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VOL. XXIV.

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THE IRISH LEGEND OF

DONNELL,

THE NORMAN DE BORGOS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL TALE. BY ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

With Sir Coll M'Donnell came some officers of rank, who were all present, and whom he introduced to their common host with the same ceremony as himself. "I," said he, "ought rather to receive my orders from some of these gentlemen, who have measured swords with the enemy in many a well-tried field, but for me, as the saying is, I am only a greenhorn, never having been farther engaged than in a few skirmishes."

"As you say you are but a beginner in the art of war," said Sir Henry O'Neill, "I dare say you are not so in the exercise of the ballroom; the ladies have almost danced us down to-night, and I shall consider it a favor if you assist me in supporting our cause.

"What I can do," said he, "shall be gladly contributed, and I should be unwilling to assist in any cause wherein the sex are to be opposed, only that on such opposition much of our happiness depends. And now, when I do purpose to enlist under your banner, can you assure me that one of your refined young ladies will venture to take as a partner a wild Highland laddie from amang the heather, wha has been aftner a partner to gour cocks and moor hens, than to sic fine ladies; and I can tell you that I can leap burns and climb bracs meikle better than dance, but what I can is at your

service." M'Donnell spoke what we call broken Scotch, and such a dialect to any person accustomed to it is by no means unpleasing. "Will you have the goodness," said he to O'Neill, "to choose me a partner?"

"I would be extremely sorry," said the latter, "to take that privilege out of your hand. Recollect you are in Ireland, the country of hospitality and freedom, if I don't say too much, and we, as Irishmen, give you leave to choose for yourself, and at the same time, pledge ourselves that whatsoever your choice is, no one present shall be offended. I must also inform you that we, on going to the Scottish shore, shall claim the same prerogative."

"You are very kind," said M'Donnell, "and I find no more courtesy when present in your country than what I have often been informed."

"But," said O'Neill, "I am hardly doing whom you have not seen yet, and in order that you may have them all before your eyes, previous to your making a choice, I shall ask them in."

It was not long after this, when Sir Henry John O'Neill entered, leading in his left hand his sister Rose, and in his right Aveline M'-Quillan. "Behold," said he, presenting Aveline, "the heiress of Dunluce"—then bringing forward his sister, "and also the heiress of Shane's castle."

Sir Coll saluted them in the manner in which a young knight ought, and, one too, who was going abroad in search of adventure; but alto dance, scarcely knowing which; but from field."

whatever he articulated, and his bow inclining toward Rose O'Neill, she accepted the invita- land?" tion by returning him the same act of com-

plaisance in a courtesy.

At the time Sir Coll M'Donnell and his men were brought into the castle, the two young ladies, of whom I have been speaking, had a full view of him from the door of the apartment which they occupied, although he might not have noticed them. They pitied him from his years, being exposed to such a possible for any man to wield it." tempest, and also lightning and thunder, which was sufficient to shock the stoutest mariner .-"Little I knew," said Rose O'Neill, "when I ruling arm of Providence assuaged the billows, and directed them into a harbor, which, although we thought otherwise, was to them a place of safety.'

"I wonder are his parents living, or has he no elder brothers who might have been sent on this hazardous expedition?" said Aveline, heaving a sigh, and putting on her serious face rately. as she looked straight into the fire, not seeming to notice that her friend was present.

"Since he is now, with his men, saved from the danger of the seas," said Rose, in answer to what she had almost involuntarily asked, since he is perfectly secure, will you candidly tell me whether you could wish any of his brothers in his place. But rouse yourself, and shake your plumes, leave aside that grave face that you have put on, more fitting an old woman, for I expect we shall be sent for to the ball-room immediately, and you know there is to be a contest between you and me to-night. I am not at all disposed to contend with you," said she; "in this cause, therefore, you have the matter to yourself." When Aveline was in a way to pity any individual, she became as grave as an abbess,—and it was evident from the cast of her countenance that, in this propensity of mind, she felt much inward happi-

As they were thus engaged in conversation, first appearance to Sir Coll M'Donnell that he but lightly." took the liberty of asking, as a partner, pretty Rose of Clanbuoy, who, with all spirit and vivacity, executed the dance with natural grace and elegance, smiling to her friend as she was handed round the corners, and seeming to say, I know I would engage him.

M'Donnell, fired by one of those merry lilts peculiar to his country, and assisted by a pair of good bagpipes, performed the Highland reel in its national character, and always appeared more elevated as the pipes screwed it a peg gage her was interesting to him in an imporhigher, until, in respect for his fair partner, he bowed a conclusion.

During the dance, Aveline sat with her eyes fixed on both, and whilst she saw her friend more animated, she became more serious, though sometimes she was forced to smile through all her gravity of face, and when she did so, showed such a countenance as never I might venture to say, one of their hearts was failed to captivate.

After the dance Sir Coll handed his fair partner to a seat beside her friend, and then joined the gentlemen; but frequently turning his eyes, appeared as if stealing a look of the heiress of Dunluce. Then rising up from his present place, as if no situation in the house could make him easy, he crossed to them again, and asking if they would allow him the honor of their company, on being accepted, took a seat with them.

"As I am a stranger, ladies," said he, "and, perhaps, in this cheerful assembly, thinking of friends that I have left behind, I have preenvied by many gentlemen present; but for the liberties which I have taken as a wandering Highland laddie, I hope to receive your you justice—there are two other young ladies indulgence, together with the pardon of those who deserve this seat better than I."

"I don't imagine," said his partner in the dance, "that you need be in the least degree uneasy in regard of your dangerous situation, and if it were only in respect of us, you will be as secure as in the city of Edinburgh.

"I beg to be excused," said he, "I have intimated that my situation was happy, but not dangerous, unless so far as to encounter the fanciful, or otherwise."—" Indeed," said he, glances of four bright eyes, as unmaining to

me as the most formidable enemy.' are in little dread of your enemies."

. 1.1.

in the eastle of Dumbarton," said Aveline.

had drawn her into conversation, "seen the formed on leaving sight of the mountains in one rational being to feel for another; and in sword of the immortal Sir William Wallace."

my hand, but had I not known of his existence fore, he said, he would call upon that one called subject. I am called upon to say you have even beyond a doubt, could not have believed it Through the hazel glens of Spey, "where,"

"I have," said she, " and also, on our return, was talking of a foreign prince or knight of the my father took me to some of the islands, in lance, that the curly head of this poor youth one of which, called Staffa, we spent a few was abiding the pitiless pelting of the storm, days, and were hospitably received and enterand this, perhaps, too, his first voyage to a tained by a party of London gentry, who came strange country. It was a happy circumstance there, it being the summer season, to see the that so many gentlemen were present to assist beauties and natural curiosities of the islands, them in landing, otherwise, had they remained And here were basaltic pillars resembling those there until morning, I should think they would of the Giant's Causeway, and which some have been dead even with cold; but the all-think a continuation of the same mole. In cannot take upon me to say; but assuredly the of our sweetest national airs performed—a this island is the celebrated cave of Fingal, one air that he called for is one of the sweetest ever hundred and seventeen feet high at the mouth, composed in that musical country. Have you and into which the tide flows to the depth of the words?" said she. nine feet.'

"I could scarcely," said he, "have imagined that one of our most learned philosophers could have gone about the description more accu-

"We also," said she, "during our stay in Edinburgh, heard a number of musicians, with whom I was highly pleased. I think the Scotch airs remarkably sweet, and, when well executed, nothing is more fascinating. There was one in particular that was performed with much justness, and, indeed, for a fortnight afterwards, I, betimes would have thought I heard the soft strains of it vibrating in my ear. Now, according to my share of taste and judgment, I considered it executed with correctness and euphony."

"Pray," said he, "may I ask the name of

"I think," said she, "they call it 'Through the wood, laddie.'

"I know it, ma'am," said he, "perfectly, could give it to you on the violin, or, as our countrymen call it, the fiddle. Have you got such an instrument in the castle?"

"We have, sir," said she; "my brothers perform a little on it; but the instrument Sir Henry O'Neill entered, and requested their which is most practised in our family is the company in the ball-room; and it was on their Irish harp, and one, perhaps, you would esteem

harp, and have not the least doubt but you can | country." touch it with a masterly hand, if you'll allow me to apply that epithet to a lady's hand."

They had now commenced what might be called a musical conversation, the most delightful to both of any other; but I am much inclined to suppose that any ordinary subject on which Sir Coll could have succeeded to entant degree. She asked many questions of him regarding the natural beauties of Scotland, its mountains, lakes, woods, and rivers, besides others respecting its historical and political character; but not a word was there from either even tending toward that subject so much hackneyed by every pretender, although, probably as sincere as those who, at every interview of such a kind, make manifold more professions.

While they were thus employed, and the time seeming to pass imperceptibly with them, a messenger came from the other end of the room and requested his company with the gentlemen, that they were all getting favorite pieces of music performed, and that he was called upon to make a choice as well as others.

"I have," said Sir Coll M'Donnell, "found my present company so pleasing, and also so improving, that it is with sincere regret I part with them, notwithstanding that music is so sumed to ask the privilege which I am now in dear to me. However, ladies, keeping in mind possession of, and of which, no doubt, I am your first indulgence, shall I expect the honor of your company as heretofore on my return, after discharging those duties required of me by the gentlemen in the other side of the

room?" On being answered in the affirmative, he politely took his leave of them, and went to the other party. "We," said they, "are each of us about to get his favorite piece of music played by the minstrels, and we thought it would be an act of injustice not to give you lawful notice, so you are at liberty to call upon "there are many airs, both Scottish and Irish. "It appears from that," said Aveline, "you might discover more want of taste than were I

"May I ask, have you ever been in Scot- mencing, and, beginning at the host, each in "is both salutary and pleasing to me, and if I "I have been in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all, save M'Donnell, who, speaking as he had my own inclinations, must always suppose that done before, said the tune he wished played the pity which I felt towards him was nothing "You have then," said he, rejoicing that he was only simple, but as it was the one per- more than what the ties of humanity obligate word of the immortal Sir William Wallace." Scotland, there were possibly gentlemen pre-"I had the honor," said she, "to raise it in sent who wished to hear it as well as he, there-lecture and refined desertation on the foregoing said he, "I fondly hope to return at one time in the habit of receiving monastic admonitions, "Have you," said he, "been in Holyrood or other, however delusive my fond expecta- I was accustomed to hear. But I hope with tions might be," finishing the last part of the me you will conclude that the air is sweet, and sentence with a long sigh.

me you will conclude that the air is sweet, and also that the young Islander feels its most af-

conversation, chiefly that part of it where he more than any young man would, when in a said, with a sigh, he hoped to return to the strange country he should hear one of his naluzel glens of Spey.

"He seems, poor young lad," said Rose O'Neill, " to have a sincere wish to return to so, for he is coming to join us I see." his country, but what the ties are which engender those weighty sighs that he heaves, I

hazel glens of Spey. That word sounds so thusiast," heavily on his heart-strings, that, even unknown to him, as I imagine, it has brought forth a sigh; and whether it may be love of kindred, love of country, or love of another kind, I cannot tell."

"Upon my word," said pretty Rose, "your definition of love, and the sensations to be understood under the word 'hazel glen,' are perfect originals in their kind; and, indeed, Miss Aveline, with your solemn face and serious looks, who would have thought that you know what the meaning of that dangerous term was? not thinking that you could give such a fin- choly of her music; but may I ask how you ished explanation of it, but you are so much liked the Glens of Spey?" given to meditation and thought, and who can tell what those thoughts are?"

As the minstrels performed the tune, they went over the words of the song to themselves, repeating-

The feaming Spey should quit the glen, I'll meet my Jessy there again.

Undoubtedly there is some witchery on his mind, concerning the rural glens and bonny lasses of Scotland:

"And a' the maids frac Clyde to Dec, Young Jessy Cam'ron pleases me."

"Yes," said Rose O'Neill, "that's the origin haps might please others less," "Upon my honor, ma'am," said he, "it is of those long-fetched sighs, and likewise that quite otherwise. I am extremely fond of the ardent and anxious hope of returning to his

> "And, poor lad," said Aveline, "in such a tempest surely these silly ideas did not occur to him to-night; but certainly, in a tempestuous hour like to that in which he landed, even that he had been possessed of some of your imaginary sensations, he could not be occupied so foolishly."

"In what a fantastical silly light," said the other, "you represent those matters which you others of the royal Hy-Nial race."
would wish to be so. I am certain; but the "I feel," said Sir Coll M'Donnell, "sinlast sigh he gave, and the air he called for, tell me no less than he is in love, and also longs to return. It is very possible that your resem-blance to the friend he left behind has been the principal reason for his insisting, or rather soliciting, to be admitted as our companion here.'

Aveline said nothing in answer to this desertation, but sighed, and unknowingly relapsed into her pretty grave face and philosophical physiognomy so becoming her.

