Orange bands with big drams to march through certain quarters of Selfast, playing pasty tunes, and insulting any Catholics they chance to meet; recently the ruffians groaned and yelled on passing a Catholic church, and broke the windows of a Catholie bookseller for having religious articles displayed: this took place next to the palace barracks, but no arrests were made.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES IN T.C.D .- The young men who misbehaved themselves at the recent inaugural meeting of the College Historical Society were up before the Board on Saturday. One of them, who was preparing to in her honor and are making, preparations for stand his Degree Examination next month, a public dinner. was punished by being required to pass another Senior Sophister Examination prior to that of his degree. A second, who was preparing for his Little-go Examination, was similarly ducted the retreat of the British forces after punished, an intermediate examination being imposed on him. Two others, in consequence of the evidence given in favor of their previous general good conduct, were let off with pecuniary fines.

By the death of Cardinal Cullen, the number of members of the Sacred College has been reduced to 59, viz: 6 Cardinal Bishops, 48 Cardinal Priests, and 9 Cardinal Deacons. Of these the three senior Cardinal Priests (Prince Schwarzenberg, named Jan. 24, 1842; Asquini, promoted Jan. 22, 1844; Carafa di Tractto, appointed July 22; 1844), are all who remain of the creations of Gregory XVI. The remaining 55 were raised to the purple by Plus IX. The reigning Pope has not yet created any Cardinals. Cardinal Cullen was the fifth member of the Sacrol College who has died since the election of Leo XIII.; the others were Brassais Saint Mare, Amat, Berardi, and Franchi:

The office of Assistant Librarian in the Local Legislature has been aboli ed, and one of the messengers appointed . do the

The latest fish story is that of four Long Branch fishermen, whose anchor line was seized by a whale which made straight for the open sea, towing the boat at tremendous speed. Aftea being dragged about a mile the rightened fishermen cut the rope and pulled hastily for shore, whilst the whale continued its seaward progress with the end of the rope. Next!

A Doc's Life.-A gentleman the other day ost a beautiful skye terrier, over 20 years old. It had been taught all manners of tricks, among other things, to wake his master at 7 o'clock every morning by biting his toes. One day the gentleman slept until 9. When he got up he looked at the clock and found it had stopped at exactly half a minute to 7. The faithful dog, true to his trust, would not wake his master until the very stroke of the bell.

A New Invention .- A citizen of Montreal has invented a machine which he has christoned the meanuphone. It is for placing in the back yards of a night where cats, especially Toms, abound in any considerable quantities. It is on the same principle as the telephone. It will catch the "me" on the bound, and sling the sound a mile away, and then be ready for the "anu," which it will treat in the same manner. Its object is to take all caterScotland.

The haddock fishing at Eyemouth is poor The Skye lochs have suddenly and unexectedly become stocked with shoals of her-

The Marquis of Lorne retains his office as ieutenant-Colonel of the Argyll and Bute

Artillery Volunteers. The sum of £1,200 has been guaranteed towards the proposed hall in Edinburgh for

free discussion. There is a serious outbreak of pleuroneumonia on several farms in the Stewartry,

Kirkcutbrightshire. The Glasgow School of Cookery was opened for the winter session on the 5th ult. with an

increased number of students. J. Nicol Fleming, ex-director of the City of Glasgow Bank, against whom a warrant was issued, has actually escaped to Spain.

Snow fell heavily on the 9th ult., and street traffic, including the running of the tramway cars, was to some extent impeded. A civil debtor named Peter Cook, a powerloom tender, committed suicide in Dunferm-

The teacher of the Gaelic School in Greenock has been sued for £50 for damages said to have been caused through his having

line Prison by hanging himself on the 4th

logged a pupil. Mr. Kenneth MacKay, miniature painter the last of the originators of the Royal Scottish Academy, has died at Edinburgh at the

On the 9th ult., during the busy part of the day, a bag containing £100 in silver was stolen from the counter of one of the banks in the

Polmadie has declined annexation to Glasgow, even though it was assured that the city ratepayers would pay half its taxes for it for

tive years. Dr. Montgomerie died at Ayr on the 1st ult., aged 68 years. He had been an invalid

for some time. All who knew him esteemed him highly. The Queen has decided that the old tapestries of Holyrood Palace, which are in a very

dilapidated condition, should be restored at the Royal tapestry works, Old Windsor. On the 3rd uft. the Tramway Company started a Sunday car between Patrick and

Glasgow. It is expected that there will be a strong protest against the innovation. William Teesdale, a billsticker, was killed in the Dumfries theatre on the 10th ult. by

the explosion of a retort while he was producing gas for the lights in the theatre. The tenantry on the Airlie estates having agreed to present Lady Blanche Ogilvy with a present on the occasion of her marriage to Captain Hozier, have forwarded to her a hand-

The shareholders of the Greenock Railway Company have agreed to sanction the excess of stocks, amounting to £15,000, fraudulently issued by the late secretary, and to permanently reduce the dividends to cover the

some sum of money to be used as she thinks

All the workmen in the employ of Ramage & Ferguson, shipbuilders, Leith, except a number of boilermakers and rivetters who feet are wreaths in white marble. The followbelong to the Trades Union, have accepted a reduction of seven and a half per cent. on their | Therese Titiens, who died October 3, 1877.

after a very brief illness. Mr. Falconer was membrance for reported thefts. These include the oldest Sheriff-Substitute in Scotland, having:held that office for the long period of

Legacies have been bequeathed by the fate Dr. Scott, who had for over fifty years been a medical practitioner in Perth, to various societies and institutions in Perth and elsewhere for charitable and religious purposes to the extent of £3,000.

Persons and Things.

lee that formed in the Washington mine, Lake Superior, two or three years ago, was so well congenied that it still remains ice.

Miss Rosina Heikel, the first lady doctor in Finland, has been given an encouraging start in her profession. The women of Wasa, where she settled for practice, gave a grand concert

The present Duke of Northumberland has presented to the town library of Lexington, Mass., a portrait of Lord Percy, who conthe battle in 1775. The gift was made through the Rev. E. G. Porter, of Lexington who has been the Duke's guest during the last month.

Proceedings in a California court, in regard to the widow of William C. Ralston, the "banking prince" of San Francisco, who committed suicide, show that she has squandered a fortune of \$120,000 in the three years since her husband's death, and unless guardian be appointed, will beggar her children.

Ernest Longfellow, the poet's son, and a successful painter, has some pictures on exhibition in Boston which are attracting marked attention. He is thoroughly American in his style, although his pictures are painted in Europe. In his figure pieces he is said to show the poetical talent inherited trom his father.

The Caledonian Society.

The following communication, in reply to memorial presented last week, was received from His Excellency the Governor-General: GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

OTTAWA, December 7, 1878. To the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Caledonian Society of Montreal:

Gentlemen,—In reply to your memorial, I am instructed by His Excellency to say that it will afford him great pleasure to accept the office of honorary patron to the Caledonian Society of Montreal. I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen. Your obedient servant, F. DeWinton, Major R. A., Governor-General's Secretary.

Challenged.

Norman Taylor, of Boston, challenges John Hughes, of New York, John Raine, of Ottawa, or D. J. Ross, of Quebec, to run a race of twenty miles for \$250 a side. Should the challenge not be accepted, Taylor says he will claim the championship, and at once undertake to run twenty miles in two hours. -Ottawa Citizen.

Mr. Frederick Leighton, who stands in the first rank of English artists, has been elected President of the Royal Academy. The appointment of Mr. Leighton is a departure from the Miscellaneous Items.

English counterfeiters have of late turned their attention to Russian bank notes. A new bird of paradise has been found on

the west coast of New Guinea. A memorial window to Livingstone, the African explorer, is to be put in Westminster

Abbey. Marie Feehtar, daughter of the tragedian. has abandoned the operatic for the dramatic

stage, and makes a charming actress. The Prince of Wales has concluded arrangements for renting Macselench Castle, Radnorshire, and will occupy it early next year.

Miss Helen McDonald argued her own case in an infringement of her dress protector patent in the United States Court in Boston the other day. Ben Butler was on the other side.

Orson Hyde, one of the Mormon "Twelve Apostles," and for many years among the ablest and most active workers in behalf of the Latter-day Saints, died in Utah on Thanks-Madamo Roze gave her impressions of

America to a Chicago reporter: "I like it very much," she said. "Indeed, I love it, and no wonder. People have been so kind and good. We have had a delightful summer." Anna Salome Hill is a new singer, who inherits her musical genius from her grand-

father, Col. Lehmanowsky, who commanded the First Napoleon's body guard, and was known throughout Europe as a celebrated A SWEEPING OPINION.-Professor Thorold Rogers, of Oxford, speaking at a meeting held

last week, said "that every man without a head upon his shoulders, every swindler, every pickpocket, and every man on the turf belonged to the Tory party."

LOFTY SUBJECT FOR A SERMON.—The dignity of the pulpit is rising. The subject of a sermon preached about a fortnight ago in a church in New York was, "The Witch of Ender-Was She a Spiritualist?" The preacher was the Dev. W. Hatfield, a Methodist Episcopal min-

The Limerick tenants of the Marquis of Conyngham have held a meeting and adopted resolutions requesting his lordship not to dispose of his property and continue their landlord. Those resident on the Kilkee property have succeeded in inducing the Marquis to abandon the sale.

The "social" papers continue to corze to the front. At Bow Street Police Court on Thursday Mr. Poland applied to Sir James Lugham, on behalf of Mr. Edgar Ray, the editor of Touchstone, for a summons against Mr. Edmund Yates, the editor of the World, for having used threatening language. Sir James Ingham granted the summons.

It is estimated that there are 114,043,940 tons of coal consumed annually in England. If the quantity of sulphur contained in this coal be supposed to be 1 per cent.-there has been no accurate determination of the per centage of sulphur-not less than 3,500,000 tons of sulphuric acid is discharged each year into the atmosphere.

THE LATE MOLLE, TUBIESS .- A handsome monument has just been srected in All Souls' Cemetery, Kensal Green, Harrow Boad, London, over the tomb of the late Mdlle. Titiens. It is of red polished granite. At the head and ing is the inscription :- "In memory of

CRIME IN EDIN RIBGH.-An Edinburgh police Mr. Alex. Falconer, Sheriff-Substitute in official of long standing has stated that the Nairnshire, died at Nairn on the 13th ult., present term was the worst within his re-£100 in silver from a bank in St. Andrew Square, pocket-picking at Hallow Fair, and elsewhere, &c. The theft from the bank was committed during the bustle of Monday, the

term-day. An interesting relic of the American war of Independence has turned up in an antiquarian bookstore in Baircuth, Bavaria. One of the officers of the Hessian troops who served in the British army kept a daily record not only of events, but also of the news and rumors of the day, and the document found in his manuscript diary from January, 1778, to March, 1779.

Everything in nature indulges in an amusement of some kind. The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the snow flies, the hills and cascades sing and dance, the waves leap, the fields smile, the vines creep and runand the buds shoot. But some of them have also their seasons of melancholy. The tempests moan, the zephyrs sigh, the brooks murmur, and the mountains look blue.

DEAR JUDGES .- I observe that the reason given for the retirement of Lord Justice Christian from the bench is his deafness. His lordship is more sensitive than his English brethren-Mr. Justice Mellor, for instance, has been deaf for years. He was one of the judges who tried Orton, and the fat defendant used to crack. jokes over "the stupidity of Mellor." Mr. Justice Lush is also nearly deaf; and as for Chief Baron Kelly, he has long since abandoned any pretence of attending to arguments or evidence. Perhaps, however, Mr. Justice Mellor's case is the the more painful.—London

An anecdote illustrating President Lincoln's quaint and ready humor is now told for the first time by an Iowa gentleman. It runs thus:-" There was a travelling lecturer before the war known as 'Green, the Reformed Cambler, who was quite a character in his way, and at the opening of the hostilities he joined the Union army. He was so badly wounded as to be a cripple for life, and one day repaired to the White House to ask Mr. Lincoln for an appointment in the Commissary Department on the score of his injuries. He was afraid the President might not know him, and, to refresh his memory, said, I am the man who used to be known as Green, the Reformed Gambler.' 'Oh, yes, replied Mr. Lincoln, with his accustomed readiness, 'I know you. I suppose a great many more people have heard of you than would ever have heard of me if I had not been elected President of the United States; and with this the man got his appointment." DARK BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND-

Eighteen iron firms of Ashton, Hyde, Staleybridge, Newton, and Guidebridge have given notice of their intention to reduce the wages of skilled workmen two shillings a week and of unskilled workmen one shilling a week after November 14. Donner & Co., East India merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are \$500,000. The cotton manufacturers at Glasgow have resolved to reduce the working hours in their establishments one-third. This will affect 8,000 employees. The Bolton cotton spinners have decided to make a reduction of five per cent. in the wages of their employees. Snow storms of exceptional severity for the time of the year prevail in the North and Northwest of England and throughout Scotland. The enforcement of the Bolton masters, resolution is dependent on the concurrence of the masters owing twothirds of the spindles in the district which includes Bolton, Leigh, Tyldesley, and Atherton. Eight thousand operatives in same manner. Its object is to take all cater-wauling away from your back door, and enable cats dwelling several miles apart to enter able cats dwelling several miles apart to enter able portrait painters at the head of English at the paucity of the parish relief. AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

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His Mother-in-Law.

The Marquis of Lorne must be brave, for he is, it is said, the first man who ever swore allegiance to his mother-in-law! Our friends across the border and in Canada, who delight in satirizing our Governor-General, should not forget the heroic fortitude with which he Thus the most solemn obligation which a small man, too, took the Bible in his right hand and solemnly swere to be faithful to his mother-in-law! What of the heroism of the Horatii and Curiati, the champions of Rome objectionable passage in the oath is no doubt and of Alba, to such heroism as that of the young scion of the house of Arzyle. Leonidas himself would be proud of the companionship of such men, and Canada may rejoice, that it has for Governor-General a man who has exhibited the courage of a Spartan with the stoicism of Zeno. We look for great an insult given to the British flag would be things from the Marcuis of Lorne after such a proof of his intrepidity. Nothing can surprise us now. After swearing allegiance to thrown overboard, although we would not one's mother-in-law there is only one thing make too much ado about it. Yet in a counmore left undone, and that is to find the North Pole, for the Imperial dag upon its summit, and sing "Britons never, never, never shall be prove the disposition of those in power to But royalty has a never-ending charm for the S laves." What man has up to this age shrunk from the Marquis of Lorne has accomplished, and if-succeeding generations do not honour him for his valour, at least Camedians in his own day can take some pride in seeing a man whose courage is beyond all deubt at the head of the State.

The Eule War.

While all eyes are turned towards Afghanistan, the people may forget that the British troops have another little war on hand in Zulu k.nd. Nor is the war at the Cape progressing as satisfacterily as it might be desired. The Zulu country and the Zulus themselves | House of Commons he was remarkable for itself ridiculous enough, and, of a surety, peohave exhibited resources in material which his antagonism to the tenant-farmers of ple must have had their heads turned who are have surprised the nen who thought the cam- Ulster. He was opposed to the Land Act, disturbed as to the propriety, or as to the mispaign would be a military promenade. The and, although a Liberal, he proved himself in take, of withdrawing from the presence of the masses of men brought into action by the many ways opposed to the national wishes of Princess Louise with as much formality as Zulu Chiefs have been overwholming, and the people. On such a question as that of from the Queen herself. But we do not ob- is so careful about "it cures cancers" - " After more than counterbalanced for the arms of Home Rule every man has a right to form ject to see people make fools of themselves; waiting a little to see if anyone would take men at the command or the military authori- ing for the wrong against the right. We the Princess Louise made fools of themselves inadequate to the duties it is expected to per- that Lord Dufferin has now been charged the Queen, or to the Princess of Wales when form. Now, however, more troops are with forcing his tenants to pay the arrears in- representing Her Majesty. being sent out, and we may expect to hear to which they fell during the famine years. of the Zalus being defeated. South Africa | This he has done by an ingenious system of must be a fine country to campaign in-very different to what we would experience if we had to meet Sitting Bull in winter.