"Take care," said Rose, taking her a flap on the cheek, "take care," said she, "or you'll sigh yourself into love; and I wish it is not half begun with you. If you would quit thinking, and leave aside your deep reveries, you might do better; but I almost see that you are gone and bewildered in thought,"

"I hope," said Aveline, "you are not imputing a weakness to me, of which I am altogether innocent; if ever you had known me immersed in vain ideas or fanciful notions, you might well accuse me, but, as it is, I think you have no reason. I, indeed, must confess," said she, "that I pitied him, but any farther, I cannot by no means submit to an unjust accusation, and, therefore, my dear friend, I beg you will not tease me any further on this matter."

"I do not wish," said the other, "you should understand me as teasing you; I am only representing as a friend to you the manner in which I see you are affected, and which I think you are not aware of. You say you only pity him, but I beseech you, guard against that term, it has unthinkingly led thousends, like an Ignis Fatuus, into the most inextricable, which I could call upon, but, perhaps, they might discover more want of taste than were I what is pity? It is, undoubtedly, love unto sit silent; but when I hear your choice fledged. And though callow at present, and

turn made a request, until it went round them may be allowed anything to say in justice of excelled the gravest of the fathers, whom, when ntence with a long sigh.

Aveline and her friend sat listening to the feeting pathos, which, I presume, is nothing tional airs well executed.'

"Well," said her friend, "let us conclude

"Ladies," said he, "on returning, I feel much happiness in rejoining you again, so many pleasure in which I am certain, you both participate as deeply as the poor stranger, but "Yes, I have," said Aveline, smiling, "and call her by that name, for I think I will not be mistaken in saying that she is a musical encertainly Lady Aveline, if she will allow me to

> "But pray," said Aveline, "which of those pieces did you consider the sweetest ?- for that old Irish melody called 'Hoolagandagh, oh !' in my opinion, is beyond comparison, and like many others of our country, is well adapted to the harp; it was on that instrument it was composed.'

> "Assuredly," said he, "it is fascinating to an extreme, and is one of those melodies, I presume, which, to all the world, has celebrated your country for the soft cadence and melan-

> "Extremely well," said they: "have you been accustomed to hear it sung?"

"O yes," said he, "often."

"Was it by gentlemen or ladies?"
"I have heard it sung by both," said he,

but think that a soft voice suits it best; and, Lady Aveline, I would venture to assert, that if you have the words and please to essay, you can do it equal justice."

"I am, indeed," said she, " fond of the air, and have the stanzas or words, I should say, but cannot please myself in singing, and per-

"You have heard it done so well," said Rose O'Neill, "that she is intimidated, notwithstanding her being possessed of a sweet

voice and science in proportion."
"But," said Sir Coll, "will you inform me, is Sir Phelim Roc O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, celated to the family of Shane's castle, I mean, Sir Henry, to your family?"

"He is," said O'Neill, "our kinsman and our firm ally, long and often tried. Our com-

mon ancestor reigned in Tara, besides many

cerely unhappy in your last relation, so much so that I could almost wish I never had touched on the shores of your hospitable island .--Had I met you in the field of battle as an open enemy, or had I never known either the goodness or the engaging manners of an O'Neill or a M'Quillan, I might not now regret my coming; but as it is, I am almost unfortunate in being rescued from the fury of the wind and waves."

"And pray, sir," said Daniel M'Quillan, "may I ask what is the cause of this strange emotion in your mind?"

"The cause," said M'Donnell, "is this-Owen Roe O'Donnell of Tyrconnell sent to my sather supplicating assistance against the Earl of Tyrone, in consequence of which embassy, I am sent with these troops to succour your late enemy."

"It is more than probable," said O'Neill, "that you may meet us there, under the banners of our friend; but if you should, my dear sir, I beg of you not to let it disturb our present happiness, for you know that acts of generosity and hospitality may be performed in the field of battle as well as in the drawing-room or cabinet."

"Owen Roe Baldearg, whom you are about to succour, is a brave man, and I am certain you will be as much attached to him after a little intercourse, as you have been, or are to your present host and his friends."

"These things are possible, are truly possible," said M'Donnell, "but still they cannot set my mind at rest. However, as I find it is inevitable, I shall take it in as good part as I can, hoping that you will all think as favorably of me as my mission will allow."

While they were handling this disagreeable "I see," said he, "you will either make me melodies severally performed, gentlemen, I lying, as it were, in embryo, it will positively subject from right to left, Aveline and her shall do myself the honor you are kind enough assume strength at one time or other, and friend were listening attentively, and, no doubt, he almost forgot himself in their presence, and bowing with some confusion, asked one of them means prove my argument, I shall resign the The minstrels now stood ready for com- "Your wholesome counsel," said Aveline, eyes frequently toward her, and seemed, from

the time he was informed of their alliance to

Tyrone, totally lost in thought.

A bell at length announced the hour of supper and they retired, obedient to the call, some with hearts as light and as cheerful as the lark that soars aloft and carols up to heaven her morning hymn, but others affected in a different manner. However, the night passed over agreeably, and the following day was set apart for some little sport and pastime, in order to banish any unfavorable thoughts from their minds that might have arisen from the late eclairoissement between their guest and Rock).

St. Matthew xvi, 18: "And I say to thee: That them.

"I should be glad," said old Daniel M'Quillan, "that we could have a race to-day; it is now long since I have seen a match on the sod, and if we could find a good pair, I think the beauty of this fine morning would add much to our diversion, and the course is in such condition that the cattle themselves would take delight in the exercise."

"I have an old blood," said O'Neill, "which has reigned victorious for many years, and though now cast, has still spunk enough, and is as keen for the lead as when he started a three-year-old; and, to this day, I'll bet he'll outwind the best of your country gallepers."

"Do you mean," said Garry M'Quillan, "old Tarah?"

"The same," said he.
"I fear," replied the other, "we have nothing in this country could either catch him or match him. However, if we had any one that could start with him, it would raise a little pastime."

" Could M'Ilvennan's colt do nothing?" said Daniel M'Quillan; "I see his son putting him frequently over the course, and I can assure

you he runs hard and long." "Is he full-bred?" said M'Donnell.

"He is blood by the sire," said Garry M'-Quillan; "but his dam came from one of your own watery islands, and I think that the Brimmagh Dhu, this is the name which his master gives him, I say I must think that the Brimmagh Dhu has much fire from her as from his high-born sire, and I can tell you he will do much more than any person is aware of. But I know he has a custom of bolting, and unless we could secure him from this practice, we would have little sport. And, again, there is no possibility of pulling him; however, I think if he keeps to old Tarah twice round the course, or three times, he will be more easily managed. The best plan, in my opinion, or rather the best remedy against bolting, is to run him with winkers, and if it is necessary, we shall put a curb on him, and I think, between that and a pair of good spurs, we shall manage him."

"The winkers," said Daniel M'Quillan "may be useful to him, but I do not approve of the curb; he has always been accustomed to running in a snaffle, and I would not like to and prerogative. try him with any other."

"But I know not whom we can get to ride him, for my father's jockey is gone to ride near

Dublin." "No man," said Garry, "shall ride him but young M'Ilvennan, nor do I think he would do as much for any other, as scarcely any person besides this lad ever has been on his back."

"Well," said old Daniel M'Quillan, "will you send and apprise M'Ilvennan that he may a Rock, and upon this Bock I will build My know, and also that we may hear what he says, for I am persuaded he has a high opinion of the Drimmagh Dhy; but, Sir Henry, I would

fondly know if you have got a joskey?"
"I have the jockey who always rode Tarah," said he, "and I believe he is something akin to the Drimmagh in his disposition, for he is unwilling to allow any other to cross him."

"But," said M'Quillan, "since your jockey is a professional horseman, it will be necessary to give charges to him, that he act fairly with young M'Ilvennan, as we can say he is but a child, and never rode a match before."

"I shall charge him strictly," said O'Neil, " for there is all reason that the Brimmagh and his rider should get fair play."

"Well, then," said the other, "what if you and I should step over and ask him for the colt."

This being settled upon, they set out for M'Ilvennan's house.

(To be Continued.)

SOME SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENTS FOR THE CATHOLIC DOCTRINE OF PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

FROM A LECTURE OF THE RIGHT REV, THOS. A. BECKER, D. B., BISHOP OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

The doctrine of the Catholic Church concerning Papal Infallibility is little understood even by Catholics at large, and least of all by those who are not of the household of faith, and consequently have had perverted notions concerning the same. But a few years have clapsed since the whole matter was placed definitely before the world, in the clear and precise form in which it has always been taught, as a part of the deposit of faith once delivered to the saints, and, as it is the office of the Church of God to enunciate all truths, contained either in the Scriptures as fragmentary portions of Divine Revelations, or in Tradition, coming down to us through the teaching body from the Apostles of our Lord, the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, lawfully assembled by the Vicar of Christ, and approved by his supreme authority, after treating of special matters relating to faith and reason in the first session, went on to define even more clearly than in any of the former General Councils, the nature and authority of the Church, and the special prerogatives of the visible head thereof, thus summing up concisely what Catholics are to believe, and giving, at the same time, the reasons for such belief, in terms so plain, that henceforward there may be no mistake.

It is worthy of our consideration, before we read the Decree of the Council, to recall some of the texts from the Scriptures used by the Fathers as a basis for the declaration of the dogma. We all know that there cannot be any new revelation. To teach the world truth Christ instituted His Church, and promised most solemnly to be with her always, even to the end of time. Hence the Church received the perfect fullness of Divine revelation when the Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles, and the deposit was complete. Nevertheless, from time to time, according to the needs of men, the Apostles wrote letters of guidance and direction, chiefly needed because of local circumstances. The Evangelists themselves had written nothing before the coming of the Holy Ghost, and one of them especially (St. John, chap. xxi, 25 v.) states that there

written in this book. Nor did even a large number of the immediate disciples of our Lord write anything. It was by the living voice of the Church that men were to be led into all truth, and by her divine guidance, caused by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost according to the promise of Christ, that the teaching organ would be infallible.

SCRIPTURAL TEXTS.

The special testimonies in reference to the plan on which Christ founded His Church are to be taken as used by the Fathers of the Church. These texts are the following: St. John, 1 chap., 42 v.: "Thou art Simon the son of Jona: Thou shalt be called Cephas: which is interpreted Peter" (or a

thou art Peter (Cephas, or a Rock), and upon this Rock I will build my Church: and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. 19: And I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven."

St. Luke, xxii. chap., 31, 32: " And the Lord said: Simon, Simon, Satan hath desired to have you (second person plural, meaning all the disciples), that he may sift you (second person plural again) as wheat: But I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not: and thou being once converted (or in thy turn) confirm thy brethren."

The last text specially considered is to be found in St. John's Gospel, chapter xxi, verses 15, 16, and

"Jesus saith to Simon Peter: Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me more than these (other disciples, namely, love Me)? He saith to Him: Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee. He saith to him : Feed My lambs.

"16: He saith to him again: Simon, son of John lovest thou Me? He saith to Him: Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee. He saith to him : Feed My lambs.

"17: He saith to him the third time: Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me? Peter was grieved, because He said to him the third time : Lovest thou Me? And he said to Him : Lord, Thou knowest all things: Thou knowest that I love Thee. He said to him : Feed My sheep."

In these texts of Scripture we have most secure evidence of every prerogative which the Catholic Church has always claimed for the venerable chief of the Apostolic College, and as the Church of God is indestructible, each of these graces is always in vigor, since there is no revocation of authority once granted by Christ for the official guidance of the Church.

THE PROMISES OF CHRIST.

In the first text from St. John, 1st chapter, 42d verse, Christ our Lord begins that chain of prophecies and promises which culminates so fully in the last adduced testimony. Christ announces to Simon, son of Jona: Thou shalt be called Cephas, which is, interpreted, Peter (or a Rock). It is singular that this change of name should thus be promised by Christ; unless some harmony should be found in the rest of Scripture, or Sacred History to manifest a meaning worthy of Christ, we might be at a loss, but as the constant practice of such change of name was to make the one whose name was thus changed the more remarkable; as in the case of Abraham, whose name was formerly Abram; of Sarai, changed to Sarah; of Jacob, changed after his struggle into Israel, or "the man who saw God;" so also, the special name of Simon was to be changed into one which would clearly signify his future office

Since, therefore, such forewarning had been given to Simon, it would be quite just that he and we should await the fulfilment. All expected the Kingdom of the Messiah, in which permanent authority should remain: "And of His Kingdom there shall be no end." (Luke i. 33.) Hence, when Simon had made his magnificent profession of faith in the Divinity of Christ as the Messiah, by saying: Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God-the response came immediately: "Blessed art thou, Simon. son of Jona, &c.; And I say to thee: That thou art Church, &c."

The plain teaching of these texts is, that since Christ chose to institute His Church, He chose at the same time the method by which she should pronood from unity as a found

To this foundation He gave stability by Divine power: He made by His creative power Simon, son of Jona, to be "Cephas," to be a Rock of invincible strength in his official capacity, as He had promised: Thou shalt be called Cephas—a Rock.

He promises on this account that He will thus

build His Church. He uses the future tense, for the Church was not established until the coming of the Holy Ghost on Pentecost; hence we deduce the certainty that He kept His promise, and founded

His Church, His kingdom on earth. To Cephas, as the possessor of this Divine promise, we look for the whole unity and authority and stability of the Church. Christ promises that the gates of hell, or the powers of darkness, shall not prevail against His work, evidently because it is founded on a Rock,

To Peter, or Cephas, moreover, was first given the promise of pleuary law-giving power, and infallible

"I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven." Every one knows that the formula of the keys means law-giving power, superior authority. To Cephas, therefore, is given all fullness of ecclesiastical power. From him, and through him, all receive whatsoever they possess of power.

The ample nature of the power given is sufficiently denoted by the particles used in the original, where no exception is made: " Whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth shall be loosed also in heaven."

THEIR PLAIN MEANING.

That all herein promised was solely, and wholly given to one; to Cephas, is evident from the wording of the text. It would scarcely be possible to find a larger number of pronouncs of the first and second person singular, in any sentence, the former clearly denoting Christ, the speaker making the promises, the latter pointing out manifestly Cephas, the Rock, I say to thee, that thou art Peter (Cephas) and upon this Cephas (or Rock) I will build My Church, &c."

Or, let us, for a moment, put the whole sentence in the negative, and we may read: "Thou art not blessed, Simon, son of Jona, &c. And I say unto theo that thou art not Cephas (Peter, a Rock), and on this Cephas I will not build My Church, and the gates of hell shall prevail against it And I will not give to thee the keys, &c. And whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall not be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose, &c., shall not be

Since reading it in this manner, no doubt could arise as to the oneness of the person addressed, and the certainty that nothing had been promised to him in such hypothesis, it follows that, taken as it is, really in the affirmative, all the promises are made by one, to only one, by our Lord, namely, to Cephas, to Peter, to the Rock.

We might enlarge on this, but we could not put it in clearer and more evident form to the thinking mind. * * • To understand clearly the power of the Church, it is necessary to have a clear perception of the power and authority as well as special prerogatives of Cephas, which determine the doctrine of the Church, for the foundation supports

the building, and not the reverse. In the same manner, if we take up the third text

faith fail not," &c., (St. Luke xxii. 32,) it will at once appear that only one is specially pointed out as the recipient of the power of Christ's prayer : " Satan hath sought you (plural)—that is, all of the Apostles and Disciples) that he may sift you" (again all are denoted by the plural), yet a sufficient remedy is provided by praying for one, for Simon Peter: "I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not." Plainly enough does it appear that this is a prayer for the office never to become extinct, since the Church has to last always. Stability in faith was even more needed in after times, for it would ever be the duty of Cephas to confirm his brethren. Here Christ prayed not for all the Church, but for Peter, as all the words show : Simon-for thee-thy faith-thy brethren. This, the prayer of Christ, was efficacious and the Church always has one whose faith will never, can never fail, for his duty is to confirm his brethren. Under his guidance, confirmed by the Divine promise, they cannot err from the right path of the faith. 'And all Church history tells who has claimed this dut,, and to whom the high prerogatives have been invariably accorded by the Catholic Church, as the source at once of all her authority, and the efforming cause of all her wonderful unity, as the flock under one shepherd. It is the part of the shepherd to feed his flock, however, and not for the flock to guide the shepherd. Hence the singular catena or chain of promises and prophecies is amply welded by the last testimony to be examined. It is found in St. John's gospel, xxi. chap., 15, 16,

All know that a three-fold declaration of love for Christ, greater than that of the other Apostles, for the Master, was demanded by our Lord of Simon. "Lovest thou Me more than these?" "Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee." The Fathers generally say that this had very special reference to the sin of Simon, son of Jona, in denying that he knew his Lord. It was a very base lie, a sin committed through dread, from which the glance of Christ recalled him, that being once converted he might confirm his brethren. Thus he had to make a triple confession of his faith. Having, however made it, the official duty of feeding all the flock is now entrusted to his care. The fold, the lambs, the sheep, are given to his charge as the universal Pas-The phrases used, the metaphor of feeding, pasturing and guiding, even the repetitions, all tend to carry our minds back to the times of the Old Testament, when the rulers, patriarchs, judges and kings are called shepherds, when even God Himself does not disdain to be called Pastor or Shepherd (Ps. xxiii.) "The Lord is my Shepherd," et passim Hence, if there was to be one fold and one Shepherd, according to the promise, if this fold was to be one, even as "Thou, Father, in me and I in Thee (John xvii., 21), that they may also be one in us that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me:" if Christ's prayer were efficacious that "Thy faith fail not, and thou, being once converted, confirm thy brethren" if the grand promise made to Cephas, prophetically named by Christ as the Rock on which the whole edifice should be built, like the house of the wise man, not founded upon the sand, but having an enduring, a permanent solidity, against which the waves might beat, and the wind drive and the rains fall, but it would remain because founded on a rock, so the powers of darkness, the gates of hell shall not prevail against the Church, for she is founded on Peter, on Cephas, on the Rock which is the centre of unity, and the sources of all authority ecclesiastical.

THE PRIMACY OF ROME.

Now, as the Church was to remain even to the end of time, there must always be such a Pastor as could lawfully perform the official duties of the Primacy, not only of honor, but also of jurisdiction. It is a singular fact that none of the various Sees, whether of Jerusalem, Alexandria, or even Antioch (founded by St. Peter), much less proud Constantinople, has dared to claim this Primacy. They all admit that they have not any claim to these high and (for the teachings of the universal Church) necessary prerogatives. No one but the Roman Pon-tiffs has ever claimed and dared to exercise the authority of which we speak. All the texts of Scriptures mentioned by us, with all their pregnant meaning, would simply be useless, inapplicable, or would go by default. This is already a mighty argument. All tradition points simply to the See of vine right. He claims to be the successor of St Peter. No one else dares make any similar claim. He has always and everywhere acted in this capacity. No Ecumenical Council could be possibly held without him; none ever did or could possess any lawful authority, unless by his apostolic voice. All must admit that from the Council of Nicea to that of the Vatican, all were called by the Sovereign Pontiff, presided over, and confirmed by the same inflexible Pastor. On this point there can be no issue; church history is too clear, and even the most inveterate enemies of the Church have hardly dared to call this fact in question. All must admit, moreover, that if there be infallibility in the Church, it should surely appear in an Ecumenical Council But we have just proved that such a thing could not exist without the Roman Pontiff. That which causes a thing to be, is essential to it. How can a thing exist without its essence? Hence, whatsoever can be conceived of authority in an Ecumenical Council, already is in its fullness in the cause of its existence, and this is the Roman Pontiff as Christ's Vicar here on earth, supreme and visible head of the Church

Moreover, it is plain that all the power ever granted to the Apostles collectively, included Peter or Cephas as one of them. Therefore, he possessed as much as they in the broad charter of St. Matthew xxviii., 18, 19 and 20. "All power is given to me in heaven and in earth. 19. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, etc., and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." The reverse is simply not the case. To Cephas personally, and in a distinct manner, certain special powers are granted. To him alone, as we have shown, first was given the fullness of lawnot aware of any revocation.

THE DECISIONS OF THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

It remains for us to read the Decree of the Fa-thers of the Vetican. This Dogmatic Constitution in its beginning declares that to preserve unity of faith and communion, one principle and foundation was laid in Peter.

Chap. I .- The Primacy of Peter over the Apostles; conferred immediately and directly by our Lord, and consists not only in honor, but also in jurisdiction.

Chap. II.—That this is perpetual in the Church: and that the Roman Pontiffs, as successors of St. Peter, inherit this Primacy: whereby Peter always presides in his Sec, teaching and governing the Church universal.

Chap. III .- That the whele plenitude of this supreme power to feed, rule and govern the Universal Church in his jurisdiction, therefore over the whole episcopate. And that the immediate power of the Pontiff over all is not only not prejudicial to that of each Bishop, but really asserts, strengthens, and pro-

Chap. IV. Defines the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff as the supreme teacher of all Ohristians .-That a proportionate grace is attached to this supreme power, whereby its exercise is directed and sustained. That this truth has all along been held and taught by the Holy See, and the constant praxis of the Church and by the General Councils, espe-

of our Lord: "I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not," a perpetual grace of stability in faith was divinely attached to Peter and to his successors in

Finally they say: " Therefore faithfully adhering to the tradition received from the beginning of the Christian faith, for the glory of God our Saviour, the exaltation of the Catholic religion, and the salvation of Christian people, the Sacred Council, approving. We teach and define that it is a dogma divinely revealed: that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks ex-cathedra, that is, when in discharge of the office of Pastor and Doctor of all Christians, by virtue of his parently good terms; they had no dispute, nor was supreme apostolic authority he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church, by the divine assistance promised to him in blessed Peter, is possessed of that infallibility with which the divine Redeomer willed that His Church should be endowed for defining doctrine regarding faith or morals; and that, therefore, such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are irreformable of themselves, and not from the consent of the Church. | the whole of the left side of the head was smashed

This, therefore, is the Catholic doctrinal teaching which merely declares where the seat of infallibility is, but adds no new doctrine to the Church .-The possibility of absolute certainty is not put off for the gathering of general Councils-sometimes hundreds of years apart, but it is at once given by the Supreme Pastor of Christians.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONFERENCE.-The Home Rule Conference has been a splendid success. Ireland may well be proud of its character and its proceedings. From end to end of this land the assembly had been looked to with intense interest. The people felt that the project of calling together such a Conference was a serious one; and that on the action of that body, when brought together, would largely depend the political fortunes of Ireland for many years to come. To its proceedings, therefore, the eves of the nation were anxiously turned; for its deliberations they waited hopefully and trustfully. They have not been disappointed. The Conference has proved to be a noble representation of the Irish people; and its proceedings have been worthy of any deliberative assembly in the world. It was highly desirable that such an assembly should be brought together. The national spirit of Ireland needed an organ for its authoritative expression. The Home Government Association, which had done great and good work for Ireland, felt that the time had come for an appeal to the whole country, asking for a declaration of its opinion on the political settlement which the Association had proposed, and which had evidently met with a great degree of public favour. If that proposal were to be treated as the basis of future action in Parliament and out of it, it needed to receive the solemn sanction of the nation. That sanction it has received; a new and extended organisation has been created to take charge of the cause thus approved; and now that body, so constituted and commissioned, goes forth to its glorious task of recovering for Ireland its ancient and indispensable right of self-government. Of the truly representative character of the Conference, no honest men can doubt. The enemies of Ireland, who endeavour to misrepresent and undervalue every manifestation of Irish national opinion, attempt to make little of its weight and influence; they talk about classes of men who were not there-and who happen to be those very classes that are never found in the van of any movements for political reform. The aristocrats of the country, we are told, were not there, and one iournal has sapiently remarked that the judges did not lend the dignity of their presence to the assembly. Surely that is a great charge, and a thing very much to be wondered at! We can add to the list of absentees. The Lord Lieutenant was not there, nor the Chief Secretary, nor the Attorney-General the officers of the Customs, nor the tipstaffs of the Four Courts, nor the Kilmainham pensioners, nor the Viceregal cooks and butlers. But we know what classes of men were there: they were those very classes that give strength and impetus to political movements—that drag the inert and the timid after them-that bear down all obstacles in their path-and that win victory. The very forces that triumph in every righteous political struggle were Rome, and the Venerable Bishop of that See, as the sole claimant and possessor of the Primacy by Dipublic virtue were well represented in the assembly; public virtue were well represented in the assembly; genius, cloqueuce, enthusiasm glorified it by their presence. And the meeting was in truth the very expression and embodiment of that popular and national power which neither the officials of the Government nor the drones of Irish society will be able to resist, and which will win the freedom of Ireland. We congratulate our countrymen on the manner in which the Conference has discharged the onerous duties for which it was called together. Slanderous tongues uttered predictions that confusion and disorder would characterize its proceedings, and that the only result would be to perplex the minds of the people, antagonise sections, and create, factions in the land. To all such prophecies of cvil the facts of the case have supplied splendid contradiction. Differences of opinion there were, as there will always be in every deliberative assembly; but they were fairly evpressed, honestly debated, and wisely decided. Asperities of language or conduct there were none; good feeling and good order marked the proceedings from first to last. Not a word was said to wound the susceptibilities of any class of Irishmen. A fraternal spirit ruled the words and actions of all who were there assembled—comprising men of various ranks, creeds, and classes—and that kindly spirit outflowed even upon those who up to this time have unwisely continued to hold aloof from the national movement. Ireland will long hold in grateful remembrance the men who took part in the great Home Rule Conference of 1873. She will remember with affection the energetic and able organisers and leaders of the movement—the honourable Members of Parliament-the worthy Mayors and Corporators-the honest Poor Law Guardians and Town Commissioners-and the other trusted men sent forward from various parts of Ireland to assist giving power, and of infallible authority. In Divine in this important and solemn national deliberation. things what is once given is never recalled. I am They have deserved well of their country. And truly it seems as if the blessing of God was on their work. Let all parties but continue to labour for the cause in the same temperate yet carnest and resolute spirit_and we may in all reason believe that the consummation of Ireland's hopes cannot be far off. Even now, looking on all the cheering signs of renewed and vigorous political life that are presenting themselves to our gaze, we cannot resist the convic tion that we are on the very eve of happier times for our dear country, and we feel to exclaim with our aational bard:-" Erin, O Erin, thy winter is past,

And the hope that lived through it shall blossom at last." -Nation.