Hanlau. If a report, which has appeared in the Spirit of the Times is true, Hanlan has not been fairly treated by the club that bears his name. The report simply charges the club with having used Hanlan, and it also incinuates that Hanlan became a pliable instrument in the hands of the members. He rewed and American authors are naturally annoyed cannot be construed into partyism. Both the fast or he rowed slow, just as he was ordered; won by a length or by two, as it was necessary for the betting; and we are left to infer pay for those that are produced by other men. drew's cross or the thistle. By the green and that the club and not Ifanlan came in for the We have no right, say American journalists, shamrock the true Irishmen of Canada, lion's share of the spoils. If this is true, it to steal the labors of American authors and Catholic and Protestant, will, we believe, will simply convince people that boat racing is print them in Canada without giving the stand, and let the consequences be what they as tad as horse racing, and while in both cases | authors of them some compensation. No | may, we have no right to be asked to surrenthe best animal may win, yet there is a suspi- doubt this is true. The work of a man's der either one or the other. If there are mon cion about the atmosphere which makes the brain is as much, or should be as much, his foolish enough to take offence at either of sucroundings of noxious. We do not say that own as the inventions of Edison, and the them, we cannot help them, but so long as Harlan is disk onest; nothing has, so far, author should have his patent as well as any | England has a rose, so long as Scotland has a been charged against him that would warrant other inventor. But our neighbors over the thistle, so long will Ireland retain the national a suspicion of foul play on his part, but line will admit that at this moment, and for emblem of the land from which either Irishenough has been said, if the Spirit of the Times | years past, they have been doing to English | men themselves or their fathers came. is to be relied on, to convince the public that authors what we have been doing to American Neither the shannock nor the green are fair-play is a jewel very seldom found where authors—regroducing their publications. Catholic emblems—they belong to all betting is concerned. Over and over again What of the American editions of Shakespeare, Lrishmen, and all Irishmen will admit the public has been warned of the danger of Byron, or of Tennyson, which are to be it. As for Orangeism, we sincerely hope with arising from betting at races. Proof has been found by hundreds in the Enited States? the Telegram that they will learn to underestablished of wholesale robbery in book- What of the re-issues in the United States, of stand the Catholics better. It is an organimaking. It is more than once turned out the works of Charles Dickens, Miss Brad- Lation that is very offensive to us, and if that the winner was known, and this little don, Father Tom Burke, and others, and Crangemen exhibited any hindly feeling incident about the Hanlan Club will not help all the latter authors copied without as much | towards their fellow-citizens they would to dispel the fear that is unwise, as it is as "by your leave." The Americans take often a mode of affairs.

The Loan.

Sir John A. Macdonald is happy-Mr. Fillev has floated his loan, contractors rejoice and the Reformers appear to be somewhat gorry. But what do Resormers care? All they want is to embarrass the Government, just as the Conservatives did not care, when in Opposition, about the country, all their energies being directed to oppose the then existing powers that were. But we look to would attempt to rob him of his merited aphave every reason to believe that it could not have been negotiated on more favorable terms than he has secured. Under similar circumthe Conservatives have won, it would exhibit men have almost cut the men out of the field. of loyalty in the Dominion, their devotion to a community only recovering from a fever of

honor is due. At the same time sound criti- that there are collings in life in which women cises is good for all, but it should be criticism, and not chagrin. Fair discussion is always desirable, but discussion becomes obnoxious when it exhibits a feeling of spite, and not a desire to find out what is best.

Education.

It is a significant fact that the non-Catholics of Victoria, Australia, who succeeded in forcing upon that colony the present system of education are begining to repent. They are now icining the Catholics in a demand for a repeal of the act of parliament that commits the colony to secular education, as they are desirous of substituting the denominational for the secular system of instructing youth. It appears to us that nothing can be fairer than the denominational system of education. Each religion educates its own youth, and thus become responsibles for their morals. Indiscriminate religious instruction will never satisfy the Catholics. They see a growing and a powerful infidel front looming up in the distance. That front can only be faced by future generations of men well grounded in religion and trained to combat infidelity in all its phases. The bible is not be failed. He has been found wanting in enough. Not one man in ten thousand under- statecraft. He is, in fact, too honest to be a stands it. It has confused too many heads | leader, too straightforward to be a diplomatist, to rely upon it and upon it alone. Men must and too rigid to bend to all the pulls of public be trained under the guidance of authority, opinion by which statecraft is made up. As and when they are so trained infidelity will a leader, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie is meet its most powerful opponents. Without religious instruction men, of necessity, become it ever so sickly; if he could become affable as heathers, and religious instruction was and deceitful, he might succeed even yet. never so much required as at the present mo-

The Oath of Office.

The Toronto Mail writing of the oath of the Governor-General says that it is "an obselete fiction," and the Ottawa Ecrald in reply asks: "If it is an obsolete fiction why continue it?" This is a fair answer. But we may ask how can an "onth" be "an obsolete fiction." If we are permitted to use a homely phrase, " an oath is an oath," and yet "an obsolete fiction" as well. it is it is possible for men to make is "en obsolete fiction," and yet it is an oath. This is more than we can understand. The "obsolete," and that is the reason why it is no longer necessary. Why should nearly onebalf of the population of the Dominion have this offensive oath produced before them when it is a "tiction?" It is a sentimental grieviance we grant, but it is a grieviance for all that. a sentimental greviance, but it might lead to war. Sentiment must not be completely try such as Canada, the modification of the the oath would, no doubt, do a great deal to ances in order to induce the public to read. remove all just causes of complaint from a loyal people.

Lord Dafferinof Canada. He proved himself a statesman, Out" of the presence of the Princess Louise, and his countrymen pride in his administra- appears to be the most discussed. If we could tive powers. Lord Dufferin is respected, but only paraphrase the words of the old songlet no one fancy that he is popular in Ireland a What do they think of as in Eng-As a Governor-Ceneral we honored him here: land, when they bear of a nation as an Irishman we have no sympathy with seriously disturbed on that wital issue the policy he has pursued. He is, to begin of "Backing Out" after being presented with, an anti-Home Ruler, and when in the to a princess of the blood. The question is rest receiving, but we are not prepared to say whether the charge is true or not. All we can with safety affirm is that Lord Bufferin, the Irishmen of Canada. The Telegram inalthough admired for his ability, is not populatinges in the usual platitudes about "nnion lar with the people at large.

4/4-

The Law of Copyright. The American press is making much ado editions of American books are being con- Catholic Irish who introduce these feuds. stantly reproduced cr this side of the line | Carrying a green flag, or sporting a shamrock at this wholesale piracy. They tell us that color and the plant are national, and can no we should either produce works ourselves, or more be considered offensive than St. Anunsafe to risk one's money on what is too European books, translate and republish them with thinking of allowing the authors one cent for having written them, and yet these same Americans complain because Canadian publishers, now and again, steal a book from the States. Roguery in the matter of literature has been common for many a decayle, and it will be very hard to put it down.

The Employment of Females.

In Europe and in the United States the employment of females in commercial and industrious occupations is encouraged by or-Canada before we look to any party, and as ganized institutions. Respectable young we-it is necessary for Canadian interests that then are taught trades, particularly those for men are taught trades, particularly those for this new loan should be floated, we rejoice which feminine taste is adapted—for instance, this new road should be noticed, we rejoice that it has been done successfully and well, the manufacture of jewellery, designing of Mr. Tilley is to be congratulated on his patterns, bookbinding, &c. The national success, and nothing less than party spite printing office in Paris and the Gobelin tapestry manufactories have, we learn, replause. The Reform press will, of course, do cently taken women into their employment, all in their power to belittle the success and it appears, too, that the result has been which Mr. Tilley has secured, but the broad satisfactory. But all over France, and, infact is that the money was required, and we deed, all over England and the United States, women are employed in hotels, in telegraph offices and in many other positions where diligence, tact and regularity are required. stances the Reformers would rejoice, and, as In one instance—diamond cutting—the woexcel men; and while we shrink from the advocacy of employing women in positions unbecoming their natural characteristics, yet we cannot but hope that a time is approaching when the employment of females will be more general. Canada appears to be somewhat behind in this regard, but when our manufactures flourish, as we have reason to expect they will under Protection, the women should have their shares of the spoil. Some years age the employment of women was generally condemned, but now it is generally approved of, experience having shown that the arguments against their employment are fallacious.

Blake or Mackenzie. Will the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, like Uriah, learn to be "'umble?" He was in office five years—the country had enough of him, and he was shelved. Now the question of "leadership" is being discussed, and the Reformers are in doubt as to which of the two-Mr. Blake or Mr. Mackenzie-the party could be happy with. For our part we think Mr. Mackenzie has had his trial, and in that trial then a failure. If he could learn to smile, be But it would be a hazardous thing to risk the experiment. The Reform party wants another man at the helm, and that other man we believe to be Mr. Blake. In saying this we must not be understood as paying a compliment to Mr. Blake. All we mean is that he is more pliable, he is more elastic, he is more able, although we will not say that he is not as honest as Mr. Mackenzie. The case to us appears to stand thus-Mr. Blake is the abler man of the two, but Mr. Blake is delicate: Mr. Mackenzie is the healthier man of the two and able to do the prost work, such as it is, but Mr. Mackenzie is sluggish, and, in all seriousness, he might become "umble." As for our part, it matters little who is chosen, but if "ability" is to command the best positions in the country, there is now an opportunity of putting the theory into practice, by making Mr. Blake cader of the Opposition.

Backing Out.

Politics are dull; people are not committing murders; Sir John A. Macdonald is holding his tongue: Mr. Joly speaks unconsidered trilles; the excitement about Mr. O. J. Devlin's letter is already dying out, and were it not for the Parquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise the press would have to invent grievmany, and more Canadians are, just now, about the character of men who are as far engaged with court manuals and hand-books on good behavior, than ever there were before. How to behave in presence of the august two who rule society, is a question that has Lord Dufferin has been honored in Ireland made many a head half dazed, but of all because he was a successful Governor-General phases of behavior, the question of "Backing Succeed nouning. convincing

TO OR Irishmen in Camada.

The Toronto Telegram has a very sensible acticle-from an English point of view-on and "peace," and all of which we cordially applaud. The Irishmen of Canada could be a great power if they could only Jearn to place their senseless feuds aside. But the about the law of copyright. Canadian Telegram will remember that it is not the avoid unnecessarily affending any man. Orangeism is certainly not necessary for the defence of Protestantism, but, if there are men who think it is, at least it would be good citizenship on their part to refrain from bellowing their opinions in places where the peace of the community is endangered. Orangemen cannot charge us of hiding our opinions about them. We do not retract one line we ever wrote about them, but we are satisfied if they understood Catholic opinion they would laugh at their own fears, and wonder at the foolish, and too often wicked mistakes men commit because of nothing.

Why Is It? How is it that the Orangemen, the "loyal" Orangemen, have not presented an address to the Governor-General? The Orange Association is "loval"—supremely "loval"—exists bet veen Great Britain and Canada; and yet, while all Canada has approached the representative of her Majesty in this country, the cause, the fact is significant. Here is an asso-ciation of men who profess to be the outposts outside help to add to the unhappy state of a sounder patriofism to do honor to whom | Experience has, in fact, established the fact | the Crown is only a little less than their an- agitations.

tagonism to Catholics, they shout their "loy-alty" from Winnipeg to Montreal, and yet, strange to say, they have not attempted to do what Irish Catholics, Scotch Presbyterians, and every one else has done-make their respects to the Governor-General! This is too bad! There must be something wrong at headquarters or else of a surety we would have heard from the Orange Association of the Dominion before this. Perhaps, being at the head of the Order, they think that it might be embarrassing if the "loyal" association of Orangemen attempted to present an address to the head of the State. Here is the truth of the matter. Sir John A. Macdonald, the that Canadians are loyal to themselves first, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, and some of the leading Orangemen have talked the question over. After viewing it in all its phases, here is, in all probability, the conclusion they came to. If the Orangemen presented an address, what position would it place the Government in? Sir John A. Macdonald could not advise the Governor-Geneto receive the address; that would offend the Catholics; and if he advised the Governor-General not to receive the address, it would offend the Orangemen, and so between the two stools the brethren came Orangeism has been incorporated, so that the difficulty of presenting an address is overcome in this case. But what does it matter? The Governor-General is advised by an Orangeman, and the association can be satisfied with the fact. But Catholics, and even Orangemen will, we hope, understand each other some day, and when that day comes they will see that politicians too often use both of them without being in sympathy with

Cariosities of Literature. The Witness of Friday published two

either.

Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature." In one of these articles our pious contemporary assured the public, in tones at once melancholy and holy, that it refused a two thousand dollar advertisement because it contained the words "it cures cancers." Let us draw upon our fancy and picture the whites of our contemporary's eyes turned heavenward, as, pushing away the golden dross, it calls upon the tempter to "Get thee behind me, Satan." What is money to the Witness when its conscience is in the balance? Surely it is trash," which all the world may own, but which cannot filch from the heavenly inspired organ—its good name. So far so good. But in another article in the same issue this good ournal, that refused to take a two thousand dollar advertisement because it contained the words "it cures cancers," contained a characteristic article assailing the character, nay, guessing at cvime, against the members of the Society of Jesus. Listen to what this Janus cotemporary of ours-the paper that is so careful about "it cures cancers" -- says above the assaults of the Witness as heaven is above hypocrisy. The story is this: New Mexico is Catholic. In New Mexico the after the internal economy, to be responsible Jesuits are strong. It appears that some time since a murder was committed somewhere instil that spirit of discipline and order so in the Territory, and the Jesuits are responsible! Not directly, mind you; they never | We have often shown how such a gentleman kill exactly, but their teachings, &c., &c., have demoralized the population, etc., etc., and the crime was done. But more still. The dead man was found by two Mexicans and at the armory of his battalion. To his duties they buried him, but it appears that they only as adjutant he would be obliged to add the puta few inches of earth over his remains. The governor of the territory denounced the men for not giving the mardered man decent sepulture, and a Catholic paper, it is alleged, hinted that the governor should be careful or he would be assassinated. And now mark all tive charges as these. their churches, but our policy is defence, and any religion by the bigoted and silly non-intities of the Wilness.

Romanism. It is a pity that men whose mission it is to advance the interest of Christianity car mot bear to speak decently of those with w hom they differ. Protestant clergymen, who are gentlemen as well, refrain from using course language towards Catholics. They are responsible for the peace and good will of the community in which they live. It is their interest to cultivate a kindly rather than a had feeling among all classes of citize 428. Christianity suffers by every harsh wood used by one class of Christians towards another, and how some men expect to . 36vance the interest of Protestantism by abusing Catholics, is more than we can u uderstand. Last Wednesday for instance, the evangelizers" were at work, and "Remanism" was, as usual, made the object of attack. Men from a distance-Bev. D. z. Burns, from Halifax, and Rev. Dr. Pierson, from Detroit, fling "Romanism," "Corrup-tions of the Church of Rome" about with prodigal profusion. These men come to Montreal as visitors. They are not responsible for the peace and order of the city. To them it matters not whether their language creates bad feeling between Protestants and Catholics or not. They are here a few days, inst long enough to make a few bigeted appeals against "Rome," and then they leave. The people of Montreal have to suffer for these men's doings. The evil doers go away, but the bad they do lives after them. If they argued or reasoned, or dissected the doctrines of the Catholic Church, no one could complain. In fact, a healthy discussion is at most times desirable. We all rejoice to see: Pierson attempted to discuss; they denounced, and every denunciation they make rankles in the breasts of the Catholics of the community. And this is evangelization! These men come, create bad feeling, and they go, not caring what may be the evil consequences of their visit. They are irresponsible, and whatever harm they do will in no way injure What they do here them. will not cause a disturbance in Halifax or Detroit, only, we are told, to perpetuate the alliance but if they have the courage of their convictions they will keep their denunciation for the cars of people among whom they live, in order that they may come in for a full share loyal" Orangemen stand aloof! Surely, it of the consequences. Montreal has enough cannot be that the brethren have changed of firebrands without the importation of their base? But, whatever may be the others. We are all good hands at raising a

The Loyalty Question.

The London Times recently published a somewhat remarkable article on Canada. It was, in fact, an admission that Canadian loyalty was of the present, but that no one could guarantee that loyalty for one hour beyond a certain time. How soon or how late that time may come the Times does not pretend to guess, but that it will come some day the Times does not question. It calls our loyalty to the Empire a "sentiment," and says that sentiment rarely holds its ground, permanently, at least, against a strong impulse of self interest." In plain words this means and to the Empire afterwards. This is strong language after all the proofs we have given of our loyalty of late-a proofs which the Times does not deny, for it says: "The loyalty of Canadians to the British Empire is beyond all questions," but again we are led to infer that it is our interest to be loyal at present, and that when it is not our interest to be so, our loyalty goes overboard. This is no doubt the prevalent opinion about is now in a flourishing condition, and every Canadian loyalty in England. The English people look at the question in its commercial aspect. They see, or think they see, that the position of Canada is anomalous and insecure, and they reason as the Times does, that sentiment goes out of the window when poverty comes in at the door. In fact, the English people do not give us credit for the loyalty we profess. They see "no money in it," as the phrase goes, and so they cannot understand it. We think, however, they slightly misunderstand the situation. Canadians are loyal to the Empire. No one questions that loyalty. They prove it by every means in their power, and the theories of the Times are speculative at | men who are at liberty to join. best. That Canadians would sink Canada under the sea for the sake of the Empire we do not believe, and if it ever came to a direct issue to save ourselves from ruin in order to leading articles which may take rank with continue the "sentiment" of an alliance, then, we believe, Canadians would, indeed, throw the sentiment overboard and stand by Canada before all. But we believe, too, that Canadians, for the most part, are satisfied, and that they are anxious to postpone the inevitable separation as long as possible. In Canada we have as much liberty as our neighbours, while we are free from many of their institution, the management of which has evils. In Canada, too, we have the stability of a monarchy, without any of the burdens it I had been a patient in that institution for entails, and it is to our interest to hold on to our anchorages as long as we can. O'Connell often said that the head of a State should be management of the house and the attention above party competition, and we are lucky in Canada to be saved from the corruption and fraud attendant at Presidental elections.

The Volunteers. What is wanted to make an efficient Volun-

teer Militia? This is a subject which is now

supposed to be agitating the Militia Depart-

ment in Ottawa, and it is easily answered.

In the first place, we want paid adjutants for

certificates, from Kingston or Quebec, to look

for the care of arms, to trace clothing, and to

necessary to the welfare of a volunteer force.

could be appointed without adding a dollar to

the present expenditure. An adjutant would

receive say \$800 a year. His office could be

each battalion. We want young men with

duties of paymaster and quartermaster, so that he would be responsible for the stores; he would see after the pay sheets, target practice and rifle instruction, as well as drill the battalion. This he could easily do when not in active service. At present there what the Watness says, this pions Wetners that are \$240 allowed for drill instruction for a battalion, and this reduces the sum to be made up for the adjutant's salary to The country, too, affords obstacles to the transportation of supplies, and it is comparatively unknown except to a few, besides the sides against us. He has as much right to loth pect to see people make dools of themselves; waiting a little to see if anyone would take to be made up for the adjutants salary to an opinion, for or against the move in fact we like to see people make dools of themselves; waiting a little to see if anyone would take to be made up for the adjutants salary to an opinion, for or against the move in fact we like to see people make dools of themselves; waiting a little to see if anyone would take to be made up for the adjutants salary to an opinion, for or against the move in fact we like to see people make dools of themselves; waiting a little to see if anyone would take to be made up for the adjutants salary to be made up for the fact that the move in fact the form and the fact that the move in fact the fact that the move in fact the fact that the move in fact the fact that the fact that the move in fact the fact that the move in We notice them jutant would guard against, or say natives. There appears to be a good deal of be an anti-Home Ruler as we have to be in who see them that they are McTap for our amusement, and if they please the year. This only leaves \$460 to be provided unaminity on the part of the Zulus and favor of Home Rule. But on the question of pertit's. For ourselves we are, perhaps, in readers of the Wilness we wish them joy, only for. Strike on one independent company, for some accounts accredit them with an ex- tenant right it is different. This latter ques- the same position. We profess to know little it may be just as well to remember Calvin's each battalion to be provided with an Adhibition of bravery for which we were scarce- tion is simply an issue between right and or nothing, but we know thus much, that peo- advice to his friend: "As to the Jesuits," he jutant. This in pay gives \$288; in drill inly prepared. There are, it appears, but 1,000 | wrong, and no one can be excused for fight | ple who "backed out" from the presence of said, "they oppose themselves matter are of arms \$40, and in care of arms \$40, which to us: they must be chased, or at least crush makes a total of \$368. Take this \$368 from To the Editor of the Taux Wirness and itest ties at the Cape, and this force has been found learn, too, from one of our Irish exchanges -for "backing out" is an honor only due to them by force of lies and calumnies. And \$460, and we have only \$32 to provide. Thus vet this journal will preach "peace" in Mon- | for \$92 a year, by striking off an independent treal! We wonder what Protestants would | company, each battalion can be provided with say if we insiduated charges against any of a paid Adjutant, and with such an officer we might look forward to turn out an efficient we will not be betrayed into writing agrainst volunteer force in a short time. This is one means by which ediciency can be secured. Again, there are men responsible for the care of the arms. Now, if each battalion bad a paid adjutant, it would still require the caretaker. Nor have we in our calculations interfered with him. But why not have men who can do something more than look after the arms? Let us have men who would be able to assist the adjutant and act as quarter-master sergeant. There will be no extra expense, and between the adjutant and such a quarter-master sergeant, in twelve months our city battalions would, we confidently believe, be a credit to the country, in numbers and in efficiency. This is one means by which the Volunteer Militia can be zaade efficient. And by this means we believe that the department will save money rather than lose it. The indeperdent companies waste the clothing, and the members of them too often use the great coats, &c., for the ordinary purposes of civil life. Warte occurs in the cities by taking men into the ranks whose occupation may cause them to leave the neighborhood of their battalions. out this could be guarded against. If the means we now suggest could be adopted it would, too, open a career, and be a reward for many men who have for years been sacriticing a great deal for the Volunteer Mulitia. Such men could be appointed Adjutracts, then Brigade Majors and then D.A.G.'s policy" of the present administration in dis-This would put an end to the vicious practice of making Militia appointments for political warposes, as it would give the country a force of which it could be proud. The present efficiency of our Volunteer Militia is artificial. There is not sufficient stability about it, and the only means we see of bringing about that stability is either to form a government force which will furnish the dust brushed away from our book shelves, as with a school of instructors, or strike off and fair intellectual free fights the order of the independent companies and give us paid us with a school of instructors, or strike off and fair intellectual free fights the order of adjutants and active quartermuster-sergeants, the day. But neither Dr. Burns nor Dr. To Lieut.-Gen. Smythe's fact and penetrating military ability the Volunteer Militin owes much, but if Lieut.-Gen. Smythe could induce the Hon. Mr. Masson to consent to some such scheme as this we propose, he would make the Volunteer Militia of the Dominion equal to the Reserve of any country in the world. That Lieut.-Gen Smythe has the welfare of the volunteers at heart, he has given too many proofs to doubt; but he still wants to do something to crown his efforts, and leave behind him a force to which he can point with

> AN EARLY DISCOVERY OF THE JESUITS .- Livingstone, the great African explorer, thought he had made a great discovery when he came upon Lake Nyassa, when suddenly he came upon the ruins of what turned out to have been a Jesuit Church—the Jesuits were there 200 verrs before him

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sir,-Would you be kind enough through the columns of your valuable paper, to inform the public that the M. F. Cooligan arrested in Montreal on the 29th November for contravention of the Blake Act, and for obtaining money under false pretences, is not the M F. Cooligan, formerly of Quebec, now living in Toronto. By inserting the above you vill oblige,

M. F. Cooligan. Toronto, December 12th, 1878.

Sillery Literary and Billiard Association To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

DEAR SIE,-Some eighteen months ago there was organized in this cove a club under the name and title of the Sillery Literary and Billard Association, and although it met with a little difficulty in the line of getting a suitable place for the accommodation, I can say it hopes of its being carried out prosperously We have about thirty members enrolled on our books, the great majority of whom are very regular in attendance, and at each meeting we have the pleasure of seeing from one to two members admitted. In our reading room in connection with the billiard room we have all the principal leading newspapers and reviews. This is the first Literary and Dilliard Club that has been organized in the parish, and a debt of gratitude is due to Mr. W. Power, Thos. McInanelly, P. Kennefict, M McNeil, John O'Conneil, M. Egan and others for their endeavors in organizing this club for the splendid recreation of all young

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that I have not tres. passed too much on your valuable columns and that you will find a place for the always. I remain, with much respect,

Yours, &c.. Trie Allows

Sillery Cove, 11th Dec., 1878.

The Small-Pox Respital.

Sin-Permit me a small space in your columns to make a few remarks on the above given rise to much comment in the city press. some three or four weeks, and during convalescence had every facility of noting the given to both private and ward patients. As to management, nothing could be better, censidering the smallness and inadaptibility of the house for such a purpose.

The attention paid to all patients—the attendance on their every wants, is something that must be seen and felt, rather than described to give any idea of the amount of labor through which the nurses pass day and night-the devotedness with which those la bors are performed, under the most trying and not unfrequently the most revolting circum stances, is worthy of the highest commendation. The matron, Mrs. Fournier, daughter to the late Prof. Garneau, and sister to th well-known "Sister Garneau," of this city, i a lady combining all the qualifications to quisite for such a position-neve, happy by when soothing the patients and sharing the labors of the nurses. The head nurse, Mrs Lancashire, has had many yours experience in small-pox hospitals, and has certainly pre fited thereby. She is one of the most patient, painstaking, and, perhaps, one of the very best nurses in the Dominion of Canada.

Dr. Larocque, the attending physician needs no notice from me. His exertions to stamp out this fell disease from the city are not greater than his solicitude for the recovery and care bestowed upon patients: the Small-Pox Hospital.

Yours, &c., Wm. McKaa Montreal, December 9th, 1878.

Sig,-In the True Witness of the 27th ult under the above heading I find a correspond ence signed "A Backwoodsman." The write claims to have a knowledge of the supply timber in that extensive region lying north Montreal. Will you, Mr. Editor, please allow me a small space in your columns for a few remarks upon this subject, and to expose what seems, to me at least, to be "A Backwoodsman's" object in taking such an interest in the subject of the Destruction of the Forest."

He says that "the banks of the river-L'Assomption, Lacouarreau, and other large streams, abundantly covered with fine pine timber, in times past, are now beginning to look quite naked." This is very true, but i is not to be wondered at when we take into consideration that lumberers have been continually working more or less, and at intervals on an extensive scale, along these rivers during the last forty-five years; and during that long period the country back here has been continually opening up and being settled along these streams. He evinces great fears about the forest, least it should be mvaged by "Trespassers." He either forget or ignores the fact that long since, for a long way back, there has been no timber that would pay the Government to supply a wood ranger to watch over; the greater part of the lots, especially in the front Townships having long ago been taken up and occupied by settlers who have in a great measure done away with the forest where it is settled. He also comes down upon the "penny wise pensing with those offices which were established by the "pound foolish policy" of a former government, many of which were of no benefit either to the government itself, or to the public living under it. He comes along with his figures to show the enormous acquisition that wood-ranging was or would be to the revenue of the country, but he is very careful to say nothing about the large salaries that were paid to those as well as other officers, many of whom did not collect er make for the government the one-half of what it took to pay them.

I strongly suspect, Mr. Editor, that the fears of "A Backwoodsman," and the interest he takes in protecting "timber limits" from trespassers," are prompted more by an expectation or a desire to get a job than by any interest he takes in the welfare of the country. I make these remarks because I feel certain that it is not to the interests of the Government, and it is injurious to backwoodsmen in general, to allow "A Backwoodsman (who, by the way, had he signed himself "A Disappointed Place-hunter," the appellation would not be inappropriate,) to misrepresent this part of the country. As a backwoodsman, I can very well appreciate the necessity of the Government, as well as the settlers back here, to preserve, as far as would be practical, the timber of the forest. And I wish it to be understood that I am no friend of trespassers upon either the Government or one's neighbor. I feel just as much repugnance to

acts of this kind as does "A Backwoodsman." | will only release him. Poor man! There is the country, in a geographical point of view, Joseph. He goes to heaven not its past, but its present resources, the night and comes down for his break-character of the generality of the settlers fast bright and early in the morning. This back here, as an honest and law-abiding peo- poor fellow is also cheerful, but he and the ple, the action of the present Government in dispensing with unnecessary officers that there are fifty others whose lives are but a took away a large amount of revenue of the perfect misery. There is a patient in this country; these, Mr. Editor, are fairly debute- corridor whose case fully bears out the stateable questions, and should you deem it pru- ment of Dr. Howard in his printed pamphlet dent to leave your columns open to "A intituled "The Medical Jurisprudence of In-Church of England by more than three to Backwoodsman" to debate them with myself sanity," in which he asserts that men are one; in which the Governor-General has conor others, I will not flinch from an honest punished by the judges and magistrates for stantly received Catholic Bishops as such. and a fair discussion o' these questions. I think, however, that if "A Backwoodsman" is wise he will hang up his theory readers of the Post may remember that some upon the wall and let it rest, for whatever may be the faults of the Joly Government, it is certain that its action in economizing nature—large quantities of which were found and especially in doing away with some and especially in doing away with some in his house at Hochelaga. When his term the St. John Freeman, the Cat offices that were only a burden to the Governhad expired he consumed the same food tially an established Church. ment and a nuisance to the settlers, has been as ravenously as ever, was again convicted, more fully appreciated and meets with more but in a week was removed to Longue Pointe, approval from the generality of backwoods- where he should have been sent in the first men and many others than it seems to have instance. Wholesome food has now to be acmet with at the hands of this particular tually forced down his throat, and he looks as " Backwoodsman."

Yours, &c., Another Backwoodsman. Rawdon, December 7th, 1878.

THE LONGER POINTS LUNATED ASYLUM.

Visit to the Establishment-The Inmates-Scenes of Misery-Causes and Effects-Dr. Howard's Theory of Insanity—The Infirm—Jolly under the Circumstances.

visit to the above-named institution last the most fear. Another man in this week, and, as what he observed there corridor-Homer March-is awaiting a may be of some interest to the public, we give the following short sketch taken from his notebook, which is however, necessarily imperfect, as it would take a longer stay than | tentiary, where they had been under death the two hours he spent there to do justice to such an important subject :-

Longue Pointe Asylum is nine miles east of though it is only three years ago since two present stately appearance. It was 2 o'clock | patients have always an exalted opinion of exce lent time, as Dr. Howard was going his property. The disease is also shewn by a rounds, and would be able (as he is always stoppage or wavering of the speech, which in the war just commenced has been that of willing) to give every information to the fails altogether as the fearful end approaches. public. The Superioress of the establishment | The Sicilian Calabria, Hogged three years | as second in command to Major Birch, a degave the numbers the building contained as fellows: Sisters of Providence, forty-two; employees, fifty; pauper lunatics, seven hundred and fifteen, in private rooms-including inebriates, twenty-four. The institution is a birth, and that he should not have ever been public one, though in reality built and owned by the Nuns. The government can compet admission, and allows one hundred dollars per annum for each patient, which, considering the terrible tearing of clothes, is little enough; while, of course, private patients and inebriates pay their own way, the terms being according to treatment and accommodation. There are two hundred acres of land attached to the building, which adds to its revenues.

After entering his name on the book the sister on duty said to the reporter, "come up stairs and see Dr. Howard," and up accordingly he went and was-before he had time to make the sign of the cross-in the midst of from forty to fifty men and boys of different shades and degrees of lunacy, but all as mad as March hares. They leared and mouthed at the reporter as if he had fallen from the sky. One of them crew like a cock, another van furiously up and down, snorting and blowing like a steam engine (he had been a brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway,) others made noises peculiar to themselves, and most of them asked for tobacco. When the visitor saw Dr. Howard calmly writing prescriptions and the sister cheerfully chatting, his shattered the way looked more like a girl-possessed nerves composed themselves, more especially

THEY WERE OF A HARMLESS CLASS.

There were fifty-three patients in this corridor, which is styled "St. Joseph," each corridor by the way being called after some saint. Two men keep watch over each ward day and night alternately and, substituting women for men, the same may be said of the the other side of the road is a dependency of female wing of the building. There are twenty-eight rooms, fourteen on either side. each rooms contains two beds, and beds. rooms and corridors, though exhaling an unpleasant odor, are scrupulously clean. This cleanliness, as may well be imagined fierz the sisters, who delicately nurrured and if not of an alarming, is not of a reassuring the style of the occupants, is neither an easy nor a pleasant task. The place is kept at a healthy degree of temperature by hot water but by their labors contrast light with dark- some very ardaous and gallant work, will not pipes. But let us return to our friend the ness the most gloomy, and expect not their receive a recognition at the hands of the audoctor and his interesting family, half of reward in this world, nor their names in the whom are by this time clamoring to be dis- daily papers, showing the merciful deeds that charged in tones more or less respectful Dr. they do. The lunary of the "miserables" in Howard talks encouragingly to some, soothingly to others, while to all he is cheerful and absolute idiocy, is due to a cause of major to volunteer. We trust that neither polite, as if he were addressing men of sane intellect. He seems to have been cut out for ard, still consistent in his hard-shell science, "administering to minds deceased," for, while he is utterly devoid of the sham and pomposity semetimes assumed by shallow members of a noble profession to cover their ignerance. them by their parents hanging round their he possesses a clear, penetrating understand- necks. It was now dark and our reporter was ing and is thorough master of the subject he treats. He certainly entertains original bleas on psychology and physi-ology—among the body are identical, and that lumities, like poets, are born, not made; that is to say, except by some physical revolution, such as the splitting of a man's skull, he cannot lose his reason. The discuse, he contends, is inherent in the patient, and is gradually developed, or brought out suddenly by extraneous circumstances-always supposing our reporter understood him correctly; and certainly, to look at the jabbering idiots around, it would be hard to imagine that

THEIR INTELLECTS

had ever been of the clearest. They assumed all manner of positions. Some stood upright and talked the wildest nonsense, others cowered pitiably in the background, while the faces of nearly all wore a sodden, gloomy expression sorrowful to behold. Still there were a few exceptions. One man in particular, who arrogated to himself the high-sounding title of "Roi d'Augleterre," seemed to be Very jolly under the circumstances. This individual, who is an old habitant with a nose red enough for an emperor, let alone a king, stood upon a table and made a long and by no means a bad speech, in which he enlarged on the extent of his dominions and abused Austria and Russia to his heart's content. His chief difficulty, however, lies in Ireland, which he says is half the time in rebellion and always troublesome, but some tine day he will astonish those

MAUVAIS BRLANDAIS.