THE LAST TRAGEDY IN THPERARY .- The facts of this shocking tragedy are these:—Constable M'Namara and Sub-Constable Bunyon, both stationed at
Rellynorman left the heart of the metion of Ballyporcen, left the barracks at two o'clock on when he ascertained from the views of the metil Saturday morning to go on patrol. Nothing further in the earlier resolutions that a unanimity need in the earlier resolution is a second of the earlier resolution that a unanimity need in the earlier resolution is a second of the earlier resolution that a second of the earlier r was heard of them until Bunyon's wife rushed into the barracks, an hour afterwards, to state that her husband had cut his throat. The police proceeded the mode in which this country has been gover to his lodgings, where they found him quite dead for the past seventy years must admit the next his windning out through the next th sword was marked with blood. The police at once went to search for M'Namara, and found him at dition of this country, remove all trace of distribution a mile from the barracker. His hand distinct of this country, remove all trace of distributions a mile from the barracker. His hand distinct of this country, remove all trace of dist Ballywilliam, a mile from the barracks. His head ton, and tend to the stability of the empire, was battered into pulp, as if he had been clubbed reading the published speech which the Ret. cially when East and West met together, as in the with a rifle; he was also stabled in several places Moran intended to deliver, I am pleased to IV of Constantinople, the II of Lyons, and in the in the chest, and presented a horrible spectacle. He that he considers the Roman Catholic laily of the chest, and presented a horrible spectacle. are also many other things which Jesus did, not of Scripture: "But I have prayed for thee, that thy Quancil of Florence. That by virtue of the promise was carried to the barracks to await an inquest. country are satisfied with religious equality;

ed man about the same time. M'Namara had a sword, but no rifle with him. He was much respect. ed in the force. The Corner proceeded from Clogheen to hold an inquest, accompanied by the County Inspector. The inquest opened at two o'clock and terminated at five. Se far as the evidence adduced goes the tragedy is the most mysterious and unaccountable one over enacted in Tipperary. Sub-constable Mallins, barrack orderly, was the first witness sworn. He deposed that Constable M'Namara and Sub-constable Bunyon left the barracks on apany ill-feeling known to exist between them. Witness said the place where M'Namara's body was found was smeared to such an extent with blood that a desperate struggle must have taken place between the two men. Dr. Walsh, in describing the wounds, said one of those on M'Namara's head corresponded with the hammer of the rifle found near the body; another corresponded with the sword: from blows such as would be inflicted from heavy stones lying near the body, which were covered with blood; each weighed about 12lb. Bunyon's wife proved that her busband had no ill-feeling towards Constable M'Namara; when he came in blood was running off his arms; he mouned and went up stairs; she lit a candle and followed him; she found his throat cut; she then went for the priest, No other witness was examined. The jury found a verdict that M'Namara was murdered by Bunyon. The corner, referring to Bunyon's case, asked the iury to take a charitable view of it in the verdict and find that he was insane, so that he could get a Christian burial. It was hard to believe that a man in sound mind would rush into his Maker's presence with two murders on his soul to be accounted for The jury, after deliberation, returned a verdict that Bunyon committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity. The two men had never a quarrel previously, but they did not quite under-stand one other. Bunyon was a man of morose temper, who had little to say, but made himself generally objectionable. Though he was sixty years of age he was still a sub-constable, and that is, perhaps, his best certificate of character. Though no previous difference occurred between himself and Constable M'Namara, it is believed that they had some cause of quarrel on Saturday morning. They left the barracks at twenty minutes to three o'clock and after Bunyon murdered MacNamara and hacked him so that he could not be recognised, he must have gone to a spot opposite the barrack and there deliberately sat down and tried to cut his threat with his dagger. A large pool of blood was found beside where he sat. Failing in the attempt he rushed into his house, and told his wife that he wanted to shave himself as he had attend Clogheen fair next morning, and after she gave him the razor she went down stairs. It was the dripping of the blood on the floor that made her rush upstairs, and she then found her husband dead. It is believed that a difference must have occurred between the two constables as regards Mrs. Bunyon's having issued summonses against some parties, and that caused the murder.—Dublin Freeman. Nov 22.

Bunyon was twenty years in the force; the murder,

TEE HIERARCHY.-The esteemed and venerated Bishop of Cloyne lies dangerovsly ill. The Eishop of Ardagh and the Bishop of Raphoe have left for Rome. Their lordships spent a few days in Liverpool, but proceeded to London to-day.

TRINITY COLLEGE.-Old Trinity has conferred the first Professorship in Arts ever given to a Catholic upon Mr. Brady, a distinguished classical scholar son of the late Dr. Brady, who held a Medical Chair in Trinity College. Unlike the Catholic University, the "gagging clauses" of which we heard so much last spring, are in full operation in Queen Elizabeth's Foundation. Mr. Roche, auditor of the College Historical Society, prepared an address to have been delivered some days since, but the College Board having inhibited him, he resigned his car. What is the more remarkable is, that the address was against no tfor Federalism.

THE PRESENTERIANS AND HOME RULE.-The Mode rator of the Presbyterian General Assembly has published an official letter reprobating the Home Rule sentiments of the Rev. Mr. Nelson, one of that body. and declaring that not one of the 650 Ministers of the Assembly entertains those sentiments. He also promises soon to have a pronouncement from the Assembly on the subject. This augurs ill for the prospects of the Ulster Orangemen being convened to Home Rule.

Emigration .- The returns just issued show the the net increase in Irish emigration in the first ter months of this year is 13,677 persons over that i the same period of last year. The accounts of the sad state of distress in America have spread greatlarm here, and must check emigration as

SMALL-Pox in Londonderry.—Small-pox of a malignant type has made its appearance in a low-lying district of Derry, in the heart of a poor and popular locality. There have been two deaths. The make is said to be what is commonly called the purple pox. Every precaution is being taken against in spread.

"The Committee of the London Irish Home Rel Association"-by which we are to understand Mooney, of Californian fame, and some conget spirits-announce their intention of holding and "monster meeting" in Hyde Park. It can hard be necessary to mention that these gentry are I more Home Rulers, in the real sense of the un than they are—what they also profess to be-trus worthy and popular leaders. They belong neith to the Home Government Association of Irelands to the Home Rule Confederation of Great British by both of which they, and their teachings, are di owned and repudiated; and the name of Home Ris merely used by them to cloak principles and signs which, if openly avowed, would bring spee reprobation and contempt upon the promulgators

THE HOME RULE CONFERENCE. - To the Editor of Freeman. — Morrison's Hotel, Dublin. —Sig.,—It letter which appears in the Dublin Evening Mail Saturday, from the Rev. Philip J. Moran, he sta that he was one of those gentlemen who endeaves ed in vain to address the Home Rule Conferen and, after travelling 80 miles to attend the meeting and waiting three days in Dublin, failed to obtain hearing from the chairman, I beg to state that, fixing deeply interested in the object of the Conferent I also signed the requisition, and travelled 500 mil to be present at its deliberations. Although I disposed, during the four days the Conference of tinued, to address the meeting, and give utterance my sentiments on some of the very important res lutions propounded for discussion, and, like the Bar Mr. Moran, failed to obtain a hearing, yet I can agree with him that the chairman suppressed utterance, or unduly provented discussion; and must certainly acquit him of any sinister moti Federal basis. I think, sir, any one who has sur calculated to improve the moral and material

they would seek to influence an Irish Parliament and deprive their Protestant fellow-countrymen of "religious freedom," "liberty of conscience," "liberty of worship," or "liberty of thought," or that the persecution that the Rev. Mr. Moran fears could possibly result from the Irish people being conceded the right to manage all local matters in Ireland through the medium of an Irish Parliament—a right consider they are justly entitled.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. BALIOL MOULIN, Capt. 2nd Regt. R.G.M.

THE IRISH LADOURERS.-Two foolish Irishmen named O'Leary and Johnson announced some weeks since that they were making arrangements to transfer all the agricultural labourers in Ireland across the Atlantic. Anything more foolish than this proposition could not enter into the mind of any human being. It was an insane project, and the persons who conceived it desire all the ridicule that can be cast upon them. There are labourers in Ireland far better off than men of the same class in most parts of America. It is true that they do not receive as high wages as many of the labourers in America, but still they are better off. The men working in America pay more for food and clothing than those in Ireland, and the result is that very little of the wages are to be seen at the end of each year. The climate is a severe one and so little work can be done in the fields during the winter, that many labourers are glad to get work in that season for their food. Add to all this that the labour market just now is overstocked, and that thousands of men and women have been thrown out of employment, and it will be seen that America is just at present the very worst place to which a working man could turn his steps. In fact a terrible crash has taken place in the commercial and manufacturing affairs of that country, and hundreds of Irish workmen have returned home; as if they stopped beyond they would be in a starving condition during the winter. The Irish labourers, then, will find it their interest not to rush out of their native country to suffer hardships and difficulties which no man in his senses should desire to meet. There are thousands of Irish labourers and others in America who would be glad to return home if they could. They have discovered when it was too late that they were not required in the United States, as too many had been there before them. But "fields look green far away." The greater part of those who have gone to America during the past ten years might have struggled to stay at home, but they rushed on headlong, never seriously considering what they were doing. Bad and poor as Ireland is, it is better at present for the labouring classes than America, and we hope they will have sense enough not to leave their country, but endeavour to live in the old land. _Dundalk Democrat.

LORD FRENCH AND FEDERALISM .- The following letter has been received by J. J. Dunne, Esq., Secretary of the Home Rule Association :-

"Elm Park, Merrion (cent Dublin), "Nov. 12, 1873.

"Dear Sir, - Your esteemed letter was considerably delayed in consequence of not having been directed to the above mentioned address. You can affix my name to the requisition for the proposed Home Rule Conference on the 18th inst. I regret, however, that indisposition, in consequence of a cold, will prevent me from attending the conference. I perused the pamphlets which were published respectively by Mr. Butt, and Mr. M'Carthy in regard to this great national object. I cordially concur in the reasons which are therein so admirably stated in favour of a Federal Parliament. I feel convinced that such a Parliament would eventually be more beneficial to Ireland; and I have no doubt that a Federal arrangement in this case would be more acceptable to England—and, therefore, I believe that a Parliament on a Federal principle would be much more attainable at present.—I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

FRAGMENT. (Found in an Irish Court of Justice.) Christian talks about O'Hagan, As if Christian were a Pagan: Christian's own idea what's Christian we submit a mis Punch beholds with grunt and pain, Strife 'twixt lrishmen with brain. Squabble, mewlers, squabble, pulers Cad Repealers, wild Home Rulers, Biting suits that kind of vermin. But for you, who grace your crmine, Keep your tembers under lock, Or vent 'em on the rogues in dock.