A great many people will agree that there was method in this old fellow's madness. There is another remarkable case here of the name of Beaudry. This man was, nineteen years ago, sentenced to penitentiary for life has the amount, £693, written on a card, as if they were passed through the ear and which amount he proffers every visitor if he hang down in long pendants.

But the general character of this part of still another old man who fancies he is St. King of England are exceptions, for those two acts done while in a state of unsound mind. honoring the late Apostolic Delegate as a re-This man's name is Pierre Morin, and the three or four months ago he was sent to jail for devouring offal of the most loathsome An Evening Post reporter paid a flying patient for whom the physican has Montreal proper, and is a large, handsome and even nuns. There are six notaries in brick building, erected by the Providence the asylum. Cases of epilepsy are very com-Nuns in 1873, and still under their charge, mon. There is a butcher named William wings were added, giving to the structure its invariably results in death. This class of ence to Turkey. when the reporter made his appearance, an themselves, and speak lavishly of money and

even political excitement develop insanity. and the 12th of July before the last sent four

handsome balance was left to be carried into the new year. The President, Mr. P. J. Barry, then delivered his annual address, which was well received. He reviewed the workings of the society from the time he came into office up to the present time. He thanked them for re-electing him for 1879, and hoped to prove by his actions in the coming year that their confidence in him was not misplaced. After some other important business the meeting adjourned.

Indestructible jardiniers are the latest novelties in decorative art for either indoor or

outdoor embellishment. French gold and silver necklaces have several rows of small coin-shaped pieces, with

The Auti-Catholic Oath in Canada.

Canada's new Governor was called upon to take an oath, aimed specially at Catholics, to the effect that no foreigner has a right to have any jurisdiction, spiritual or ecclesiastical, in the realm; and one would suppose from its wording that the Catholic Church had no recognized footing in the Dominion.

Such a formula is wholly absurd in a country in which the Catholic Church has a million and a half adherents; oftnumbering the Church of England by more than three to presentative of the Holy See; and in no part of which a royal exequatur is necessary to enable a Bishop to enter into full possession of the temporal and spiritual prerogatives of his See. In a large portion of Canada, says the St. John Freeman, the Catholic is essen-

yesterday, as it was rumored that O'Leary and Campana were going to walk their match in the vacant lot adjoining the City Hall. An application was recently made to the Board of Supervisors by a David Hatfield, of Washington, for permission to use the lot for a reputable purpose. The matter was referred to the Court House Committee, and as one of the members had heard that the ground was wanted for the O Leary-Campana walk a subcommittee was appointed to wait on Mr. Hutfield. The gentlemen appointed on the committee are Messrs. Quick and Cullen, and they will see Mr. Hatefield to-day and report on Thursday. If the lot is wanted for O'Leary and Campana they may spare themselves the fancies (or he may be right) that he has a cerhighly polished surfaces. The ear-rings to trouble, unless these gentlemen propose to the sum of money buried near Quebec, and match have two strings of coins which look give the residents of Brooklyn an exhibition, Gilmore's Garden.

FATHER BURKE

An Able Sermon at Lurgan.

OHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

WHAT THE WORLD WOULD BE WITH-OUT IT.

Worthlessness of Education Without Religion.

The cloquent Dominieun, Father Barke, preached on Sunday, November 17th, in St. Peter's Church, Lurgan, on behalf of a no less important work than the nurthering of Catholie

inglit the gallant Irish heart was first and foremost in the fray. The lamented young officer was one of those heroic Munster men who have so well sustained their country's fame in great deeds of ederring do." He was the brother of the present Knight of Glin, with whom we cordially sympathize in his grief, which must find some relief in the fact that the tears shed over a soldier's grave are not all bitter

Socialism in Prussia.

Hitherto the Prussian Socialists have rarely shown any collective interest in the municipal elections. Now matters appear very different, and the Socialist deputy (Hasselmann) amnounces a new paper under the title of B reliand Ortan for the grant for the title of B reliand Ortan for the collective of the such as the face of Lesses in the amounces a new paper under the title of B reliand Ortan for the collective of the cleak and her dead hand with its revived sense first of all the touch of Cod.

1000 Alone works migacenes, so go and the could revive her—one alone could revive her—one alone could command her to two again, and that one houst be God; and it was told who stood there by the God; and it was told who stood there by the God; and it was told who stood there by the God; and it was told who stood there by the God; and it was told who stood there by the God; and it was told who stood there by the God; and it was told who stood there by the God; and it was told who stood there by the God; and the sold with the souch of the dead. He touched her with His hand, and the wonent the dead left the touch of the dead. He touched her with His hand, and the wonent the dead left the touch of the hand of the son of God, that momens she opened her eyes, she put on the hand of the son of God, that momens she opened her eyes, she put on the hand of the son of God, that momens she opened her eyes, she put on the hand of the son of God, that momens she opened her eyes, she put on the hand of the son of God, that momens she opened her eyes, the free came had the touched her, and the first sight that

THE MEDEMPTION OF MAN.

For four (housand years this poor nature of ours by upon its had of death, and during that time many a voice spoke and many a hand touched it, but no voice or hand could give back that life which washet. Philosophers came with their vain recipes of human vision; they could not quicken the dead. Prophets came, and though their voices were inspired, yet they could not give back the life which it had lost. At length He came, for whom patriarchs and prophets had spired in vain for four thousand years; at length He came, the Son of the Virgin—the Son of God, the Eternal God Incarnate, and He stood over the dead, and in His presence the dead was but sleeping. He touched us with this hand, spoke to us with His voice, and with the sound of that voice and the touch of that onrulpstent hand on eyes were opened, and we the sound of that voice and the tonch of that omnipetent hand our eyes were opened, and we were awakened to the love of God, and Jesus Christ. The pulses of our soul quickened again under the touch of His omnipotent hand; new life was restored, and we awakened to the love of God and beheld the light of grace and Jesus Christ, and man, who had died in Adam, rose out from his hed of death—rose up in the glory of grace and Jesus Christ.

WHAT THE DEAD GIRL OF THE GOSPEL NOW

WHAT THE DEAD GIRL OF THE GOSPEL NOW REPRESENSTS.

The dead girl in this day's Gospei not only symbolizes and represents our nature, fallen and dead in Adam, reviving and living again in the second and better Adam, who is Jesus Christ, but the dead girl ir this day's Gospel represents also the human soil and the body of the young child waiting for the voice and touch of life, which God alone can give. Therefore this day's Gospel is most apposite for the very charlty for which I am come here to appeal to you to-day. I am come here to speak to you on a question of the utmost importance—the most absolutely vital that could occupy your attention—your

mind—as Christian men and children of the Church of God.—namely, the question of religious education. I am not here to stir up your zeal for a work which is yet to begin; I am not come here to describe in fanciful and, it might be, exaggerated language the object of things that ought to be and are not. No, my dearly beloved brethren, it is my first privilege to come to speak to you rather in words of congratulation, and to ask you to rejoice with me that the work has been done, and is behing done; that the buildings are already erected; that the children are already gathered in to the number of more than six hundred; whilst those who cannot attend throughout the day have their night-schools prepared for them, and took there also in their numbers; that the work is in full operation, but at the risk and responsibility and sore anxiety of the zealous priest who ministers to the spiritual wants of this congregation, and to call upon you to-day, in the name of God and in the name of those young souls for whom he has labored and is laboring, to free from his hands and lift from off him the heavy burden of £500 which has been incurred in the cause of religious education. religious education.

THE SOUL IS DEAD WITHOUT RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

for decouring offield free most bothooms of the temporal and saintout precigatives or natural large quantities of which were found to be a second and the properties of Cambridge of the the pro ition; no rotating touch; no humanizing in-fluence to restrain one single passion, to guide one single inclination, to lay down the law for one single passion in the mature which asseres itself in the ignorant man.

iust and pure companions, upon whom you may rest in the confidence of Christian friendship? All these are things—something far more than the secular education can supply—are the work of the grace of God, and that grace only comes with religious education. They will not have God in their knowledge. Let them keep their knowledge, if too be not there. I say to you and to my soul manceams in simplicifact nostm—let us do, in our simplicity and in our ignorance, as our fathers did before us, keeping only the golden promises of God, and adheding only to the divine knowledge of the Church of Christ. And whilst statesmen and philosochers come into the halls of our colleges and schools and prefer their promises and advance their claims, the Catholic Church stands there, a messenger of God and the spouse of Jesus Christ, the true and only and real mother of all those who by divine buptism have the habit of faith and the character of Christ stamped upon them. She stands there, who ought to be the joyful, but, sh, me, is too often the weeping mother, and she says sintle paraloxed me remire—"Let the little ones come to me; let them come to this bosom of mine, for here alone shall be taught the true knowledge that there is nothing higher than God; let them come to me—all, the world teaches them I will cach them, and where the world ceases I will only begin to teach them of the higher things that are of heaven and of God."

Education Alone Is not sufficient for the

EDUCATION ALONE IS NOT SUFFICIENT FOR THE MORAL LIFE OF MAN. Therefore, In the Catholte system of editeation | Improving it

grace and divine knowledge accompany human knowledge. The child is taught just as much, and perhaps more, of the Kingdom of Heaven as it is of the earth. All human haw and human authority are derived from the higher chilms of God, and man's first duty is to his God. Man's life is a brief one at the most; we cross the stage in a few short steps, and the life that is beyond the grave and the eternity that there awaits us are opened up to us. The true and real life lies in that eternity with God and the saints in heaven. Not only are these divine principles of the love of God and the love of man communicated through the tove of God, involving gentleness, prudence, meskness, forgiveness—not only are these things faught, but there is another development of which the enemies of Christ are ignorant. Teaching, alone, no matter how high it may be, no matter how instinct with faith, no matter how strictly orthodox and correct in every detail—teaching alone was never yet found sufficient for the moral life of man. Teaching must be accompanied by actual grace. The child newly born, the child crawling about and notyet able to stand, will be on the ground before you, and no amount of exhortation on your part will enable it to rise. It is in vain that the father says to the little child, "Rise up and walk." He must itrs take and help the little one and guide its lottering says, be must lend his own manly strength and chable it to walk.

THE ADVANTAGES OF AN EXPLY REGISTED OF RELIGION.

The Abvantages of an giveny Reconstruction of the full meaning of the gird and what it implies—manuely, the tall alloing up of the intellectual and moral nature of man. Christ must come; God Himself must ectae, and must take the child by the hand and must sucke the child by the hand and mist sucke the child by the hand and mist sucke for the child by the hand and mist sucke soul will be enabled to rise to the magnit coace of God's perfect love. How is this done. Not hy teaching, it is done by sacramental practices. No sooner has the young child got be the use of reason, in the schools of which I speak, than he becomes conscious of a personal cancellar, than he becomes conscious of a personal cancellar, than he becomes conscious of a personal cancellar, things in moral aspect, and to paid it if it this life we have some obligations. Suckeedy a voice speaks to him and says. Therefore, thought of your mind, for every word is speak with have to remote an account to Almighty God, an awful sense of the dyna account, taking in the uninete particular exists whispered to him that he must prepare the are first confession. And with the knowle are of responsibility of of a given to Almighty God, an awful sense of the dyna account, taking in the uninete particular exists whispered to him that he must prepare the art first confession. And with the knowle are of responsibility brought home to him by practice as the first confession. And with the knowle are of responsibility brought home to him by his clear of the sense of the ability and may his serious the ability and may his serious forth his last sign upon his death. It has note than this—as soon as that young child his tearned to appreciate and understant the arms the serious and may the first confession. First confession that is made the extra decided in the child made must that first confession of the child made must that first confession from the death and home than that first confession of the child has to prepare to be suffered to appreciate and understant the action eating power is allowed to have this play?

THE CATHOLOG CHURCH WHE MOTIFIE AND EX-TRON OF SCHENCE.
Have you never seen Carbolle, children excitic

and the control of th

Ecuador.

This little Catholic State, which was so prosperous under the lamented Garcia Moreno, has, under its revolutionary rulers, who appear to rule by the dagger and the revolver, become a very paradise of the assassin. Signor Vicente Piedrahita, the most eminent member of the Conservative party, being obnoxious to the party in power, has followed Garcia Moreno and Mgr. Checa, and been waylaid by six men and shot on his own domain. Signor Piedrahita was formerly Governor of Guayaquil, and, under the administration of Garcia Morene, represented Ecuador in more than one Foreign Court. He was the author of Studies on the Social and Political State of Ecuador until on the Means of

COSTAFROLAZ.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

How he spent the Night. THE EXECUTION.

Speech on the Scaffold.

HE DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE.

(Special to the TRUE WITNESS and POST.) Sr. Joun's, P.Q., December 13, 10 a.m.-Gustave Demirabel, alias Costafrolaz, will be hanged to-day at 11 o'clock if something very answer to the accusation just read, extraordinary does not take place to prevent it. He has given up all hopes and resigned murder of Mathieu Mathevon, and I himself to the inevitable. He has seen the himself to the inevitable. He has seen the now appeal to God to bear testimony Rev. Mr. Aubrey, and, let us hope, made his to the truth of my assertion." He spoke these peace with his Maker. Since he has concluded that his end has come, he expressed the wish that he might not be disturbed except by those whose absolute duty it was to come near him, and consequently the newspaper men were disappointed. He asked for two cigars yesterday, and got them. He is very temperate in his diet, eating very little, and he, therefore, looks thin and pale. He has given Mr. J. E. Boucher a number of docu-ments written by himself, in which is included his will, which are not to be published till some time after his death, in pamphlet form; but whether it is in the shape of a confession or not, I can't say. As may be supposed, the execution is all the excitement here. The people universally regret the fact. They say that such a thing has never been known in St. Johns before, and they do not wish it now; but, after all, fate is fate and the hanging would, in the nature of things, have to come some time. There are some people here, however, who say they remember having seen men executed for sheep-stealing time and again.

The letter of the Marquis of Lorne, in answer to the petition in favor of Costafrolaz, was courteous, though decided. It said that everything was in the hards of the Minister of Justice, which was, in fact, a refusal. The condemned man at more freely yesterday, slept three hours last night. Within the past twenty-four hours he has altogether become more cheerful and resigned. He asked for another eigar this morning. The Mass was celebrated for him in the Chapel by the Rev. Father Aubrey, and contrary to his usual custom, he paid marked attention to what was going on, and joined in the solemn service, making the responses audibly and firmly. The Grey Nun Sisters attend him regularly, and it is in a measure owing to their efforts his present state of mind is due. He confessed last week and again yesterday, but he made no statement of his guilt or innocence up to this that I know of. The execution is to be private, though not strictly private, for cards of admission have been issued. The local papers, especially the Franco-Canadien, are indignant at the tone of the Montreal press, for after all, it says, the evidence is only circumstantial. He was asked last night if he would like to have either his confessor or two of the Sisters with him until his death, but he kindness. I have not been treated fairly declined, saying he could not think of giving such trouble, but that if some one was placed within call he might like to speak to them.

Two men were therefore put in the corridor

ed in front of the jail. St. John, December 13, 11:15 a.m.—As the hour approached for the execution, the press at the office of the Clerk of the Peace for tickets was very great, and it was with con-siderable difficulty members of the press obtained theirs. As a general rule, it is not pleasant to witness an execution, yet, strange say, there were men who would not hurt a fly, fighting with extended elbows and flashing eye in order to gain access to Mr. Marchand's office and get a ticket. At ten o'clock men began to appear on the roof of the houses overlooking the jail, and the The lips were drawn from off the teeth and Sheriff appeared immediately after in his robes of office-magnificent robes they were, by the way—of light purple trimmed with the finest ermine. The reporters follow the his pulse and pronounced life exacts it was Sheriff into the jail yard, where the scaffold after the fifteen minutes the law enacts it was stares them gloomily in the face, with a black tlag flying over it, flapping loudly and angrily in the breeze. The scaffold, which was erected yesterday, is very simple in constructallotted to the infants who die without receivtion; the platform is seven and a half feet from the ground, and the cross beam from which the unfortunate Costafrolaz was suspended fifteen, a square hole having very last in the expectation that a reprieve been dug underneath to receive the body when it fell from the drop. The drop itself was four feet square, and in order that it might not, as often occurs, catch the body in its descent, a rope was attached to make matters sure. Two of the Grey Nuns stopped with the doomed convict to the last praying and administering comforting consolation, as they always do when death, plague or terrible misfortunes are present. Costafrolaz must have had winning ways with him, as while he and the Sisters were praying during the ten minutes immedipreceding the final, his guardian, Tremblay, was weeping sorrowfully,

and, as a great rule, the turnkeys are not soft-

every one with whom he came in contact.

the man bows. The doors are flying open, and somehow or other the crowd rush in. The Sisters all this time are in the background: the Rev. Fathers, in their sacred ther and remark: "Be not dismayed—God vestments, look indignant at the interrup-The sherift reads his death warrant; he looked at the sheriff, and requested that he be allowed the ten remaining minutes to make his peace with God. The reporters say "certainly," and with-The executioner now enters, and produces the straps to tie his hands; but Costairolaz turns to the Nuns, and requests them to perform the ungracious office. They weep, comply, kneel down, and remain kneeling. The reporters were now admitted by the Sheriff, and the death warrant of Costafrolaz, alias De Mirabel, was read in due form in both the French and English languages by that functionary. When the death warrant I declare innocence of the my words in a hurried manner. Once more was the criminal left alone with his religious advisers

but this time only for a minute, as the moment had arrived which was to usher a human being into eternity. The Sheriff exactly at ten minutes to eleven issued from the cell with a drawn sword flashing in his hand. Next came the convict with two broad leather straps round his waist, his hands tied to his side, a chain between his legs, and a rope round his neck. The two priests, however, intervened between the last named official and the prisoner as much as the rope allowed. The Litany for the dead was still repeated, and the words "Miserere Domine" were mournful to hear as the lugubrious procession debouched in the jail yard. Then it was that Costafrolaz saw the black flag for the first time, and he blinked at it as if it was not to his liking. As an illustration of the character of the man, I may state that, when descending the stairs, He complained that the rope was not adjusted around his neck in such a manner as to utilize it by keeping him warm, and remarked seriously that he might catch cold. He ascended the ten steps that led to the scaffold in the slow manner his situation demanded, and then turned round and faced the crowd in the jail yard. The dramatis persona on the platform were at this time in the following positions :-- Father Aubrey in the centre and a little forward, Sheriff Nolan on the left, Dr. Moreau on the left; the turnkey, weeping, behind him, Father Bisson in rear; an individual, completely enveloped in black, in rear of all, with a rope held firmly in his right hand, and the doomed man himself, the principal character in the tragedy about to be enacted, in the centre of all, and immediately under the drop the rope had been dettly put through the bolt by the man in black while the party were ascending to the scaffold, so that very few noticed it. After a hitch to his shoulder he said to the executioner, "this rope is not tight enough, please fix it properly.' When every one was placed Costafrolaz addressed the spectators in good French, pretty nearly as follows: "Gentlemen, my friends, I am placed in a singular position, I thank you all for what you have done for me and the sympathy you have expressed in my behalf. I thank my counsel, Mr. Guillott, and

from the first, for they took from me the money I needed for my defence. I thank the people of Iberville, and I die in a strange country; I have seen high life in my time, to whom he spoke in the intervals of reading and now I am going to a low life. (This his prayer book before he fell asleep. His conversation was something like this, "The night is wearing on a pace, I think it is now two o'clock; after all we all have to die—Thank God, I am prepared." It is now ten o'clock; and a malarabely crowd has assemble. o'clock and a melancholy crowd has assembl- resumed after a moment : "Gentlemen, these are my last words, " Je suis innocent; God, who knows everything, knows this; I am in-nocent." While the last word was still

I thank the turnkey, Mr. Tremblay, for his

gave way, a queer, indescribable crash was heard and the soul of the murderer Costafrolaz was launched into eternity. A rush was at once made by the crowd of morbid sight-seers in order to get a glance at the miserable corpse under the drop. It was found that death had been instantaneous. the eyes stared in a ghastly fashion, though only half open, while the head of the dead cut down and an inquest was held. After a

post morten examination the body will be-

buried in that part of the Catholic cemetery

trembling on his lips, and before the echo of them died away, the Sheriff gave the signal, the

hangman drew the rope, the trap cave way, a queer, indescribable

ing the Sacrament of Baptism. It seems to your correspondent that Costafrolaz was a hardened villain, who lied to the might come. It is well-known here that he was a Communist and an Atheist, that he murdered a man in France, and that he was in jail at Rome for conspiring affainst the life of Pope Pius IX.

THE P. L. B. F. L. O. L. Mr. Dondiet and His Eloquence - The "Benevolent Ladies" and Their Entertainment-"Behold How These Chris-

tians Love One Another!" The lately established Female Orange Lodge held their first concert Thursday night at the Alexandra Hall, on St. Catherine street. Not being aware of the standard which hearted. His counsel, the priest, and, in fact, the members expect, it is, of course, impossible to determine whether it was a success or scemed to have been won over by his gentle | not, but a slight sketch of the proceedings may serve to interest or amuse our readers.

manners. At 10:45 Costafrolaz sat between the two Sisters, his hands clasped, and with The ball opened, of course, with the " Boyne all the outward evidence of wrapt attention Water," played vigorously, if not very artisticvisible on his attenuated but expressive face. ally by the band of the Orange Young Britons, The jail is a small one, however, and the noise who considering that their sole instruments made by brawling seekers for places often made were four drums and a couple of wheezy him start awhile. Worse still, a crowd got flutes, did not perform their parts worse than on the roofs of the stables overlooking the might be expected. After the cheering had jail, which were plainly visible to the man subsided, the Rev. Mr. Doudiet, having been in his cell. This crowd quarrelled and shouted introduced by the chairman, Mr. Sonne, dein spite of the exhortations and the efforts of livered one of his characteristic orations. The county constables, who promenaded on the speaker stated that since this lodge had been jail walls in vain glorious fashion. Father started, he had received quite a number of started, he had received quite a number of Aubrey and the Rev. Mr. Bisson visited the letters from various other "benevolent ladies" prisoner at 10:30 and administered the last throughout the country, asking directions how rites of the church. When the fatal moment to start similar organizations elsewhere, arrived the scene was an impressive one. The He defended the P. L. B. F. L. O. L. against the hangman was walking up and down in a cell ridicule published in the Post regarding it; adjoining the condemned one enveloped such insinuations as that the members were in a long black gown like that of to walk on the 12th being, the reverend gena Capuchin, and wearing a hood which tleman held, extremely improper. The Speconly partly concealed his face, though he tator also came in for a fair share of abuse, could so arrange it as to conceal the whole for having dared to make fun of the "fifty countenance at pleasure. He is a young man benevolent ladies," but, perhaps, said the of about 25, handsome so far as could be orator, that was only to be expected of a seen, intelligent, and wears a small, fair paper that devoted a column to the abuse of ministers' wives. These references drew forth moustache. In the lobby outside are the reporters and officials, including Sheriff Nolin, loud and prolonged cheering. This associ-who, notwithstanding the novelty of the situ-ation was formed, continued the speaker, to ation, is very calm and polite, in contra- uphold the Orange principles; its members distinction to most of the others, who were to have no tellowship with the works of

effervescing with excitement. In darkness. As for Catholic newspapers, no cell itself the last private words needn't say anything about them. (Cheers.) It was a disgraceful sin for Protestants to hold their peace when Orangemen were abused in the press or otherwise. The Orange Young Britons he advised to go round to every brotion, and the man himself more indignant they ought not to mind though the EVENING Posr was against them. Orangemen would not attack anybody; it was a defensive association, and Catholics who might be loudest in their denunciation of the Order would be the first to apply to them for protection. The speaker concluded by warning his hearers, in a metaphor slightly incomprehensible, to stand fast to their colors, even though the wolves of Rome should be howling at their

doors. If they gave up their faith they would be lost here and hereafter. (Great cheers.) A young lady, whose sex and tender years preclude criticism, then sang a sentimental song of great length, and a youth with red face and hair heavily pomaded, sang a not was read, the convict said: "Mr. Sheriff, in particularly choice ditty entitled "Johnny Dougall's Mule," which was received rapturously. Then there was some "nigger' business, and a dismal absurdity known as stump speech, in which allusion was made to His Worship the Mayor, the editor of the Post and other citizens, who came in of course for hearty hissing. Altogether the affair was very dull, and it must be added, very vulgar, The attendance, which was composed of a few women, apparently servant girls, who may be supposed to represent the " benevolent ladies,' and a number of boys disposed to rowdyism, was not, fortunately, a very critical one.

A Whale's Battle for Life.

A Winale's Battle for Life.

A correspondent of the Panama Star and Herald, writing from Esmeralda, July 2nd, asys:—I beg to report our arrival at this port, not quite six months out from Valparaiso, with three hundred barrels of oil. On May Zth, in latitude 4.40 south, longitude 114.40 west, we lowered our boats for whales. Mr. Martin, our first mate, soon fastened to a large one, which stove his boat slightly, but this was soon killed and brought alongside. In the meantine Mr. Hancock had chased the whales along way off to the leeward, and fastened to an eighty barrel fellow, and got slightly stove in doing so. The whale acted very ugly. At the least noise from the boat, he would rush toward it, lashing the sea with his flukes, and obliging Mr. Hancock to keep at a respectable distance, he being alone at the time, and his boat stove and leaking badly. Every time Mr. Hancock would rush towards the boat. Sometimes he would rush towards the boat. Sometimes he would rush towards the boat. Sometimes he would rush towards the boat, so, turning slowly around, and then all at once down would go the head and up his tail, and the sea would be lashed into foam. In a short time the third mate arrived on the scene of action, and was ordered by the second mate not to fasten to the whale, but to play loose boat, that is, not being encumbered with a line fast to the whale, he could more easily row up to or away from him and watch for a favourable opportunity toshoot the monster with a bomb lance. "In the meantime the ship was running down towards them, and the mate at the masthead reported a boat stove, as Mr. Hancock had set the signal which indicated that fact. Captain Kelly then sent Mr. Martin in the fourth mate's boat and again attacked the whale. No sooner did the monster with a bomb lance. "In the meantime the ship was running down towards them, and the mate as the masthead reported a boat stove, as Mr. Hancock had set the signal which indicated that fact. Captain Kelly then sent Mr. Martin in the fourth mate's boat a near enough. The "Ann Alexander" and "Essex" were both stove and sunk by sperm

The Yearly Food of One Man.

From the army and navy diet scales of France and England, based upon the recognized necessities of large numbers of men in active life, it is inferred that about two and one-fourth pounds avoirdupois of dry food per day are required for each individual; of this about three-fourths are vegetable and the rest animal. At the close of an entire year, the amount is upwards of eight hundred pounds. Enumerating under "water" all the various drinks, its estimated quantity is about fifteen hundreds pounds per annum. The air received by breathing may be taken at eight hundreds pounds. With these figures before us we are able to see how the case stands. The food, water and air which a man receives amount in the aggregate to more than three thousand pounds a year weight. This enormous quantity shows the expenditure of material required for life.

Fireside Sparks. (From Punch).

We are going to war by the Koorum Pass! A better road than the Killum—at all events. Advice to the Gas Companies (easier given than taken) apropos of the Electric Light—"Dont be put out by it."

The Thing is lighting (from Edison, New York to Punch, London, England).—Just discovered a method of lighting a drawing-room by means of the electricity generated by a stick of sealing-wax and a tom-cat. Specifications per mail. Keep private. Sell Gas Shares short.

short.

GLASGOW A B.C.—A was an accommodation Bill. B Bought it. C Cashed it. D Discounted it. E Eyed it. F Forged on it. G Got it. H H'm'd at it. I Indorsed it. J Jouked to let the Jaw gae by it. K Knew it. L Laughed at it. M Misappropriated it. N Negotiated it. O offered it. P Presented it. Q Queried it. R Returned it. S Sued on it. T Took it. U Utilized it. V. Vouched it. W Warranted it. X Expiated on it. Y Z Wisehead fashion, pocketed the profits, and left the bank to settle it.

(From Fun). If you steal but a single plank you take a deal

Lodging-house Keeper (to visitor about to depart): "When shall we see yer down again. sir?" Visitor: "Oh, I'm sure to come down again directly I'm ill." L. H. K.; "Ope we shall see yer soon, then, sir." The old gentleman thought her most unkind.

Our "Judges."—Alderman Carden was a little while ago reported to have said, "he had often felt tempted to pick pockets—to show how easy it could be done." Now Justice Hawkins speaks of burglaries being committed "by lair means." And the Lord Chief Justice says it is wrong "for a man to call a man a liar"—but "it is worse in the case of a woman—because she cannot knock the man down."

(From Judy).

Why are naughty children like stair carpets? Because neither can be kept in order without the rod.

A fair damsel of an inquiring turn of mind writes to Judy to ask if "Saint Mark's Eve is any relation to Adam's?"— Mamma: Look, Regy, at the pretty white cow that gives the nice white milk. Little Boy: And does the pretty brown cow give us the nice brown coffee, ma?

One of our druggists was talking learnedly the other day as he was driving up in the street car about the pharmaceutical profession. An honest husbandman in the next seat couldn't help interrupting with "Jes so, sir, jes so; a farm may suit agal, but how is she to get it?"

A man was earnestly looking in a bunghole of a whisky barrel as it in search of something he could not find. "What are you doing?" asked a bystander. "What, I'm seeking my reputation in the place I lost it," was the mournful reply.

A Danbury boy asked his father the other day what was a philosopher. "A philosopher, my son? Why, a philosopher is a man who reasons." "Is that so?" said the boy, dejectedly. "I thought it was a man that didn't let things bother him." The fathersilently patted his son's head.

CHEERFULNESS.—A Catholic should always be cheerful. He should be peaceful and joyful, no matter what troubles, temptations and discouragements he may have. These are sent to him by a loving Father for his good. They are occasions of merit. They enable him to perfect himself with the help of God's grace to overcome his deprayed nature, to become virtuous, to get ready for the life of Heaven. So nothing should disturb him but sin. His time on earth is short. His trials and afflictions soon pass away, and if they have been borne with submission they will gain for him a crown of life. gain for him a crown of life.

gain for him a crown of life.

GIFTS TO CHILDREN.—Gifts to children should be always of articles which give them something to do. They like these best, and they are real boons also to mothers and nurses. Give the little girl a work box; perhaps it will carry down your name to her children long after your very grave is forgotten. Give the boy a writing-case well stocked, and then send him a letter asking him some question. What a lot of pleasure you will have added at the cost of a postage-stamp! God bless the little children! As the singing birds live on what can scarcely be missed, so these little ones gather up their pleasures from events which we wearily call "bores." You will never bore a child by giving it something to do, though you may easily bore it by talking to it, or even by kissing it.

Most of the monasteries contained literary treasures, the gift of past centuries, and the schools presided over by the clergy were the only places where instruction could be obtained. Although the monks of old were in the habit of scraping off the original writing from ancient documents, and converting manuscripts into the psatteries and rituals, for, as Gibbon says—"Sophocles and Tacitus were compelled to resign the parchment to missals, homilies and the golden legend," and by doing so, without doubt made us lose many valuable works, now only known tous by their titles still we must acknowledge our indebtedness to them for having preserved and placed in safe keeping many precious ancient documents which otherwise would have perished. Most of the monasteries contained literary

perished.

A QUARTER OF AN HOUR BEFORE TIME.—It has been well said that industry is of little avail unless it be seconded by punctuality—a habit which may be acquired with but slight perseverance by anyone. Perhaps these combined qualities were never so exemplified in the career of a public man as in that of the Duke of Wellington. It is said that when on one occasion he was making an appointment to meet a famous engineer early on the morning of the following day, the latter remarked, "I will take care to be punctual at five." To this Wellington replied, with a quiet smile, "Say a quarter to five. I owe all I have achieved to being ready a quarter of an hour before it seemed necessary to be so; and I learned that lesson when I was a boy."

Wending Presents.—Foremost among the gifts of goodwill stand wedding presents. Now, of course the suitability of these must greatly depend on the means and rank of the bride and bridegroom. Still a few general rules may save many awkward mistakes and some heartburnings. Wedding gifts should be of a substantial and permanent character. Those from mutual friends may well take the form of household adornments, pictures of all kinds, pretty china, or ornamental plate. The bride's relatives and special friends may indulge in gifts of dainty napery, and clever domestic contrivances; they are thus, as it were, helping her to enrich the home her bridegroom has called her to and so testifying their appreciation of the match, But the bridegroom's family and connections will do well to avoid this delicate ground. They cannot do better than bestow some personal ornament on the bride. The new home is, so to speak, founded by their son, and it behoves them to give his choice her welcome to it. His eyes are lovingly turned on her; let them decorate her for his gaze, and so incorporate themselves in his spousal love and pride. Never mind whether the gift be a little watch, a lace collar, a slik apron, a pebble brooch, or a diamond necklace, a Mechlin veil, or a golden bracelet. Either will serve well as a token of welcome and sympathy, which shall set a pleasant impress on the young heart when it is peculiarly soft, sensitive, and shrinking. WEDDING PRESENTS .- Foremost among the peculiarly soft, sensitive, and shrinking.