HEALTH OF IRELAND .- The Registrar-General for Ireland has issued his return for the second quarter of the year 1873, and has to state that the births registered were 39,544, being equal to the annual ratio of 29 6 per 1,000 of the estimated population; and the deaths registered were 26,128, or in the annual ratio of 19-6 per 1,000. In England the birthrate was 35.5, and the death-rate 20.4 per 1,000; and probably the ratios shown for Ireland would have been nearer to these if registration were more complete. The Irish return shows two remarkable ratios, only 135 per cent. of the registered deaths were of children under one year old, the ratio in England being 23 per cent., and further as many as 41.1 per cent. of the registered death in Ireland were of persons aged 60 years or more, the ratio in England being only 26.2 per cent. A death at more than twice 60 years old was registered at Lisburn, but the Registrar says only, "Among the deaths was that of a woman who died in the Lisburn Workhouse, and who attained the extraordinary age of 127 years; not a word is said in proof of the statement of age. The Registrar of Skull also says, "One woman died aged 105 years; she never troubled a doctor, or took his physic; she fed her pigs the day before her but again there is no account of any evidence of the age. The Registrar of Cross-roads Dunfanaghy, however, says that "the death was registered there of a woman upwards of 100 years old, which would seem to be well authenticated." The deaths in the quarter from the eight principal zymotic or epidemic diseases-namely, small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough diarrhoa, and simple cholera—amounted together to only 11.2 per cent. of all the deaths, or 0.55 in every I,000 of the estimated population; and this also compares very favourably with the English return. The quarter was that in which emigration is greatest, and the return shows the large number of 47,414, or 9,352 more than in the same quarter of 1872, and implying a decrease of 33,998 in the population in the second quarter of 1873. The local Registrars complain of the sanitary state of many districts. The Registrar of Ballyward, Banbridge, says-" As soon as the people clear out their manure heaps in the spring, which are generally situated within a few feet of their doors. So soon does typhoid fever make its appearance," The Registrar of Ely, Enniskillen, reports eight cases of typhus in two adjoining houses, and attributes the outbreak to overcrowding and filth. The Registrar of Cong, Ballinrobe, reports—"Filthy cesspools of large dimensions are kept in many villages of this district in close proximity to the doors of the dwellinghouses. These have been the foci from which fever and scarlatina radiated to a considerable extent during the past quarter. One-third of the deaths have by these preventable diseases." The typhold fevers expecdingly prevalent during the is worthy of notice that within six years there have the matter of "curious coincidences." We have had as orally published by Dr. Fraser of Manchester. ceived, and attribute the alarming illness only to been as many murders committed in Buckingham- them in all shapes and forms, from all quarters; and Most cosmopolitans look upon the Church of England, "Broom- the matter of "curious coincidences." We have had as orally published by Dr. Fraser of Manchester. ceived, and quarter, and attribute the alarming illness only to been as many murders committed in Buckingham- them in all shapes and forms, from all quarters; and Most cosmopolitans look upon the Church of England.

must dissent from the fears he expresses that the the very bad water which the people are obliged to Roman Catholic hierarchy desire ascendancy, or that drink; and the registrar of Athy, having attended three cases of enterior and asset to influence an Irish Parliament three cases of enterior and asset to influence and Irish Parliament. three cases of enteric fever in one house in March, learnt that the drinking water used from a pump was occasionally offensive, and he adds, "I took measures to bring this fact under the notice of the town commissioners, but nothing has been done in consequence." The Registrar of Skull says :- "The sanitary state of this district is grossly neglected; it is dreadful to compel people to drink the water, to which I, though an Englishman, and a Protestant it is so dirty." The Registrar of Killeshandra, Cavan, notices that pigs, asses, and goats are kept in many dwelling-houses; and the Registrar of Knocknadona, Lisburn, reports :- "The public health throughout the quarter was far from what may be called satisfactory, much indisposition, chiefly of a febrile character, prevailing; and I cannot but think that much of the low condition of bodily health, verging, as it does, upon the border of acute disease, is largely due to the wretched state of many of the dwellings of the artisan and labouring classes all over the district." On the other hand, the Registrar of Dromore, Omagh, reports that since last autumn a large main drain has been made through all the streets, and he says :—" Heretofore fever was very prevalent, but since this drainage it has almost ceased to exist; "but manure heaps and cesspools close to the dwellings of the small farmers still tempt some fever to remain in the district.

POACHING IN THE COUNTY MEATH. - At the petty essions held at Dunshaughlin on Friday, the 14th ult., after the usual police cases had been disposed of, the complaint of Mr. Anthony Allen, of Rathregan, against Christopher Marmion, of Woodlands, and James Grant, of Rathkenny, for trespass in pursuit of game, was neard. The offence having been clearly proved in both cases, the magistrates, at the intercession of the prosecutor, fined Marmion in the mitigated penalty of £5, or two months imprisonment, and Grant £2, or one months' imprisonment, but the chairman stated it was the determination of the magistrates to deal with the strictest severity in all cases of poaching, and more especially of Sunday poaching, which would be proved before them, and which had become such a nuisance in the district. The police at the different stations have received strict orders to look after and prosecute all persons found coursing or shooting on Sunday .-Correspondent of Irishman.

DESPERATE RIOT IN CORK .- A desperate riot occurred in the theatre in Cork on Monday night, originating in a private fight. Large numbers of men took part in the affray, sticks were used freely, and several received severe injuries. A girl had her skull fractured, and lies in the infirmary in a critical state. A large force of police had to be called in to quell the disturbance.-16.

TLLICIT DISTILLATION IN THE COUNTY DERRY. - On Thursday last, 20th ult., the Draperstown Royal Irish Constabulary, consisting of Constable Shannon, with Sub-Constable Kirby, Brennan, and Lough ran, proceeded on revenue duty to the mountains in the neighborhood of Cloan. After an arduous and toilsome search through defiles and ravines, they succeeded in coming upon a miniature distillery, from which the smugglers must have recently fied warned, I presume, of the approach of the Royal Irish. In the still-house, in which the fire was still burning, they found a still, &c., some barrels, together with several gallons of the "Real mountain dew," which the smugglers, in their precipitate flight, left behind. Contable Shannon and party evince great zeal in the suppression of illicit distillation in this district.

Election Runour.—It is reported that Mr. O'Donnell, the gentleman whose name has been so prominently before the public in connection with the opposition in the Queen's University Convocation to the mixed system of education, will be brought forward at the General Election as a candidate for the suffrages of the people of Galway. Mr. O'Donnell will, it is said, be supported by the clergy, but we do not know whether he is a Home Ruler or

The collection for the Catholic University at the chapel of Nenagh exceeded £24-10s, which is a larger sum than that contributed the previous year or the year before.

At the last meeting of the Tullamore board of guardians, the clerk of the union applied for his expenses under the Juries and Parliamentary Voters Acts. The guardians allowed £30.

Lieutenant Chearnley, of the Waterford Artillery, having passed a preliminary examination before a military board, has been recommended for a commission in the army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TERRIBLE STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE .- LONDON, Dec. 16 .- A despatch from Sheffield says that the city was visited to-day by a terrible storm. The wind blew hurricane. A large number of buildings and chimneys were blown down, and many persons One immense chimney crushed in a house and the boiler exploded, killing and wounding several persons. In consequence of the great excitement in the city and the dense crowd which filled the streets but few details could be learned at the time the despatch was forwarded.

THE LATE STORM .- The storm has abated. The telegraph wires were prostrated in all directions the lines that are now working bring news that the storm extended all over the North of England and far into Scotland. Sheffield looks as if it had been bombarded. The loss to property is immense .-Churches were unroofed, and many factories com-pelled to suspend work. The lowest estimate places the casualities to persons in that city to seven killed and thirty wounded, many fatally. Despatches show that the effects of the hurricane were felt at Glasgow, Halifax, Drewsbury and Nottingham, in all of which cities lives were lost and great damage done. At Leeds it is estimated that property to the amount of \$100,000 was destroyed. Extensive damage was done at West Hartlepool and Durham -The shipping suffered severely at Newcastle and Shields. A steamer is ashore off Androssan, and the railway station and several houses were blown down at Weeton, near Harrogate, on the Yorkshire and North Midland Railroad.

THE ASHANTER WAR.—London, Dec. 16.—Advices from Cape Coast Castle to the 24th ult., report that General Sir Garnet Wolseley has completely recovered his health and resumed active duties. During his illness the expedition was at a stand still, and movements has since been difficult owing to a large number being sick.

The authorities at Madeira were placing all the obstacles they could in the way of the establishment there of a sanitarium for British Soldiers stricken

Horses are rapidly increasing in value in England the difference being seventy per cent. on general horses, as compared with last year, and one hundred upon hunters.

THE SALE OF SOULS .-- A correspondent of the Spectator defends the sale of advowsons as practised in the Protestant Establishment on the ground that it is inseparable from private patronage; and that, again, is inseparable, he contends, from the principle of an Establishment.

"INDEPENDENCE."—A gentlemen, being asked, if he were an "Independent minister," replied : "Far from it; I am the minister of an Independent congregation."

Referring to a recent murder in Buckinghamshire, a Bedford paper says: - "We have been assured by some Olney people that no other murder has been done there withing living memory; but it

shire, three of which have occurred in the district of | not the least curious amongst them is the fact that Newport Pagnell." This is the country represented since that defeat of the Liberal party by the conby the Tory leader! Why is there no "Crime and Outrage Act" for Bucks.

THE TICHBORNE CASE. - LONDON, Dec. 16. - Jean Luie, a witness for the defence in the Tichborne case, who was arrested for perjury, and afterwards discovered to be a ticket of leave man, was brought up at the Bow Street Police Station. When asked if he had anything to say before revocation of his license, he replied that he was sorry for what had happened, but he was invited and encouraged to do as he did. He declined to say anything further .-Luie was then removed to the Convent Prison at Pentonville, to serve out the unexpired portion of his sentence, after which he will be tried for perjury.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO A MAIL TRAIN .- At three o'clock on Monday morning, the mail train from Birmingham to Leamington dashed with full speed into a goods train shunting at Adderley Park, three miles from Birmingham. Great damage was done. The engineman, fireman, mail guard, and others were injured. A later telegram says that no passengers were seriously hurt. The driver of the goods train and the post-office guard were severely shaken, but are not dangerously hurt. The traffic is being worked on a single line. There has been scarcely any delay.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY .-- Mr. Distaeli lately spoke at Glasgow of "the spirit of the age." He need not mention that yet awhile, as he spoke with all the spirit of his youth. Brayve, Codlingsby! You will be young in your old age, as you were Grey-Vician Grey-in your youth,-Punch.

The Torch is the title of a new weekly paper, which is to take the place of the well-written and well-conducted paper Junius, now expiring in its twenty-ninth number.

Mr. ARCH ON CANADA.-We are glad to find that Mr. Arch has been so successful in his mission, and if he will only confine himself to the preaching of the one great fact to his class, that there is plenty of labor and land for all within the wide dominion of England without encroaching upon the rights of other men's industry and other men's property, he will deserve the gratitude of every true friend of the portation of the people from this country; but the question is not whether there should be emigration or how far it should be carried, but whither it should go. We are powerless to arrest the stream which annually flows out of these shores. It would be madness to attempt to check it, and any such attempt must as infallibly recoil upon the class resorting to it as any arbitrary or excessive stimulus given to it must injure those who use it. Given the fact that a certain proportion of our population do emigrate every year, it is for us, recognising this depletion as a process necessary to keep the general body in good health, only to take care the stream is not lost or wasted-that it goes to enrich our own territories, and not those of our rival and possible enemy,-London Standard.

A correspondent of the Times has started the troublesome question, what are the particular blessings conferred on the African tribes by British civilisation? After considerable personal experience he himself can only discover the spread of the means of intoxication and the introduction of the weapons of strife. He appeals to those acquainted with West African life to say "if the smell of the rum cask is not to be traced everywhere." "Rum, gunpowder, and muskets" mark the path of the British civiliser "wherever his boot-prints are to be found on the mud-banks of river or creek." And it is to force these advantages, in the interests of Enghumanity will refuse his sympathy to such an undertaking?

A PRODERT SWELL.-Client. "I want to effect an insurance—six pounds a week in case of injury, and that sort of thing." Clerk. "Railway accidents, sir?" Client. "Ah—no, police."—Punch.

AT ST. JAMES'S HALL,-Dr. Hans Von Bulow has made a decided hit on the piano. This is not a Thumper: nor is he. So deftly does he manage the keys and the pedals, that, dropping the Von, the Professor should be named Hans and Feet Bulow, or Hans Above and Feet Bulow. In the absence of Miss Arabella Goddard (place aux dames, tonjours), it is most gratifying to hear so admirable a performance as is that of Dr. Hans Bulow. So able an interpreter is he of the great musical abbe's pieces, that in England he might head one part of his programme with the adopted Shakesperian motto-Liszt, Liszt, Oh, Liszt!" And we suggest that when he wants an epitaph-some hundred years hence, or more-it should be-

"Faithful Bulow he did his duty, But now he's gone aloft."

Another brutal murder is added to the ten cases of death from violence that will be tried at the next Durham assizes. A laborer named John Britton was, after a few words, brutally attacked by another laborer named J. Millar, while at work at the Consett Iron works last night, and kicked so severely about the head and body that he died shortly afterwards. Millar was immediately taken into custody.

A most appalling circumstance occurred on Sunday at the Athenaum Assembly Rooms, Birmingham, where a spiritualistic service was being conducted. A "medium" named Benjamin Hawkes, who was in his usual health, spoke for about halfan-hour, describing with startling vividness a seance in which, he said, S. Peter had manifested himself to the assembled spiritualists. Hawkes asserted that the Chief of the Apostles had clasped his hands, and he had felt the pressure of the saint's fingers. From this the wretched man argued that it was possible to understand how S. Thomas thrust his hand into the side of "the Personification of Divine The moment these words escaped his lips the daring blasphemer fell back on his chair, and on the arrival of a surgeon was found to be a corpse. Need we wonder that the assembly broke up in wild confusion? Happy for all who beheld the awful visitation—death by the "Visitation of God," as the coroner's jury express it—if the lesson it teaches be laid seriously to heart !- Catholic Opinion.