CHINESE THEATRICALS,—The Chinese are very partial to theatricals, but the stage is a very different institution with them from what very partial to theatricals, but the stage is a very different institution with them from what it is in Europe. Such a thing as a theatre, that is a permanent building devoted to histrionic displays, is quite unknown in China, the stage being regarded as disreputable in the last degree, and even prohibited by statute. Women are not allowed to act, boys being brought up to personate them, and men professionals are looked upon as so degraded that they are placed without the pale of the law and rendered incapable of filling office or entering for the literary examinations. The poorest villager would not tolerate the marriage of his daughter to a player. Yet theatricals are a rage, and to satisfy the public appetite troops of strolling players go about the country performing wherever they are wanted, either in temples or on temporary stages ereoted for the occasion. Every temple has a stage ready provided in the principal court as a main feature in its architectural construction, and there is seldom a festival held but that theatricals form an important part of the programme. No charge is made to the public for the show, and it goes on without intermission all day and through a greater part of the night for several days together, the spectators coming and going as they list. Sometimes a city magistrate or other high official gives an entertainment of the kind to a party of friends, the feasting going on in front of an improvised stage, whilst the mob pass in and out at their leisure. The pleces acted are mostly historical, the representations being generally of an extravaganza character, embellished by gorgeous costumes, and supported by the most frightful din in the way of music that can be conceived. Millitary displays and sanguinary battles form a favourite subject of representation, and it is remarkable how successfully these are put on the stage, taking into consideration the limited means and contined space at disposal.

Diphtheria and Its Cure. Mr. P. Lawrence, of West Chazy, N.Y.,

writes as follows to the Plattsburg Republi-Allow me to say a few words of the great-

est importance to the public, through your jour-nal in regard to the terrible disease diphtheria, which is raging with great destruction of lives throughout the country. It has raged here to a fearful extent, quite a large number of cases proving fatal.

There is a family by the name of Light, who moved here from Rochester this season Mrs. Light said to some of the neighbors that previous to moving here she had an attack diphtheria and cured herself by the use kerosene oil as a gargle, swallowing some; but the remedy was so simple that our citizens didn't think anything of it until five of Joseph Jelley's children were taken down with the diphtheria. Their throats became swollen and cankered terribly. Mrs. Jelley sent after her neighbor, Mrs. Milliette, who had lately lost a son by the disease, to ascertain whether it was really diphtheria or not. Mrs. Milliette pronounced

it diphtheria in a very dangerous form. Mrs. Jelley said she would use Mrs. Light's remedy -kerosene oil-which she gave her children as a gargle; also had them swallow some. The children recovered rapidly, and in a few days were out on the street. Another neighbor by the name of Lusia

railroad trackmaster at this place, had three children taken with diphtheria, and cured them with kerosene oil. William Emery had four children taken

down, and gave kerosene oil and they recovered. Robert Gillette was taken with it, and cured himself with kerosene also

John Reynolds, of Ingraham, had a daughter and niece cured by kerosone oil after they were given up for death by the doctor.

George Gillette had three children taken with the same disease very bad, and they were cured with kerosene.

What is most astonishing is that not a single case where they used kerosene oil has proved fatal. The remedy is simple, and certainly cheap, and always at hand in all families throughout the land.

Special Notice.

A CARD .- To all who are suffering from the errors and the indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, Bible House, New AGRICULTURAL.

Hints for Winter Gardens.

Select if possible an east or south window. Our days are short, plants need light, and as we can give them at best only a few hours of light, it is important that there should be as much of brightness and warmeth in it as we can furnish. If an east or south window cannot be had, then a west one is better than

The room should be one where the night temperature does not fall below 400, and not maintained much above 70° by day; also it should be one not usually occupied by the family in the evening, for at night we draw the curtains, stir up the fire, light the lamps or gas, and increase the temperature several degrees above the average of the day. But plants require that when daylight fades the temperature should decline. Night is their time of rest, but they cannot rest if the temperature be as high or higher than it was through the day. The effect is similar to that produced upon a human being by depriving him of his wonted sleep.

Arrangements should be made for giving the plants fresh air whenever practicable The most convenient way is to have the upper window movable; let it down at the top, taking care that the plants do not stand in a draught of cold air, and admitting it in quantity proportioned to the weather outside-when it is cold and frosty, very little or none at all, and more when the weather is moderate.

The leaves of plants need washing in order to remove the dust that gathers on them and fills up the pores. Geraniums and like hairy and soft-leaved plants are best washed by taking them to the sink and syringing them thoroughly through a fine hose. Glossy leaved plants such as camellias require to have the leaves sponged off one by one. In all cases soft and tepid water should be used. The washing should be done often, say once a week.

In watering, use tepid water, and learn the requirements of the plants so as to adapt the amount to their need. An Ethiopian fily will rejoice in water that would kill a

The drainage of the pots should be perfect so that surface water can escape through the hole in the bottom. If the pots stand in saucers, pour off the water that runs into them and not let it soak into them again. Yet this rule, though of very general appli-cation, need not be observed in the case of aquatic plants.

A very common error in window-gardening is that of attempting too much. Too many plants are crowded into the little space at command, so that it is impossible to give each the light and air it should have. Again, plants of too diverse character are brought together. It is no uncommon thing to see tropical plants and those from the temperate zone, if not even Alpine plants, all crowded into the same window, and subjected to the same temperature and treatment. Better far to have one healthy and well-grown plant that will yield its flowers in perfection, than a dozen sickly, feeble, wretched plants, that have no beauty either of leaf or blossom.-Fruit Recorder.

Boys on the Farm,

It is a proud day when the average boy gets on his first pair of boots and trudges to school by the side of an older sister. He does not care any longer to take her hand. The leading strings are cut. But this early ambition to be a man is entirely eclipsed, when he has taken charge of his first pair of steers, and started for the fair. Has he not raised them, broken them to the yoke, taught them to pull and to back, to haw and to gee? They are evidence of his skill in subduing brute muscle. He is going up to the exhibition to display the fruits of his triumph, and, as he hopes, to wear the laurels of victory. He is no longer merely a spectator, but an exhibitor, an entertainer of spectators.-There is a difference of native tastes in boys. Some have a natural aptitude to one calling and some to another, but most men have their callings determined by early circumstances, sometimes by incidents so trivial that they have hardly a place in memory. It is not difficult generally for a father who loves the farm to determine the calling of his children. If he makes it a business of thrift, and provides comfortably for his family, they will respect the calling. If he is discouraged and continually shifting his work, or his home, they will not be very likely to make tillers of the soil. One can hardly begin too early with his boys to incline them to the calling that is to give them bread, and the means of their future usefulness. If the boy is to be a farmer, he must begin to have a personal interest and venture in farming while he is yet a boy. Filial affection, in a happy home, is a very strong motive to industry and fidelity, but it does not shape a boy's plans for life like an investment of his own brains and muscles in his daily work. He should have crops and animals, not only that he can call' his own, but that are his own, to keep, to enjoy, and to sell for his own pleasure and profit. The trusts may be small at first, but they should be absolute, and let him have his own experience of success and failure in managing them. Let him manage poultry, a lamb, a calf, or a colt, and exhibit his own stock at the fairs. We notice with great satisfaction the increasing attention paid to the boys at the fall fairs. Boys did some of the best work at a recent plowing match at one of our fairs, One, a boy of fourteen, held the plow and drove his own team, and made as good a seed bed as his older competitors. These premiums for boy's work are in the right direction; let them be noted in making up the lists for next year.—American Agriculturist for December.

Morse-Schling in Cabul.

They have a curious custom in Cabul in selling a horse. A man wanting to dispose of one is desirous that the horse should not be aware of his wish to part with him, the fear being that, if the beast knew that his master wished to get rid of him, he would take it to heart and lose flesh, and consequently decrease in value. From this strange idea the sale of a horse is carried on in silence, so that the animal may not hear. The two men put their hands under their kummurbands, and the price in rupees is indicated by repeated pressure on the fingers, but not a word is uttered during the bargain. This fanciful delusion seems to ascribe considerable sagacity to the

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CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SUPERIOR COURT,
District of Montreal.

Dame SUSAN A. CLEMENT, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Chillis S. Hrown, of the same place, hotel-keeper, and duly authorized to ester en justice for the province of the water. purposes of this writ, Plaintiff,

The said CHILLIS S. BROWN,

Defendant An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this Court.

Montreal, 18th November, 1878.

GILMAN & HOLTON,

14-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 2089. Dame THARSILE STE. MARIE, of the Parish of St. Hubert, District of Montreal, wife of Frederic Brais, farmer, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice.

AND

FREDERIC BRAIS, of the same place,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the 18th November instant.

Montreal, 18th November, 1878.

ETHIER & PELLETIER,

15-5 Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

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Salary liberal. References required. Application to the Rev. the Parish Priest.
Brockville, November 25th, 1878. 18-3

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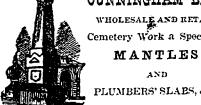
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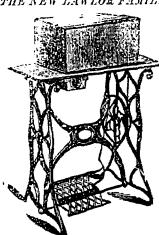
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SMALL-POX. ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE.

A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-PON CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMERY. GREENFIELD, Mass To Major Jno. Lane.

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(From the Commercial Review.) THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.

The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a manufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though denounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both enterprising themselves and the promoters of enterprise in others. When we consider that the preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless, the manufacture would seem to be entitled to a larger share of respectful consideration than it has hitherto received. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent saleability of a few are truly remarkable, with special reference to the following markable, with special reference to the following

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Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of tonics and alternat agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anaemia, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by unskilful arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, yet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind.

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-AT-NAZARETH ASYLUM.

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3—5 lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation St.), each valued at \$450 (1)

4—Another lot of ground, 49 ft. x 132 ft.,
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given by His Grace the Archbishop
of St. Boniface.

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6—A beantiful gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at
100

300

200

valued at 17—150 lots of \$2 each, different articles, valued at 18—200 lots of \$1 each, different articles, valued at.....

600 lots. Amount of the Prizes.\$10,400

NOTICE—All coupons belonging to the Tickets sold in the hands of the Agents, or other parties interested must be returned to the Committee of Management on or before the 15th January, 1879; otherwise all such will be nulled and caucelled, as only such coupons of Tickets actually sold and returned for registration will be placed in the box on the day of drawing of prizes.

CAUTION—Buy your Tickets from the regular Agents, or from some of your personal friends, as prompt returns will then be made and all coupons duly registered.

Tickets, 50c each, or 5 Tickets for \$2.

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A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap. MEILLEUR & CO.'S, 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY.

Interesting Brevities for Beauties. -Very high, narrow back-combs are worn. -Walking shoes have small round box

-Gentlemen's overcoats are given velvet collars.

-Dinner and evening dresses are cut square-necked.

-- The favorite button is the Japanese, in metals of three colors. -The fashionable bridesmaid's dress is

white satin and tulle. -Fancy, basket-woven ribbons are shown for ladies' neck-wear.

-Fashionable walking boots have cloth tops to match the costume.

-Round and flat tooped marish Derbys are worn by young ladies. -Metal buttons for trimming waistcoats of

all kinds are very fashionable. -Plain black silk socks are de rigeurer for wear with patent leather pumps.

-Uncut velvet is a stylish material for ladies' waistcoats, collars and cuffs. Paniers for making full-dress toilets bouffant on the hips are in the market.

Dolman visites and fur lined circulars are the fashionable wraps this season. Bonnets faced with fur and trimmed with

ostrich feathers are worn in Paris. Euglish velvet, with long pile, is the fashionable material for morning jackets.

Scotch plaid ribbons are very fashionable either for hat trimmings or neck wear. Black velvet bands around the neck are

revived for evening full dress occasions. -Jet passementerie and jet and silk fringes are much used in trimming black silk toilets. -Gray camel's hair cloth caps trimmed with bands of fur or feathers are novelties in

children's wear. -Scotch plaid circulars lined with red opera flannel or red silk are stylish garments for school girl's wear.

-Bonnet strings are no longer crossed in the back over the hair or in the zape of the neck by fashionable women.

-Large Alsatian bows of wide black velvet

ribbon are worn as evening head-Iresses with at home reception toilets. -White satin dresses, trimmed with medieval laces, yellow with age, are the most

stylish evening toilets of the evening. -Cloth circulars have heavy cords and tassels fastening the garment in front, knotted loosely and then thrown over the shoul-

-Bias bands of many colored, stripped and plaided clothes are used in trimming cos-tumes de fatigue and simple house dresses of solid colors. -Black silk dresses for house and evening

wear are usually combinations of several materials made into c full, flowing trained skirt, and tight basque attached to the same. -The Directorie bonnet is a leading Parisian novelty. It is high above the forchead, narrow on the sides, the strings cover the ears, tying under the chin, and the trimmings are a mixture of feathers, fur, ribbon and orna-

ments. The whole affair is frightfully ugly,

but it is the rage at the moment in the French capital. -Opera and theatre bonnets of very small size, in the form of toques of white, pearl, and cream felt, are trimmed with white and hale tinted ostrich plumes and tips, a dash of color in the form of some fancy mixed feathers of red and peacock green and blue, or white grebe feathers, and sometimes a

heron's aigrette, but no flowers. Naturalists' Portfolio.

have long been the subject of careful investi- break fast. gation by Dr. Kirk, the well-known Rritish Consul at Zanzibar. His latest report shows that no antidote or efficient means of protecwhen known, may be closely approached with entire safety. It has often been asserted that the tsetse follows large game in their migrations, but Dr. Kirk does not think this

death. is the case. TREES AND RAIN .- In a recent part of the Comptes Rendus is a report upon observations which M. Fautrat has made in French forests to determine the influence of trees on the distribution of rain and moisture. He finds that forests receive more rain than open plains and pines more than open leafy trees. Pines retain more than half of the water that falls upon in them, while leafty trees allowsifty-eight per cent. to reach the ground soon after its deposit. Pines, therefore, furnish the best shield against | cupful of milk and a little salt; turn into a sudden inundations, and the best means for giving freshness and humility to a climate like that of Algiers.

ELE IN HARNESS .- Mr. A. H. Moore's span of elk attracted much attention on the grounds one cup of molasses, one cup of raisins chopped; one egg, half a tenspoonful of soda, one yesterday. Their names are Dexter and Dasher. Dexter weighs 516 pounds and Dasher 500 pounds. They are two years old each, well broke in harness, acd Mr. Moore says, so well trained that women can drive them. They were captured on Rice River, the ham; three sliced salt pork, chopped eight miles south of Fargo, Dakota, when fine, add three eggs well beaten, one-half four or five days old. It is an easy matter for cup sweet cream, one tablespoonful each of them to travel sixteen miles an hour and sage, salt, and pepper. Stir well together, have two men and a buggy, and it is said they can travel one hundred miles as easy as a horse team can fifty. Their antlers are to what the hunters term the velvety stage. - St. Paul's

Seaween Jelly .- The Japanese not only eat seaweed in many forms, but they also largely employ it in their manufactures, and show specimens at the Paris Exhibition. They use is sizing paper, dressing silk, cotton and thread, as well as dyeing. The French now collect the seaweed on their coasts and make thao, and employ it at Rouen on their fine cotton goods and prints. It has been observed that rain or fog (damp) does not effect materials dressed with thao. It also answers well for sizing papers; and the only obstacle to its more extensive use is the cost of production. It yields ten times as much jelly as an equal weight of isinglass, but for the purposes of food that jelly is not quite so pleasant as an animal jelly, such as isinglass, as it does not melt in the mouth, and it contains no nitrogen. It is being tried in France in some of the hospitals, but as yet no official report has been issued.

Of Sir John Anderson, Superintendent of the British exhibition of machinery at Paris, the London News says:—"His inventions, great and small, connected with the machinery of the various factories of the War Department, are to be counted by hundreds. Mr. Edison himself has not been a more prolific inventor, and some of Mr. Anderson's inventions, if they had been patented and employed in private enterprise, would have brought him both fame and fortune. But all the time he was simply a salaried servant in the War Department.

Fireside Sparks.

"I don't like that cat; it's got splinters in its feet," was the excuse of a four-year-old for throwing the kitten away.

The youngster who was sent away from the table just as the pastry came on, went sadly upstairs singing, "Good-bye, sweet tart, good-

Over at the Exposition they are laying up something for a rainy day—not an umbrella but a Paris-haul.

"Keep your patience alive," said an old doctor to a graduating class of students; "dead men pay no bills."

"One is glass in eyes and the other is isinglass." That is the answer-and a very clever one it is; too. What we want now is a conundrum to fit it. They pulled the boots off a man before they

buried him, in Deadwood the other day, causing the local paper to come out in a severe article denouncing " extravagance at funerals." A little girl wanted more buttered toast, but

would make her ill. "Well," said she, "give me anuzzer piece and send for the doctor." A couple of ladies were walking in a ceme-

buried if my life is spared." Said a friend to a bookseller, "The book trade is affected, I suppose by the general depression. What kind of books feel it most?

"Pocket-books," was the laconic reply. When a clergyman remarked that there would be a nave in the new church the society was building, an old lady whispered that, "She knew the party to whom he referred."

Waiter: "Beg pardon, sir, but I think you've made a mistake. This is a halfpenny!"—Old Gent, grandly; "Oh dear no-not at all, not it all! I never give less!" A chronic growler, who lived in a boarding-house, kept the landlady in a state of torment

all through the holidays by always remarking | manure is very injurious. They should have at mealtime "Things are getting tough, I tell A lecturer, addressing a mechanics' institute contended that "art could not improve na-

ture," when one of the audience set the whole assembly in a roar by exclaiming, " Flow would you look without your wig?" "Pon't you find it hard to stand your misfortunes?" asked a gossiping person of an acquaintance. "(1)h, no: it's easy enough to stand my misfortunes; it's what people ask

me about them that's too much for me," was the reply. The late Sir George Rose, the witty lawyers was evertaken by a friend one day, who said to him: "I thought it was you, walking so fast." "Ah, you know the rose by the stock,

mitteeman to the new teacher he was examining for her position, "that A, B, and C is vowels, but wot we wants to know is vy they If a exosquito was as large as a man and had the perceptive faculties multiplied to the same

" We all knowe," said a Cockney school-com

do you?" responded Sir George.

extent he would be a wondrous creation. There may be just one hole the size of a penny in a mosquito bar, but he never fails to find it Rich parvenue, who knows nothing about

you, but commute its sentence to solitary imprisonment for life." "How many people have gone to destruction over those territic Falls!" said a gentleman to a temperance-lecturer at Ningara. A great many more have been destroyed by the little

cask-aids," responded the tectotaller. The cool, bracing air of autumn, weighed down with subtle perfume of languishing flowers, is very nice and cheering in its way, but, at the same time, it isn't a circumstance THE TSETSE FLY .- The habits and distribu- to the zephyr which meanders from the culintion of the dreaded tsetse fly of Eastern Africa ary department to one's bed-room just before

Dr. Wachsmuth, of Berlin, says that if the one-third part of the oil of turpentine is added to chloroform the latter can be administered tion has yet been discovered; but recent ob- as an anaesthetic without the risk usually atservations indicate that the fly haunts distending it. The reason assigned is that the tinctly defined regions, the boundary of which, stimulating properties of the turpentine intercept in a marked manner the pulmonic paralysis, which is sometimes induced by the chloroform, and which is often the cause of

Domestic. Boston Brown Bread .- One quart sour nilk, one cup molasses, two cups rye flour, tour cups Indian meal, two even teaspoonfuls soda. Steam three hours and then bake half an

POTATO PUFF .- Two cupfuls cold mashed

hour in a hot oven.

potatoes, two tablespoonfuls melted butter beaten together till light; beat in two eggs, one buttered dish and bake in a quick oven till well browned. AMBERST PUDDING .- Three cups of flour, one cup of suct chopped fine, one cup of milk.

teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonful of cinnamon, one tenspoonful of cloves; boil or steam three hours. VEAL LOAF.-Three pounds of veal off sage, salt, and pepper. Stir well together, and bake one and a half hours. Best when

cold CHICKEN SALAD.—Take the meat of a boiled chicken, mince and add an equal quantity of chopped celery, prepare the following dressing and pour over it. Yolks of two hard boiled eggs, two teaspoonfuls of mustard, two of salt. a little pepper; yolk of a raw egg and a little sugar, one pint of cream, and

vinegar to taste. YEAST THAT WILL KEEP A MONTH .- OBE quart of water in porcelain kettle, six good sized potatoes grated raw and stirred in the boiling water, then add half a cup each of salt and sugar and the water in which a handful of hops has been steeped. Remove from the fire and when cold add half a cup of yeast. Use a large spoonful to a loaf.

FRIED OYSTERS.—Take large oysters drained vell. Roll some crackers fine, season them with pepper and salt. Have ready some boiling lard and some beaten eggs. Dip the oysters first in the cracker then in the egg, and then into the cracker again; drop them in the hot lard; let them brown, and skim out in a colander to drain. Should be served

If I have written and spoken against the opportuneness of the definition as to the dectrine which teaches the Papal Infallibility. I have always professed it, not only in my heart, but in those of my writings concerning which the Holy Father has sent me the most affectionate letters.—Bishop Dupanloup.

If I were to meet a priest and an angel I should salute the priest first. The angel is the friend of God; but the priest holds His place. St. Theresa kissed the ground where a priest had passed. When you see a priest you should think." There is he who made me a child of God, and opened Heaven to me by holy Baptism."—Oure AMERICAN OPINION OF THE HANLAN

The reasons for this new deal are thus stated

Canadian Sharpness Looking Up. Hanlan is said to have changed owners

in the Spirit of the Times :- " Edward Hanlan was in the spring of 1878 a first-class sculler. He might not have been able to beat, but he could certainly easily outrow any other man, and, unless interrupted by sickness or accident, his season's work could not help being a series of successes. A handful of shrewd speculators organized the Hanlan Club, with a membership roll, including the usual number of reputable citizens. But the real club consisted only of the half dozen betting men who worked the pools at every regatta. He rowed according to their instructions, kept behind at certain stages, pulled fast or slow as he was told to do, kept his mouth shut and proved a faithful servant; and having as nearly a sure thing as can happen in sporting matters, they won amounts whose total is enormous. One of his backers has beasted that Hanlan has at different times been inwas told that she'd had enough, and that more structed to stay behind for a certain portion of the race to help the betting; that he has been directed to win by only a certain distance, and when, on one occasion, he started tery, when one of them pointed to a lovely vale and said: "That's the spot where I hope to be sent up the course, and Hanlan signalled to hold back; that a match made for \$2.000 was advertised as for \$5,000, to give it a fictitious importance; and that on the Kenebecasis the turning buoy was secretly moved half a mile up stream for the purpose of robbing those who had bet on time." On this the New York San remarks: "After all, Courtney may be a white lamb compared with these doubledeck Canadians."

Roses in Winter. To grow and bloom roses in the winter they must be planted in clean pots, with good rich soil mellow and friable. That made from old decomposed sods, mixed with old and thoroughly rotted manure, is best: fresh regular heat and moderate moisture. The temperature may range from 40 to 50 deg. at night, and from 60 to 70 deg. in the day time. The plants should have plenty of sunshine, the early morning sun being the most desirable; they should be sprinkled frequently with blood-warm water. The leaves should be clean and bright, since dust is injurious to the health of roses. If troubled with earth worms water occasionally with weak lime water. Mildow may be destroyed by dusting plants with flour of sulphur. Green fly may be treated with a sprinkling of tea, made by steeping tobacco or tobacco stems in boiling water, allowing it to cool before using. Tea roses are best for blooming in winter.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. Lord Dufferin's Inaugural Address at the Annual Meeting-The Great North-

west of Canada. Toronto, December 11 .- A special by cable to the Mail says:—The annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held last evening at the Society's rooms, Saville Row, Burlington Gardens, when the Earl of Dafferin, the new President, delivered his inaugural address. His Lordship was supported by Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B., D. C. L., the retiring President, Mr. C. R. Markham, C. B., painting, to an artist: "How shall I hang this the Secretary, Lord Arthur Russell, M. P., the picture?" Artist: "I wouldn't hang it if I were | Foreign Secretary, and other distinguished Foreign Secretary, and other distinguished members of the Society. As an appropriate compliment to His Lordship's early travels in 'high latitudes," the evening was devoted to the subject of Arctic exploration. In his inaugural address the new President gave an eloquent and interesting account of his recent travels in the Great Northwest, with a glowing description of the prospects of that vast territory in connection with the future of the Dominion of Canada. Papers were also read on the Swedish Arctic expedition under Prof. Nordenskjold and the recent Dutch expedition to the Polar regions.

Railroad Larnings. -The officers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway are indignant at the report that the company is about to break the lease of the Morris and Essex road, and say that if such a movement is to be made it is a stock jobbing operation; that, although the lease is in one way a heavy burden on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, it is valuable in other respects, and that, if it were not, they would stand by it as firmly as if it added to rather than diminished the income

of the company. -The earning of 25 Western railroads in November show an increase of \$187,406 over last year. The increase is most noticeable in Wabash, Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, the main line of the Illinois Central, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, Denver and Rio Grande, Chicago and Alton, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the proprietary roads of the Chicago and Northwestern. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the two Canada roads, Grand Trunk and Great Western, show a marked falling off. Turning to the gross earnings of the same roads for the eleven months of the calendar year, the showing is, on the whole, a very satisfactory one; the increase, compared with the business for the corresponding period last year, being not far

from \$3,500,000.

More Indian Troubles. Another Indian outbreak is threatened, rascally white men being, as usual in such cases, the cause. Ponies have been disappearing from agencies, and the Indian owners, like mose other people who suffer loss through thieves, naturally want to kill somebody. Finally, two Texan horse thieves, who were meandering southward with a drove of ponies, were noticed, suspected, stopped and finally arrested in a manner which reflected great credit upon their capture, and the horses proved to have been stolen from the already much abused Red Cloud band. The stockmen between Omaha and the agencies, alarmed at the possibilities of retaliation by the Indians, have signed an agreement not to buy stolen ponies, and to spare no effort to bring the matter before Congress and the State Legisla-ture for action. But what satisfaction is there in this for a man whose horse has been stolen? What is needed is a prompt trial of the thieves and the imposition of such punishment as shall satisfy the Indians that the government means to protect them in their property rights. It is a great pity that such scoundrels cannot be tried by judge and jury drawn from among the sufferers themselves. The redskins in the Indian Territory try horse theives with the result that such trials have become extremely rare of late years. New York Hetald.

Wet pepper throws off great quantities of carbonic acid gas. Five sailors recently lost their lives in the hold of an English vessel loaded with pepper, a part of which had been wet with rain.

Sir Edward Thornton's daughters combine health and amusement by playing lawn-tennis on pleasant afternoons on the grounds of the British Legation in Washington. They brought the paraphernalia of the game from England.

old a horse.

. Scientific.

Practical chemistry is wisely directing its attention to certain fertile causes of discuses, with a view to their ultimate removal. It has already determined that a great many mysterious cases of illness, among physically weak persons especially, are due to the diffusion of carbonate of lead, common white paint, and of will be ten years. In the militin the term will be ten years. the arsenical or antimonial coloring matter of paint and wall paper in the atmosphere. Dress stuffs are often charged with poison. Even green Venetian blinds have been found to send clouds of arsenical dust into a house when the paint on them is dry and when they are thrown up violently.

The electric light is at present produced by two different methods. The first, which is the most generally known, consists in employing two carbon electrodes, between the extremities of which is formed a luminous ray, known as the voltaic arc. The second and less known method consists in the interposition between two carbon conductors of a carbon between two carbon conductors of a carbon under orders to embark on Monday next for tremities of which is formed a luminous ray, between two carbon conductors of a carbon rod of much smaller section. In this case, instead of a vapor-like are or ray of flame, the rod itself becomes incandescent. A third mode of illumination by electricity is by mode of illumination by electricity is by means of what are known as Geissler tubes.

The Act of Parliament for the abolition of but the light thus obtained is so feeble as to be unsuitable for practical use.

The Telephone.—A satisfactory trial of Mr. Edison's carbon telephone has been made be-115 miles, the wire used running alongside gradually being absorbed, many others. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that the weather many bed and the fact that the fact tha could exchange business telephonically upon a circuit that was being worked 'quadruplex' without disturbing the latter.' The same authority states that the carbon telephone has been tried with success over a wire 720 miles in length. Mr. Edison, not content with the achievements just indicated has lately made a new and improved receiver to his instrument, of which, he says, in a recent letter to Colonel Gourond, that by its means " Batchalor" (one of Mr. Edison's assistants) "heard a whisper last night lifteen feet away from the receiver, and ordinary conversation comes out almost as loud as originally spoken."

Mr. Edison's "Spanetrophone."

We remember meeting Mr. Edison, some years ago, when he was most deeply absorbed in his experiments relating to the conductibility of sound through various mediums, and had a long and interesting conversation with him on that subject. We conversed upon the well-known fact that the same medium of transmission has different properties at different times. We both cited instances in which a man, forty-three years old, though using his utmost strength of lungs and voice could not shout lond enough at half-past six in the morning to awaken a boy nine years old, fast on the other side of a tath and plaster partition, while at eleven o'clock that night the same boy would hear a low whistle in the street, through three doors and two flights of stairs, and would spring instantly out of a sound sleep in response to it. It was a belief of Mr. Edison's at that time that sound could be made to travel as rapidly as feeling, and, to test the matter, he had invented a delicate machine called the spanctrophone, which he was just about trying when we met him. We were greatly interested in the nachine, and readily agreed to assist in the experiment. By the aid o'f Mr. Edison and a small coin we enticed into the laboratory a boy about seven years old. After many times reassuring him, and promising him solemnly that he would not be hurt, we got the machine attached to him, and promising him solemnly that he would not be hurt, we got the machine attached to him, and promising him solemnly that he would not be hurt, we got the machine attached to him, and promising him solemnly that he would not be hurt, we got the machine attached to him, and promising him solemnly that he would not be hurt, we got the machine attached to him, and promising him solemnly that he would not be hurt, and the great inventor. Mr. Edison raised his hand. A biercing how! rent the air, followed by a sharp concussion like the snapping of a musket cap. And, when we examined the dal plate of the machine, infallible science proudly demonstrated that the boy howle ed that the boy howled sixty-eight seconds before he was slapped. The boy went down stairs in three strides, with an injured look upon his fearful face. Mr. Edison threw the machine out of the window after the urchin, and we felt that it was no time to intrude upon the sorrows of a great soul writhing under a humiliating sense of failure. We have never met Mr. Edison since, but we have always thought he didn't know much about boys, or he would know how utterly unreliable the best of them would be scientific for an experiment.

Beath of English Kings.

William the Conqueror died from enormous fat, from drink, and from the violence of his passions. William Rufus died the death of the poor

stags which he hunted.

Henry I. died of gluttony.

Henry II. died of a broken heart, occasioned by the bad conduct of his children. Richrd Cour de Lion, like the animal from

which his heart was named, died by an arrow

John died, nobody knows how; but it is said from chagrin, which, we suppose, is another term for a dose of hellebore.

Henry III, is said to have died a "natural

Edward I. is also said to have died of a " natural sickness "-a rickness which would

puzzle all the college physicians to denomi-Edward II, was barbarously and indecently

murdered by ruffians employed by his own wife and her paramour. Edward III. died of dotage, and Richard II.

of starvation, the very reverse of George IV. Henry IV. is said to have died of "fits caused by uneasiness," and uneasiness in palaces in those times was a very common complaint.

Henry V. is said to have died of a "painful affliction, prematurely." This is a courtly term for getting rid of a King.

Henry VI. died in prison, by means known

then only to his jailer, and now only known in Heaven. Edward V. was strangled in the Tower by

his uncle, Richard III. Richard III. was killed in battle. Henry VII, wasted away, as a miser ought

Hentry VIII. died of carbuncles, fat and

Edward VI, died of a decline.

Queen Mary is said to have died of a broken

Old Queen Bess is said to have died of

meiancholy, from having sacrificed Essex to self. Nothing can be said in favor of it which James I. died of drinking and the effects of

Charles I. died on the scaffold.

Charles II. died suddenly-it is said of

William III. died of consumptive habits of body and from the stumbling of his horse. Queen Anne died from dropsy.

George I. died from drunkenness, which his physicians politely called an apopletic fit.

visitation of God.

Military News. MILITARY SERVICE IN GREECE.-The Prussian

military system will be introduced in the army of Greece on the 1st of January, 1880.

The Duke of Connaught, commanding the First Battalion of the Rifle Brigade at Woolwich, handed over his charge on Monday to Lord Clinton, having been granted leave until the middle of December. His Royal Highness has proceeded to Berlin, and will remain there about three weeks.

Officers at the Chatham garrison are invited to volunteer to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope in charge of reinforcements. Some few officers of the Royal Artillery have already the Cape.

GENTLEMEN AT ARMS.—Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honorable Corps of Gentlemen army purchase has enabled Lieutenant Sir William Topham, Knight, to retire, receiving the amount he gave for the appointment, some £9,000. The minor appointments in tween London and Norwich, a distance of over the corps are worth some £1,200, and are

It is believed that unless the Eastern fact that the weather was bad, and the induc- horizon brightens up considerably the Governtion was easily carried on According to a frecent work by Mr. Prescott, the chief electrication was the control of the control cian of the Western Union Telegraph Company | the strength of the army at home, and unless of America, the carbon telephone has been the First Reserve is called out it will be insuccessfully used when included in a Morse possible to maintain the First Army Corps at possible to maintain the First Army Corps at circuit:" and further. "that several stations its full strength, ready in case of need for immediate embarkation for foreign service.

A New Projection.-A simple contrivance for converting common shells into incendiary projectiles has been successfully tried at the Woolwich proof butts. The shell is charged with pieces of port-fire or star-composition rod, each piece about three inches in length, and gunpowder is then poured in to fill up the interstices and form the bursting charge. On being fired into a building or into the midst of an ammunition train, the charge is ignited by a time fuse or percussion fuse, and the shell not only bursts into a hundred fragments, scattered in all directions, but distributes more than a hundred flaming port-fires, each burning fiercely for sufficient time to ignite any inflammable object with which it may come into contact. The ordinary fieldgun projectiles have been used in this way as well as the high-flying shells of the 6-3-inch howitzer, and both have answered well.