When the choice products of the English printing press in the nineteenth century are summed up, let us hope that the interesting collection with which Edward Engledew and Harry Tucker were wont to beguile their leisure hours will not be forgotten. Tucker and Engledew are known to fame by reason of their attempt to rob their master of about £100 worth of property. They were shop-boys in the employment of a pawnbroker, into whose store-room they managed to penetrate. They remained up all night packing up the goods, and early in the morning were about decamping with the spoil, when a detective inconsiderately interfered. They had got their pockets stuffed with watches, gold studs, and rings. It appeared, according to the report, that the boys had been reading the "Headless Pirate," " Lightning Dick," "The Young Detective," Margaret Catchpole; or, the Female Horsestealer, Footpads, Smugglers Prison-breakers, and Mur derers," and "similar books." That youngsters fed upon such dictary should find themselves translated for a couple of months to a prison cell is only what might be expected. But what of the disseminators of the poison? Can nothing be done to them? Or is the printing press only dangerous when it suggests a doubt as to whether of all possible governments the British Government in Ireland is the very best and most popular?

If this year has been prolific in anything it is in

scientious Irish Catholics in particular. To all in-tents and purposes the "No Popery" cry has already been raised; the conduct of Bismarck has been held up as a model that might well be followed in this realm; and physical persecution has been openly advocated in the leading journals of the day. That changed, or rather intensified feeling may be a curious coincidence" and nothing more; but there is another matter even still more curious. Since Mr. Gladstone's defeat there have been considerable changes in the Ministry, every one of which has been hostile to Catholicity; Mr. Bright was brought into the cabinet amidst howls of delight from the godless educationalists, who saw in the move a coming exaltation of the evil principles of the Birmingham league. Mr. James whose anti-Catholic bitterness in the O'Keeffe case could hardly possibly be exceeded, was first made Solicitor then Attorney-Jeneral. The member for the Scotch Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's, Dr. Lyon Playfair, who made a well-remembered speech on the Irish University Bill, but whom no one can call a friend or sacerdotal absolution as necessary for God's forto Catholicity, in any sense of the word, but quite giveness of sins"-that is to say, they never heard the reverse, has been put in the place of the only Irish Catholi member of the Government—Mr. Monsell. Mr. Vernon Harcourt has become the new solicitor-General, and if there be any man who thoroughly hates Irish Catholicity assuredly the bon, member for Oxford is he. He not only hates it but he (as usual) thoroughly misunderstands it, nor does he hesitate to misrepresent it as he did on one of the nights of the University Bill debate, when, taking the silly-we might employ a much stronger term, but we refrain-speech of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett for his text, he sought to establish as a fact what is a profound lie—that there are two Catholic bodies in Ireland, "an enlightened Roman Catholic laity," and a grovelling set of wretches who are the abject slaves of the hierarchy. But let further details pass as uscless—the Liberal journals absolutely boast of the anti-catholic, anti-Irish tone of the reorganised government, and more than one of them and those the most influential, announce plainly that the new elements have been introduced as a revenge for the Irish Catholic action of last the painful and ridiculous results of the exercise of laboring man. No one desires any wholesale de- | March. Let them exult; let them boast; let them taste the fullest sweetness of that revenge-while it lasts. But the retribution will ventists assembled on Terry's Island, Connecticut come. The time of punishment is appointed. Remorse will be theirs as well as physical deprivation, and when they are in the cool shades of Opposition they will perhaps begin to think that, after all, the sweetness of revenge soon loses its flavor and turns to bitterness and gall. We hope nothing from the Tories-we have their opinion on Irish Catholicity sung by the chosen few on Terry's Island, fully extoo distinctly ringing in our ears, to place the slightest expectation of good in their advent to office but we see plainly enough that, as neither of our great parties in England will attempt to give to Irish Catholics what is their obvious due, things are rapidly approaching that dead lock which can have orly one of two loosenings-Home Rule, or a light for mere existence. And whichever it is, it will be the result of Liberal revenge.—Catholic Times. Mn. Forster on Secularism .- Mr. Forster, has

at Liverpool, in laying the "memorial stone" of the first school erected by the Board of that city, given utterance to a distinct expression of his views with regard to secularist education. He laid it down as a fact which must be admitted that it is the general wish of parents that at the same school and by the same teachers there should be instruction in religion as well as in other matters; and that as they had decided that the State should give this instruction, they must take the consequence of having to deal with enormous multitudes of their fellow-citizens lish commerce, upon the African, that the sword is now drawn upon the Ashantees. What friend of who prefer that the two things should be united together. He said that a system of State education could be conducted on two principles, one that of teaching everything that can be learned within a given time, with power to the parents to withdraw the children from that kind of teaching which they think it wrong to receive-this being the principle of the Education Act—and the other the principle of teaching nothing but that on which everybody is but still a shirt. agreed-which is the principle of the Leage and the tell a lie," Poetry and philosophy would go with kind of material education"; "you would merely ing else. "As a Liberal politician" he feels that it would be "most illiberal to interfere with the wish of the enormous majority to have the two subjects brought together." And though he is willing that experiment of separating them-in which he does not think that they will succeed-he declares that if the time should come when the fathers and mothers of England wish that State education should be purely secular, they must find some other individual than himself to do their business. This, with the assurance that Lord Aberdare and Mr. Forster will work the Act on precisely the same principles as Lord Ripon and Mr. Forster worked it-is very satisfactory as far as it goes, though we should of course have to add our own reservations as to the non-existence of "unsectarian" religious instruction. Sectarianism may be evidenced by omissions as well as by positive statements.

Loaves and fishes have been falling bountifully to the pitmen during the past twelve months; now honours and dignities are following in their wake. There was a School Board election last week near | happen after amputation performed on a patient Barnsley, when-to the affliction, dismay, and horror of many worthy folks-two Yorkshire colliers were returned at the head of the poll, beating the tuppe'ny-ha'penny "gentry" of the district by a stiff tacked with the identical local symptoms for which majority. All bumbledom stands aghast! To think his limb was removed, at the hour of the day or that a grimy collier should have a voice as to the night when he was wont to suffer martyrdom before best manner in which his own "kids," and those of its removal. And more than this, if seized by his his mates are to be educated! The idea is monstrous, and the "gentry"—who by the way seem to be of but sorry gentility-are in the utmost consternation. Yet, after all, and to speak seriously, we do not see what there is so very much amis in the matter. A pitman, as a rule, is a remarkably shrewd do these facts prove? They prove: 1st. That the fellow, and that he hails from Yorkshire is not at brain is the source of all motion and all sensation, all a reason for his being less sharp than his mates of other counties. Moreover he is a liberal-minded man, and inclined to be just to his neighbours Many of his class have a passion for education for themselves and their families, and the minority are those who are content to remain ignorant. We see no reason why these collier School Board members should not be just as useful as men of higher social position, and we are quite certain they will be found superior to numbers of the blatant, self-sufficient and canting humbugs now occupying seats on Boards and using their position solely for the disgraceful purposes of proselytism. We shall see.—Catholic Times.The Comic History of Rome has afforded many of us

a merry half-hour or so in our younger days. The fun of that work is now, however, being completely eclipsed by a Comic History of the Church of England,

land as a little local affair of not much count in the world's doings; the Protestant Bishop of Man Lester knows better, and regards her as the "only" church handed down from the apostles. In the course of years God forgot his promise to St. Peter and, according to Dr. Fraser, did allow the gates of hell to prevail against the Church (of England) which he had founded on a rock, and "she got overlaid with such a mass of superstitious, false, corrupt, modern (!) teaching that it was necessary to remove those accumulations." The Reformation corrected that forgetfulness on the part of the Founder of th Church (of England) and removed that baccumulations" of error Christ had suffered to gather on the original deposit. The Catholic Church is—we read it every day in the enlightened organs of English Profestantism-usually accused of being a decrepid old thing, not at all up to the keen intellectual status of the day; but again Dr. Fraser knows better and declares that the o is no church "so deeply taint-ed" with "modernism." In the Church of England they never "formerly heard of Popes, the Immaculate Conception, the absolute necessity of Confession it in Dr. Fraser's Corne History. The Reformed Church is the "purest" church—admirably vouched for in the annals of the Divorce Court, in the police tribunals, at the bars of criminal and civil law, and in the illegitimacy returns of Reformed England and Scotland as opposed to unreformed Ireland. And finally-primest joke in the whole History-the Church of England is "also the cliber Church, all others being new, so to speak, compareed with the English Church"! But enough of the stuff-Dr. Fraser has evidently taken to heart Dean Howson's advice, and is "re-writing history;" but is that any reason why he should turn it into the shape of a Comic History of the Church of England - Catholic Times.

UNITED STATES.

THE END OF THE WORLD, - ADVENTISES AWAITING THER ASSUMPTION INTO HEAVES-It would be difficult to find in history a more practical comment on the right of private judgment in interpreting the inspired Word, than is given by the Society of Ad-River, in daily expectation of their bedily assumption into Heaven. They profess to believe that the end of the world is at hand, and that although they may be wrong about the exact day and hour, there can be no doubt that this year of grace is to be the end of time. The following hymn, which is daily plains their droctrines and their loop, s:=

> THE PILGRIM'S TRIUMPIL Lone pilgrims in this land we roam. We long have wandered here: The Bible points us to our home. And brings the Lord this year. To Daniel, God to Gabriel gave The "three times and a part; Two thousand and three hundread days, Are shown upon our chart.

Chorus .- Yes, we shall meet and praise our King From sin and trial free; Our glad deliv'rance we will sing In eighteen seventy three, &c., &c., &c.

Strange as it may seem, these people have an organ of their doctrines, edited by Brother S. W. Bishop, the W. Johnan's Cry, and published at Meridia, Conn Brother Bishop claims for the Adventists a total men bership of 31,000, scattered through the United States, the British Provinces, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Norway. A peculiarity of their teaching is, that only true believers (the Adventists) are gifted with immortality, and all others are mortal.

Owing to a war among the dry goods merchants at Denver, calicoes were reduced to two cents per yard, and every editor, reporter and minister in the place now wears a shirt-gaudy in some instances,

Detective Williamson, of the Central Office, sailed Nonconformists. To the latter system Mr. Forster for England in the City of Brussels on Saturday, the distinctly declares that as an educational reformer 113th, from New York, having in charge Louis Gilhe can never assent. It would be to starve educa- man and Daniel Sandback, both young men, who tion, for you cannot, he justly said, stop at instructure are charged by a telegram from Chief Constable tion in Cathechism, or even instruction in the Bible.

If it is to be carried out logically, everything that

dealin, of Manchester, with forgery. There is a great

deal of invstery about the case, and the names of the affects religious matters will have to go. "History prisoners are believed to be fictitious, but the facts is polemical; it cannot help being polemical." Al- as given by the detectives are as follows:--(illman lusions, advice, exhortation, reproof during the time and Sandback took to betting last spring, and bethat the master or mistress has to deal with the coming unable to settle their "debts of honour," chhildren, would come under the limitation; for forgod checks on the banks in which their relatives how is a master or mistress to tell a scholar that he had accounts. These felonies remained undisguised must not lie, and at the same time to be obliged to till last September, when the culprits had to leave hold his or her tongue about what he or she may England. It was supposed that the prisoners sailed consider to be the reason why that child should not for New York in the Algeria, but Captain Irving and Detectives Farley and Sampson searched that vessel the Bible, and you would give merely "the poorest and a number of others and failed to find them. They were at last discovered in a hotel in Jersey teach them to read and write and cipher," and noth- City. Rumour has it that one of the prisoners is the son of an English nobleman; but Captain Irving says that he is unable to vouch for the truth of the assertion. The New York World says that none of the Central Office officials condescend to talk about the Birmingham Board, for instance, should try the the case, which was kept a profound secret all yesterday afternoon.

> THE BRAIN.—One of the readiest roads to the head is through the lungs. You may reach the brain in a minute with chloroform, for example. The power of this drug is marvelous. When under its influence, a man may have his limb cut off without any sensation whatever; and even when he recovers from his artificial trance, he may still neither have pain nor uneasiness. Why? Have you ever seen a person after a fit of epilepsy? After a fit of that kind people have no remembrance of anything done to them during a fit. During the epileptic paroxysm the brain is all but completely torpid. The same thing happens after the anæsthetic sleep of chloroform. In neither case can a man remember what he never felt. But mark what may under chloroform. The same man who felt no pain in the stump either during or after the operation, may continue for many successive months to be atold enemy during sleep, he may wake, exclaimining : "Oh, my leg, my leg; it pains me the same as when it was on." More curious still, he may tell you he can, so far as his own feelings are concerned, actually move the foot of the amputated limb. What morbid or sane; they prove inversely, 2nd, that the brain is the source of rest and remission, sleep included; they further prove, 3d, that the brain is the source of all paroxysmal recurrences, whether the more prominent symptoms be general or local.