The two officers who have fallen in the attack upon Ali Musjid belonged to the 27th Bengal Native Infantry, a Punjaub regiment stationed at Nowshera before the commencement of the present war. Major Henry Holwell Birch had only recently obtained command of the 27th in succession to Brigadier-General Doran, C.B. He had over twenty years' service, and had served as a volunteer throughout the memorable defence of the Lucknow residency in 1857, subsequently taking part in the occupation of the Alumbagh, and in the siege and capture of Lucknow, when he was employed as an assistant field engineer. Major Birch has, we regret to state, left a wife and several children. Lieutenant Thomas Otho Fitzgerald who fell at the same time as his commanding officer, had been in the service since November, 1869, and was for several years a subaltern in the 2nd battalion 19th foot. He afterwards qualified for the Bengal Staff Corps, and had been attached to the 27th Native Infantry as wing officer and quartermaster since June, 1875.

AN INCHEST IN THE AFGHAN WAR,-A picturesque touch is given to the capture of Alimusjid by an incident narrated in one of the special telegrams. As it grew dark on Thursday afternoon the result on the fort was postponed. While the staff were next morning peering through the early mist preparatory to a renewal of the attack, they saw a solitary horseman advancing towards them. "It was young Chisholm of the Lancers," who had gone on a reconnaissance by himself, and found the fort abandoned! Full of the impetuosity of the English youth, he could not wait for orders. Carrying his life in his hand, he had gone to have a look at the fort and the enemy. The story recalls some of the incidents of the Peninsular war. It is

to suppose that the notice was an attempt to introduce the fashion of wearing low-necked dresses in the Dominion, as that fashion has long prevailed in fashionable circles in this country. We quite concur in all that has been said in condemnation of the fashion itwould commend itself to the plain, practical common sense of our own people.

Milk in sealed glass jars, after the "Arcy Farm" method, has been sold in New York for some time. The price is twenty cents per quart jar, and as it insures just as pure milk as the cow can give, the plan suits wealthy customers very well, while it is said to be quite remunerative to the Farm supply-George II. died of rupture of the heart, ing it. The glass jars or any nice packages which the periodicals of that day termed a not only are an assurance of the purity of the contents but when such pains are taken in George, III. died as he had lived a mad the marketing the buyer may be reasonably man. Throughout life he was at least a con- sure of good feed, proper care and neatness at sistent monarch.

the farm. Such efforts always pay, under proper management in product on and

FINANOIAL.

MONTREAL, December 17, 1878. The following were to-day's transactions—Morning Board:—67-shares Bank Montreal at 140; 29 do Merchants' Bank at 81; 29 do Bank of Commerce at 161; 20 do Montreal City Gas Co. at 10); 50 do Montreal Tolegraph Co. at 109; 10 do Richelleu Co. at 49.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 17, 1.30 r. M.—Stocks irregular; Delaware & Hudson, 37; Telegraph, 94; American Express, 47; Northwestern, 47; Northwestern, 67; Rock Island, 118; St. Paul, 55; St. Paul preferred, 73; Eric, 18; St. Jo, 13; St. Jo preferred, 35; Illinols Central, 77; Lake Shore, 69; Michigan Central, 77; Cake Shore, 69; Michigan Central, 69; Wabash, 21; Union Pacific, 67; Gold, 100, 2 Gold, 100. p

COMMERCIAL.

The flour market is doing but little, and it is expected that the present stagnation will last until the middle of next February. The stock in store to-day is over 46,000 barrels, an increase of over 5,000 barrels since the beginning of the month. The following is a statement of the quantity of flour inspected at Montreal for the last week:—

SL	week:-	Brls.
	Superior Extra. Extra Superfine. Spring Extra. Rejected.	178 301 846
	Total	1,351

FLOUR.—Market continues inactive. Sales are only of a local character and consist of broken lots of Spring Extra and Medium Bakers' at quotations.

Receipts per Grand Trunk Railway 600 barrels. Corn Exchange Report.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago Mitrees.

Chicago, December 17.—Wheat—Recoipts, 115,000 bushels; slipments, 105,000 bushels; slipments, 105,000 bushels; slipments, 140,000 bushels; slipments, 140,000 bushels; slipments, 140,000 bushels; slipments, 140,000 bushels; slipe for January; 37.72] for February. Pork, \$7.82] for January; \$7.72] for February. Lard, \$5.50 for January; \$5.60 for February.

New York Markets. NEW YORK, December 17.—Cotton dull at \$15-16c.

8 la-16e.
Flour slightly in buyers' favor; receipts, 16,000 barrels; sates, 14,000 barrels.
Rye-flour quiet and unchanged.
Wheat slightly in buyers' favor; receipts, 188,-000 bushels; sates, 24,000 bushels No. 2 Red, for January, at 8]c.
Rye quiet.
Corn quiet; receipts, 25,000 bushels; sales, 35,000 bushels.
Barley quiet.
Oats steady; receipts, 7,000 bushels; sales, 30,000 bushels, at 30c to 35c for mixed Western and State, and 32c to 35c for white do.
Pork quiet and unchanged.
Lard dull.
Cheese 3c to 9c.

Tara dun. Cheese Se to Se. Petroleum—Crude, 73c to 83c; Refined, 83c. Chicago Hog Market.

Chicago, December 17.—Hors—Recelpts, 29,500; light, \$2.50 to 2.60; mixed packers', \$2.50 to 2.85; heavy shipping, \$2.65 to 2.90.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

The late arrivals of cattle at this market have been of an inferior quality. Sales were consequently slow and without profit to the owner. In fact traders seem to wait, expecting the advent of a superior stock the end of this week for Xmas purposes. The Quebec butchers are ahead to-day in buying up cattle at from 5c to 6c per lb. Good common steers sell at from ac to 5c per lb; Fat cows at from 3c to 4c; Lean and inferior from 2c to 5c per lb. Mr. Tozer, of Quebec, Mr. Knox, of Oshawa, Mr. Rogers, of Toronto, were among the principal buyers of cattle, at an average price of 5c the pound.

The Viger Cattle Market

The Viger Cattle Market The Viger Cattle Market
has been but poorly patronized of late owing to
the severity of the weather. About 130 head of
small cattle were offered for safe, the greater
part being sold at from \$7.00 to 20.00 each. Severallarge and good steers and heiters were on
hand from the United States, and presented a
prime appearance. The owners of these cattle,
Messrs, Hopper and Benallack, are shipping 100
head of very choice western cattle on the steamship "Brooklyn," which sails from Portland to
Liverpool next Saturday. This firm is doing a
large business in this respect and with great
profit.

The Hog Market.

Chleago as usual supplies this article. Prices are, however, declining, being from \$5.50 to 3.75 per 110 lbs. Dressed hogs, by ear lots, at from \$4.00 to 4.75 per 100 lbs.

Prize Cattle in Montreal.

About a dozen prize cattle from Chicago stood in Victoria square this afternoon. They are splendid beasts, and four of them are to be shipped to the United Kingdom for schibition there. They are expected, with what truth it is hard to say, to beat anything in that region in the line of stock. They belong to Messrs. Hopper & Benalinek, of Bleury street. These gentlemen possess 113 of the same sort, the pick of the herds of the West.

GO TO S. CARSLEY'S

GO TO S. CARSLEY'S

For yeard quality of Camel's Hair, in all the newest shades, at 38c per yard.

GO TO S. CARSLEY'S

City Retail Markets.

The present snow has added materially to the attendance of our country farmers, and this morning innumerable sleighs were to be seen, loaded up to the top with produce and provisions

of all kinds. of all kinds.

VEGETABLES—Were poorly supplied but in good demand, at about the same prices as last market. Potatoes from 75c to \$1.50 per bag. Cabbages, 20c per dozen. Carrots, parsnips and tur-

12c do.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—A plentiful supply of ment
on hand, but small call. Dressed hogs in car lots
at \$1 to 4.75; pork, 5c to 7c per pound; beef, 4c
per pound, by the quarter; mutton, the same.
EGGS—Are plentiful, and sell at from 22c to
7c the degen EGGS—Are plenthut, and sen at from 220 to 27c the dozen.

Grain.—The supply is good, and prices without fluctuations. Oats, 75c to 80c per bag; peas, 75c to 85c per bushel; beans, \$1.20 to 1.00 per bushel.

MAPLE SUGAR—Sells at 8c the pound. A good quantity has been shipred of late for the old country.

country.

MESS PORK—At from \$11.00 to 12.00 the barrel.

LARD—At from Sc to 10 per pound.

THE HAYMARKET.—The present supply equals the demand, about one inudred and lifty londs. Hay sells at from \$3.00 to 10.00 per 100 bundles of 15 pounds. Straw sells at from \$4.50 to 7.00 per 100 bundles of 12 pounds.

Immense quantities of crystal-coloured head embroideries appear on the handsomest imported evening and full-dress toilets.

From January, 1876, till May last, twenty-three dead bodies have been cremated in the city of Milan, one of them that of a woman. Four bodies, ascertained to be of the weight of 63, 62 41, and 59 kilogrammes, have yielded ashes to the weight of between two and three kilogrammes. A kilogramme is about two and one-lifth pounds.

Effects of Old Age.-When a horse is twenty years old, he may be expected to show the effects of old age. These frequently appear in weakness of the bladder, and incontinence of urine, as well as in weakness of the loins; due often to partial failure of the nervous system proceeding from the spinal cord. Relief may perhaps be found in applying mustard to the loins, or between the thighs below the tail. Two grains of cantharides may be given once a day for a few

DEATHS. HODSON—At Mount Royal Vale, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Hodson, aged 78 years. Southampton (England), Buffalo and St. Louis, U. S. papers please copy.

days. Do not expect permanent relief in so

U. S. papers please copy.

SWEENEY—On the 12th instant, Bernard Sweeney, a native of the County Donegal, Ireand, aged 32 years.

HAYES—On the 13th inst., Mary Hayes, late of West Raudolph, Vt., aged 17 years.

MURPHY—On the 13th inst., John Patrick, youngest son of Wm. Murphy, aged 1 year and 10 months.

AUGE—In this city, on the 12th inst., at the age of 9 months and 17 days, Mary Emma Elizabeth, daughter of Ulivier Auge, Esq., advocate.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED-A Male Teacher, with certificate and good references, to take charge of a separate school. Apply to Father Spratt, Wolfe Island, Ont., and state terms.

WANTED—A Catholic Teacher, for S. S. No.
4. Alfred, Ont., holding a Third-Class
Certificate for Ontario, and capable of teaching
the French language. Apply, stating salary required, to the undersigned Trustrees.

THOMAS DONEGAN,
FRANCIS BRADY,
ALEX, KENNEDY,
MONTEHELLO, December 18th, 1878.

18-1

WEEKLY TEST.

Increase..... 421

CARSLEY'S DRESSES.

LIST OF NEW DRESS GOODS.

Good useful Worsted Serge Homespuns for Hije per yard.
Good quality of Empress Cloth, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 16c per yard.
Very good quality of new Russell Cord, in all
the newest shades, to be sold at 15c per yard,
Splendid line of new Snowfake, in all the
newest shades, to be sold at 20c, per yard.

GO TO S. CARSLEYS

For good quality of Scotch Homespun, in all the newest shades, at $22c\,$ per yard.

GO TO S. CARSLEY'S For very good all-wool Empress Cloth, in all the newest shades, at 25e per yard.

GO TO S. CARSLEY'S

For Extra good quality of all-wool German Cashmere, in all the newest shades, at sie per yard.

GO TO S. CARSLEY'S For French Tweed, in all the newest shades, at

GO TO S. CARSLEY'S For German Tweed, in all the newest shades at

GOTOS. CARSLEYS

For all-wool Worsted Serges, in all the newest shades, at 35e per yard. GO TO S. CARSLEY'S

For Silken Shower Cloth, in all the newest shades, at 38c per yard.

GO TO S. CARSLEY'S

For good useful Homespun Serges, in all the newest shades, at 17c per yard.

GO TO S. CARSLEY'S

For very good Imperial Serges, in all the newest shades, at 29c per yard.

S. CARSLEY, 393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

CONVENT

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, Williamstown, (near Lancaster), C.W.

The System of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind or useful and ornamental Needle-Work.

Scholastic year, ten months, (payable quarterly in advance.)

TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English. \$6,00
Music and Use of instrument. 200
Drawing and Painting. 1.00
Bed and Bedding. 1.00
Washing, &c. 1.00
No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation.

Uniform; Black and Plain. The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June. 17-2

Italian Warehouse. T. CARLI,



SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI, 66 Notre Dame Street,

Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street.

Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in his name, and that in his Store will always be found the best assortment of Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Ornaments, Rosettes, Cornices' and all executed at the shortest notice.

Statues made with Cement on which the temperature has no effect.

PRICES MODERATE. A visit is respectfully solicited.

MAUDLIN PHILOSOPHY

THIS TIME.

BUSINESS! BUSINESS! BUSINESS!

Read the following.

YEA! READ! Hosiery-Lamba' Wool.

Fine French L. W. Hose for Children.

"L. W. Fancy Hose, for Children,
Fine Scotch L. W. Hose, for Children, in all
colors, of all sizes, and at all prices.
Fine Canadian L. W. Hose, in all sizes—Silver
Grey, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Oxford,
Black and White.

These Hose are seamless, perfectly free from lumps and warranted fast colors. Fine Canadian half-hose, beautifully made warranted perfectly free from seams and lumps, light, medium and heavy makes ranging from 20c per pair.

rial Lot home-kuit half-hose, or Gentlemen's Socks, for 25c per pair.

Underclothing.

Men's Wear.

Shirts and Drawers, heavy make, 40c each better makes ranging in price as follows 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1 each. Our \$1 Shirts and Drawers are of superior make.

Shirts and Drawers, Scotch make. Fine Lambs' Wool. Every piece warranted—ranging in price from \$1.25 to \$3.50 each.

Blankets,

in White and Grey, from \$1 to \$10 per pair,

Underclothing,

Children's Shirts and Drawers, in two qualities all sizes, ranging in price from 50c to \$1.50 Children's Dresses for Boys or Girls—or Shirts and Drawers in one piece—made of the finest Lambs' Wool, seamless and fine fin-ish, all sizes. These goods are going fast. Ladies' L. W. Vests and Drawers in Shetland colors, very much liked, the make, 14 and 18 guage goods, ranging in price from \$1.50

Ladies' L. W. Dresses, in Shetland colors, three sizes, splendid goods, best in the country.

Merino Goods.

Merino Hose. Merino half Hose. Merino Pants and Vests, Gents. Merino Pants and Vests, Ladies. Merino Goods in great variety.

Gloves.

An exquisite assortment of lined Kid Gloves and Mits.

图式 Examine the Stock at once. 最近

A large Stock of Cloth Gloves. A large assortment of Knitted and Crochet Mits for school boys, just the thing, 20c to 35e per patr. The finest Stock of Kid Gloves in the city, all

12. GO TO 15.5.

CHEAPSIDE

KID GLOVES. Small Wares.

Plus, 3c per paper, Needles, Tapes, Braids, Trimmings, Tassels, Knitting Cotton, Crochet Cotton, Fringe, Silk and Worsted, Buttons of all kinds, a fine assortment of Dress Buttons, Whalebone, Buckles, Safety-pins, Elastie, Cable Cords

Carpet Binding, Hooks and Eyes, Prussian Bindings.—In short.

all needful little things which legitimately be long to a small ware department.

Haberdashery. Ladies, Collars and Cuffs, plain linen. do. Fancy do. 100. do. do. All new styles. 1)0. do. Gents' Collars and Cuffs, all the best qualities, newest styles, and finest makes.

Ladies' and Gents' Ties and Scaris, do. Handkerchiefs. Do. Linen-Hem-stitch, fancy borders, plain borders, hemmed.

Silk-in endless variety of color and endless range of price. Gents' Braces.

Ladies' Skirt Lifters. Corsets, In all the useful and popular makes, from 50c

formerly sold at \$1 to \$2 per pair.

A Job Lot of Corsets. from \$1.25 to \$4, are reduced to \$1 per pair.

Tir Call early before the assortment of size is broken.

COATINGS, in all styles,

MANTLES

WATERPROOFS,

Curtains in Lace and Muslin, from 75c per pair to \$10 per pair. MANTLE CLOTHS,

Dress Goods.

TROWSERINGS, in all styles, VESTINGS, in all styles, TWEEDS, the latest and best. TAILORING DEPARTMENT Up-stairs

> Fit, Style and Finish Warranted. GO TO

CHEAPSIDE, TAILORING.

Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

All useful Yarns at CHEAPSIDE. At the best prices.

Go to CHEAPSIDE for YARNS. 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

A. A. MURPHY.

ESTABLISHED 1819.)

Country People!

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