A little boy defines snoring as "letting off sleep." Men are like money, they must be taken at the value for which they pass.

What is that which makes everybody sick but those that swallow it? Flattery.

Why is your chambermaid immortal? She re-

turns to dust every day without dying. "Nothing like perseverance." Young man, begin by turning a grind-stone, you may in time become an organ-grinder.

"Broom-handles-two car loads (82,000) just received, and for sale at depot." Another warning to Marine St. Commercial

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, TRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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Single copies, 5 cts.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be Three Dollars. The figures after each Subscriber's Address

every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription FROM HAT DATE.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and GEO. BowELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1873.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER-1873.

Friday, 26-St. Stephen, M. Saturday, 27—St. John, Ap. Sunday, 28—Holy Innocents, MM Monday, 39—St. Thomas, B. M. Tuesday, 39—Of the Sunday within the Octave. Wednesday, 31-St. Sylvester, P. C.

JANUARY-1874. Thursday, 1-Circumcision of Our Lord. Obl.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. The Virginius and the survivors of her

crew and passengers have been handed over to the United States Government, by the Spanish authorities, who have also made amende honorable for the insult offered to the United States flag. We may hope, therefore, that this unpleasantness is at an end.

The law of the case seems, however, by no means clear, nor does the case seem susceptible of any law save the law of might. The right of one nation to give aid and encouragement to fillibustering expeditions, against other nations with which the first is at peace, has in modern times been universally recognized, or at all events practised. It was in the exercise of this right, the out-growth of modern liberal principles, that the British flag was prostituted to the purpose of protecting the fillibustering expedition of Garibaldı against the Kingdom of Naples, and that Her Majesty's ships were employed in the dirty work of indirectly covering a piratical descent upon the coasts of a sovereign with whom Her Majesty had no quarrel. So with the Virginius expedition, and other kindred fillibustering expeditions that are constantly swarming from the United States against their neighbors North and South. It is only in virtue of the principle that might makes gise.

him. At his age a sentence of 20 years imprisonment is equivalent to sentence of imprisonment for life. The salary of President MacMahon has been raised to \$200,000 per annum in order to enable him to keep up the ments.

There is no relaxation in the persecution by the Prussian Government of the Catholic Church, nor on the side of the the new ecclesiastical regime, upon all bishops at their consecration, on all priests when ordained. These oaths the bishops and priests will of course refuse to take; then will follow edicts of banishment and imprisonment; Germany will be as England and as Ircland were in the days the conflict.

Carlists hold their ground, but do not advance.

The Emperor of Germany is reported seriously ill. One account speaks of an appopletic attack; another tells us that he is prostrated by throat disease, and that his situation is very

The Spaniards, it is said, are about to demand that the Virginius be given back to them. They are prepared with proofs that she was not entitled to show United States colors, or to the protection of the United States flag, and

are not given, but the British Squadron on the West India station is to be largely re-inforced. Our soldiers don't seem to be making much

progress with the Ashantees. Our native allies are of little use in the field, and the consequence is that until fresh troops from England arrive the expedition is at a stand still.

All accounts from India agree in representing a terrible famine as inevitable. For long months there has been no rain, and in consequence the rice crop is almost a total failure. But rice is the one article of food of the people, deprived of which they must die, since there is nothing to take its place. The Government is on the alert, and taking such steps as are open to it to mitigate the impending calamity; but at best it is but little that Government can do in such circumstances. It may facilitate the distribution of food, by leaving trade free, but it cannot make food.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir, - Allow me to direct your attention to s fact reported in the City papers of last week, which I should think calls for comment on your part. The fact to which I allude is this:—That His Worship the Mayor appeared on the platform of, and addressed in most flattering terms a public meeting of Methodists, held in connection with their Missions and in the course of which meeting language most offensive and insulting to the religion professed by the majority of our Mayor's fellow-citizens, was treely used. Should this be? Should not our Mayor, in his public capacity, keep aloof from all political and sectarian assemblages or demonstra-tions, at which members of other denominations are held up to public scorn and ridicule? Is it, in short, becoming that our Chief Magistrate should appear, even, by his presence on the platform, to counten ance such attacks on the faith and religion of the majority of the citizens of Montreal, as are embodied in the annexed extract, which I make from the report given in the Montreal Herald of the 9th inst.

"The three great bulwarks of Satan were Paganism, Mahomedanism and the Papacy."

"These were the three great systems of iniquity which the devil had invented, and imposed upon

"Judging from the ruined churches and schools of Romanism in Central America, and other places, the system seems to be going down to the bottomless pit from whence it came."-Montreal Herald, 9th inst., passim.

It does not require a labored argument to establish the bad taste of the City Magistrate who takes a prominent part in public meetings at which language-(of which the above given extracts are a fair specimen)—so insulting to Catholics is used.— This perhaps Dr. Bernard may find out to his cost should he again solicit the votes of his Catholic fellow-citizens-those adherents of a system which, according to his Methodist friends, has for its author the devil, and for its birth place the bottomless pit. Perhaps Dr. Bernard, I say, may find out that such ngults cannot be offered to Papists with impunity.

Yours respectfully, Montreal, Dec. 15th, 1873.

REMARKS.

We have verified the above given extracts from the proceedings of the Methodist Anniversary Meeting at which His Worship the Mayor took a conspicuous place on the platform; but where most certainly, had he consulted his own interests, or the dignity of the office which he holds he would never have put right, that these assaults upon weaker com- in an appearance. A love of fair play however munities can be defended; and it would seem | bids us say that it is quite possible, that Dr. as if the weaker and aggrieved party in the | Bernard was not fully aware of the language transaction had no right of self-protection, but used by some of the speakers his predecesmust allow its shores to be invaded and its sor on the platform; and that had he been so coasts pillaged, since in this Virginius business | aware, he would have declined sanctioning by Spain, the aggrieved party, has had to apolo- his presence such offensive proceedings. We say so because, in the first place we have al-The waters have closed over the head of the | ways gladly given our present Mayor credit for unhappy man Bazaine, and we hear no more of being a courteous and liberal gentleman, who would not knowingly give offence either to Catholic or Protestant; and secondly, because from the manner in which the address of the Mayor is reported by the Herald it would appear as if he had not been present throughout dignity of his office by giving grand entertain- the entire meeting, and therefore might not have heard all the addresses thereat delivered, particularly the address of a Mr. Syvret. one of the French Canadian Missionary Society's preachers. At the same time we cannot but Church is there any sign of a disposition to express our regret that a public officer should yield. The Government intends to impose have exposed himself to the severe strictures special oaths of allegiance, and acceptance of of our correspondent; strictures which must most justly adhere to him till he shall have explained his presence at the meeting in question. We can easily tell how a Catholic Mayor, who should take a prominent part in a Catholic meeting, in the course of which Anglicanism, or Presbyterianism, or Methodism, or any of Elizabeth. The Catholic priest will be other Protestant religious system, was spoken proscribed, a price set on his head, and the of in the terms in which the prominent speakexercise of the Catholic religion will be pro- ers at the Methodist meeting in question spoke hibited. Still we do not doubt of the result of of "Romanism"-would be treated by his fellow-citizens. Now Dr. Bernard must not think Cartagena still holds out, but it is thought it strange if his Catholic fellow-citizens should that the ammunition of the besieged must be deal similar treatment to him. We deprecate nearly exhausted. In the North of Spain the the introduction of the religious element in to our Civil elections; but we owe it to ourselves to see that, for the future, the Mayor during his tenure of office observe a dignified neutrality as betwixt the several religious denominations into which his constituents are divided; and that the Civic Chair be not converted into a tribune from whence the Catholic Church may be denounced as a "great system of iniquity

These were the very words used by the speakers at a public meeting, at which also His that her clearance papers were obtained by Worship the Mayor took an active part.forgery. It is also reported that there is trouble | Until these words shall have been fully repudibrewing betwixt the British and Spanish Gov- ated by our Mayor we must according to all the ernments with respect to Cuba. Particulars laws of logic, hold him responsible for them.

which the devil had invented."

THE GREAT EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE,-What has it resulted in? Its avowed object was the uniting into one compact phalanx of the scattered hosts of Protestantism; its actual achievement has been the formation of another sect. There is to-day one Protestant denomination more in the United States than there was when the Alliance met at New York.

We allude of course to that just founded by Dr. Cummins, who, having seceded from the Protestant Episcopalian sect, has, together with another Protestant minister-a Mr. Cheney-Let up a Reformed Episcopalian Church upon the soundest of Protesting principles.

By so doing Dr. Cummins and his friend have given a great moral victory to the Ritualists. These may now well claim the Prayer Book as on their side, since the first step taken by their opponents is to modify or reform that Prayer Book. This Dr. Cummins and his friends would not do, if its actual language were in their favor.

It is not easy to see what object these new sectaries propose to themselves; nor why, see ing that they reject the doctrine of apostolical succession, or the transmission, by the laying on of hands, of any distinctive powers, rights or privileges, they keep up the farce of an episcopate, whilst denying to it any divine origin, or any authority to teach or command .-The new sect will for this reason, we fancy, soon be absorbed by some of the other Protestants but non-episcopalian sects by which it is surrounded, and from which even now, it is scarcely to be distinguished.

Though the quarrel betwixt High and Low within the Protestant episcopal sect has for years evidently been leading on to this consummation. so that men have wondered at the rupture being so long delayed, the two parties in the United States might have continued to jog along together for some years longer, but for the offence given by Dr. Cummins to his more orthodox episcopalian brethren, in that he received Communion according to the rites of some of his non-episcopally ordained friends of the Alliance. This was as it were the last straw; for on this Continent, Episcopalians are more logical, in some respects, than they are in England-where the very Head of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Law Established receives communion at the hands of a minister of another and hostile church which condemns Episcopacy, or the office of Bishop, not merely as unauthorised by God's word, but as a corruption injurious to the Kirk; and which, in its General Assembly at Dundee, 1580, formally excommunicated all episcopally ordained persons who should dare to preach, or administer the Sacraments. It is all very well to condemn the illiberality of the Ritualists in refusing to communicate at the hands of Presbyterian, or non-episcopally ordained ministers but it should be remembered that Presbyterian the Church has shown itself at least equally intolerant of Episcopacy. Where the Ritualists of England most justly lay themselves open to censure, or rather ridicule, is to be found in their remaining in communion with an coclesiastical body whose supreme head is in communion with another body which denounces episcopacy, or the acceptance of episcopal orders, as a crime worthy of excommunication.

It is often warmly disputed whether the Protestant Missionaries in China have as yet effected anything towards the evangelisation of the natives. By some it is contended that nothing has been done, whilst others insist that a great and glorious work has been, and is being carried out, &c., &c., &c. We need not repeat the twaddle of Exeter Hall.

For our own part we incline to the opinion that the Chinese have been to a certain extent brought over to evangelical principles, and our reason for so believing is the exceeding dexterity which the Chinese display in the adulteration of tea. The most eminent professors of religion in England indeed would find it no casy matter to surpass the skill of the Chinese in this work of adulteration; and it is impossible to doubt of their evangelical principles when we meet with such striking traits in their character as those which recent investigations have brought to light, and which, recorded in an article from the pen of Dr. Hassall, are commented upon by the London Times.

From Dr. Hassall's report it seems that of 20 samples of teas imported, only one was found to be genuine—the others being all more or less adulterated with plumbago, black lead and iron filings, besides being made up in great part of what amongst the evangelised Chinese is known as "lie tea," that is, dust of tea and other leaves mixed up with gum or starch, and colored with Prussian blue or turmeric. The world. object of the iron filings is to give the liquor procured from an infusion of this delectable composition an appearance of strength; since in combination with the tannin in this vegetable mixture, the iron filings would form a kind of ink or dark colored substance. Indeed the writer of the article in the Times says that the ink which he used was made "from the tea in question." Thus not only do these iron land is faithfully reflected.

filings add to the weight of the leaves with which they are mixed, but have a chemical virtue as well, in that they give an appearance of strength to the tea.

So skilful in short are the Chinese in all the arts of adulteration, that we cannot doubt that evangelical principles are making progress amongst them, and that in the trading ports at least, the Protestant missionaries are doing a rather extensive business.

A PROTESTANT FINED FOR PELTING A MERE PRIEST .- A Kingston rowdy, for assaulting and pelting with snow-balls the Rev. Father Boyle, has been fined \$22!! Such at least is the substance of one of the items by telegram published in our city papers of Fri-

That this outrage upon the rights of Protestants; that this arbitrary trampling by a servile magistrate upon one of the dearest privileges of men whom the Gospel has made free, will be allowed to pass unnoticed by the guardians of our civil and religious libertiesamongst which liberties, the liberty to assault priests, and obscenely to insult Sisters of Charity when visiting the sick, holds a conspicuous place-we can scarce imagine. Surely the "Young Britons" of Toronto will not put up with such "Subserviency to Rome." What says the Witness to it? Why does he not lift up his voice, crying aloud and sparing not, at this last conclusive proof that our govern. ment is under the thumb of the Pope, and that Rome is mistress of our lives and liberties.

We see by the papers that there has again been trouble at the Lake of Two Mountains with the Indians, of whom several have been arrested, and committed to jail on a charge of stealing wood from the gentlemen of the Seminary to whom it belongs.

If, as is believed by many, these Indians are but the tools of others, and their thefts are T. Boylan, Boston; John Gibbons, do; Thomas undertaken at the instigation of, and for the B. Lowney, do; John McKenna, Portland, benefit of a certain clique who keep in the Me.; George Bouillon, Ottawa; G. Whittaker, back ground, these prisoners are to a certain | Montreal. extent entitled to our pity. They have been led to believe by designing knaves that the M. P. Portz, do; J. J. Hanselman, Brooklyn; property of the Seminary is their's and that they have a legal right to take what they please, J. Zwiesler, Alton; J. J. O'Halloran, do; and do what they will with it. Still the law Jas. A. Connelly, Rochester; Patk. E. Scott, must be upheld and the rights of property protected, though it is a pity that the law cannot lay its clutches upon those who incite the poor | let, do; J. Veronneau, do; O. Hebert, do; F. ignorant Indians to their acts of larceny, and Laliberte, do; Wm. Duckett, do; A. Provost, expect to profit by the thefts which they in- do; J. Gauron, do; C. Seguin, do; Mich'l F stigute.

Of the law of the case there is, there can be, no doubt. The Indians have their own property, their own Reserves where, if they choose, Jas. Boyle, do; Thomas Beaven, do; Agosto reside, they are absolute masters, and where tino Maria Colaneri, Rome; P. J. Alfred, no one can interfere with them. Ample pro- | Montreal; J. Desnoyers, do; J. Charlebois, do. vision has long ago been made for them, so | RECEIVED TONSURE-Messrs. John Daly, that there is no shadow of an excuse for the Burlington, Vt.; George Mahony, Providence; depradations which they are in the habit of M. Kelly, do; J. J. Normandeau, Ogdens committing on the property of the Sulpicians. These, as every one who has examined the question knows, are but defending their own; in the language of the Montreal Herald-"the gentlemen of the Seminary are as ab- | Montreal; F. O'Shea, Boston. solutely proprietors of the Seigniory of Two Mountains as Major Campbell or any other Seignior is proprietor of his Seigniory."-Montreal Herald, Feb. 26th, 1870.

Whence then these troubles? why these constant attacks upon the proprietary rights of the Seminary? Can it be, as some suspect, that the Indians are employed to steal for the benefit of others? and that petty larceny is held up to them as a means of grace, or agency for bringing sinners "to a knowledge of the truth | Religion against the multiplied assaults made upon as it is in Jesus?"

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Society, Mr. Daniel Lyons, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of \$50, from Mr. Edward Jenkins, for the benefit of the Irish poor coming under the care of the Society, being one-third of the proceeds of that gentleman's lecture in the Queen's Hall, on Friday evening last.

Mr. Lyons hopes the wealthy Irish Catholies of Montreal will follow the good example set them by Mr. Jenkins, particularly so as the charitable fund at the disposal of the Society is at a very low ebb.

We read with much pleasure in our New York exchanges of the marriage on the 26th ult., of Sarah M. Brownson, daughter of our old and honored friend, Dr. O. Brownson, to William J. Tenney, Esq. The Bishop of Newark officiated, and a large number of clergy and laity were present. Mr. Tenney is himself a convert, and is well known to the literary

We would call attention to the advertisement on 6th page, of the Leonard Scott Publishin? Co., and the liberal terms on which they furnish to the public on this Continent reprints of the leading periodicals of the British Empire. In these all shades of political opinion are reproduced; and every change in the ever shifting it may not spread again. state of religious thought in Protestant Eng-

The Reformation in Italy is bringing forth a very pretty crop of literature of its own. Here is an Italian cantique translated by the Catholic Review from the Fidele of Lucca,

AN ITALIAN PROTESTING HYMN. "Friars and priests we no longer want. "We want to crush them beneath our feet "Long live the International."

"We are Garibaldians and want no God or Christ
"To the dust with the Madonna: Long live " Long live Satan, and Garibaldi."

Judged from a purely literary, or asthetic stand-point, the above stanzas may be open to hostile criticism; but there can be no doubt that they faithfully depict the spirit of the age. and of the anti-Cutholic or Protestant revolution

Correction. - In the "Short Sermon" which appeared in last week's issue, in the 36th line from the top of second column, the sentence beginning with "I do not say that as yet," &c., ought to read thus-" I do not say that as yet you have been guilty of the sin of impurity, but I do say that you have been guilty of the sin of want of loyalty to purity. and of spiritual rashness in exposing yourself to danger."

ORDINATIONS .- The following are the names of the different persons who have presented themselves for Orders at the Christmas Ordinations, in the Grand Seminary, Montreal.

ORDAINED PRIESTS - Reverends Jas. H. Duggan, Hartford; D. Chevrier, Montreal; R. P. Walsh, Springfield, Mass.; T. Sullivan, do.

DEACONS-Revds. L. Harel, Montreal; W. Murphy, Burlington; T. F. Walsh, St. John. N.B.; M. Gircaux, Montreal.

SUBDEACONS-Revds. Mich'l Carney, Albany; Thomas P. Joynt, Hartford; Owen Kernan, Providence; Daniel P. Driscoll, do; Allan J. Macdonald, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Mich'l J. Driscoll, Halifax; Edward McCarthy, do; Joseph Doucet, Chatham; Mathew

MINORS-Messrs. John D. Bray, Dubuque; Jas. Galvin, do; J. L. Meagher, Albany; C. Halifax; Thomas F. Tierney, Providence; C. Viger, Montreal; M. Emard, do; Jas. Brouil-Delany, Boston; J. P. Tuigg, do; Patrick Sheedy, do; Jas. J. Galligan, Hartford; Pat. Donohoe, do ; James Kelly, Springfield, Mass.;

burg; Wm. Purcell, Springfield; Wm. Smith, Chicago; John Lee, Hartford; J. Larkin, Kingston; P. Priscilius, St. John, N.B.; M. Bannen, Chatham, N.B.; R. Proud'homme,

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

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

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

BAZAAR.

The Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a Bazaar of useful and fancy articles, on Monday, the 5th of Jan, 1874, and the four following days of the week.

The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to assist in building a Chapel at Lancaster.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies, and by the Parish Priest,

the Rev. Father MacCarthy.

Mrs. Angus Tobin, Lancaster. MRS. JAMES McPHERSON, "

THE MISSES O'NEIL, MRS. WM. McPHERSON, MRS. DUNCAN McDonald, Williamstown.

MRS. WHITE, Lancaster. MRS. DUNCAN McDonald, Martintown. MRS. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield. MRS. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 Stc. Famille St.,

Williamstown, Oct. 27th, 1873.

The small-pox has ceased to spread in Napanee and the disease is believed to have run its full course there, but the authorities are watchful that

Belleville papers deny the report that small-pox prevails in that town.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH AT CLONDALKIN MONASTERY.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, of Toronto, Canada, gave the community of the above monsetery an agreeable surprise on Sunday, the 22nd ultime. The following morning he celebrated the Community Mass and gave an interesting discourse after it. His Grace reverted to the time, 40 years sgo, when he became a pupil of that seminary, then just commenced. The tribune over the Brothers' Chapel was then just sufficient to accomodate the students; now the spacious chapel, formerly filled by the people, was crowded with the sons of some of the best families in Ireland.

Speaking of the spread of religion in the United of Independence the Catholics were one to two hundred Protestants, now they were one to seven, and if there were priests enough, and no losses, they would be one to five. His Grace remarked that after the conversion of the Irish to Christianity their priests and monks spread themselves over the Continent, and converted the people from barbarism. But, now as regarded America, it was the Irish peo-ple that were spreading the faith, and if they were accompanied by more of the Irish clergy the increase of Catholicity would be magnificent. It was true that a holy desire to become missionary priests existed amongst many students in Ireland, and they came in goodly numbers. But there were fully one thousand more Irish priests required in America, as, were it not for the French and German priests, many of the Irish would be without spiritual guides. Speaking of the spread of religion in Canada, he said it was a safer place for Cathelicity than the United States, owing chiefly to the freedom of education which prevailed there. The education of youth was now the great battle of the Church.

His Grace has obtained the consent of his Eminence the Cardinal and the Superiors to take with him three Brothers of the Third Order of our Lady of Mount Carmel, to establish a house of their order in the Archdiocese of Toronto. We are sure that many young men would be glad to prepare them-selves in the Monastery of Clondalkia to join in the grand work of evangelising the Irish youth of Canada. Similar Christian schools are required in a hundred different places in Canada .- Dublin Freeman's Journal.

OUR NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. We have had the pleasure of meeting Professor Bell of the Geological Survey, since he returned from his last exploration in the North-West, and have learned from him many interesting facts in regard to the present state of the region. His object was to make as definite a geological examination as possible of the southern part of the territory, with special reference to the discovery of coal, or such facts as to the arrangement and age of the rocks, as might ultimately lead to the finding of it. He was also instructed to search for deposits of other useful minerals, such as iron ore, and to collect information as to the soil, water, &c. In all these, we understand, he has been very successful and the results will soon be published in the reports of the Geological Survey. From the eastern edge of the prairies westward to Fort Ellice-a distance of 250 miles-Mr, Bell found the country everywhere fertile and attractive, and also to the north of the Quappelle river, but south of this stream and of the South Saskatchewan, it was found to be generally hilly, infertile and rather arid. The same character of country appeared to extend westward in the valley of the Bow and Big-belly rivers and a strip of one or two hundred miles in width along the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains.— After getting beyond the settlements, one of the principal difficulties which Mr. Bell's party had to contend with was the horse-stealing propensities of the Indian tribes. Out in these quarters it seems that herse-stealing is far from being a penitentiary offence as it is with us. On the contrary, it is looked upon, especially among the young "braves" as a feat to be proud of and the next best thing to taking the scalp of an enemy. Mr. Bell says the wast region extending from the wooded country around Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains is inhabited by about a dozen tribes of Indians, more or less distinct from each other—namely the Saulteux, the Swampy Crees or "Swampies," the Assinaboines or "Stonies," the Plain Crees and the Wood Crees, the Little Dogs (a cross between the Stonies and Crees), the Sioux, the Blackfeet (including the Blood and Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly with the "Stonies," the Plain Crees and the Wood Crees, the Peigan Indians), the Gros-Ventres and the Nezperces. The Saulteux originally belonged to the castern wooded country, but finding it easier to live on the buffalo, like the Plain Indians, they have gradually extended westward, till now they are found far up the Saskatchewan valley, much to the jealousy of their western neighbours. They are of a more frivolous character than the Crees and Blackfeet, and lack the bravery as well as the dignity which often characterises the Indians of these tribes. The Assinaboines or Stonies once occupied and still claim all the country drained by the Assinaboins River. At present they are in poor circumstances and live mostly about the Cypress Hills. It was a band of these Indians that were massacred by white men in British territory last spring. The Crees form one of the most numerous tribes, and range from the United States territories northward across the Saskatchewan valley to the Peace River. They live mostly by hunting the buffalo, and posesss large numbers of horses, and are now getting into the way of having carts also to transport their camp materials and the produce of their hunts. They are frequently at war with the Blackfeet and allied tribes. One of these wars was reported to have broken out just as Mr. Bell was leaving the territory. The Sioux at present living within British territory are said to number between 2,000 and 3,000, and are mostly refugees from the United States, who came over after the Minnesota and Dacota massacre, ten or twelve years ago. Mr. Bell passed several of their camps between Fort Garry and Fort Ellice, and there is a large settlement of them at Moose Mountain, south of the latter fort. They live quietly, and appear to be more industrious than the Indians of other tribes. They live principally on fish and small game, and by farming on their own account, or assisting the white settlers. It is proposed to reserve a township for them at the south end of Lake Manitoba. The Blackfeet are a powerful tribe, and, although at enmity with the Cross and the Americans, are well disposed towards the British, and are desirous of obtaining the advantages of civilization. Their country lies just east of the Rocky Mountains, and includes a large part of the region between the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan, and also that drained by the south branch. Mr. Bell and his party did not find all the bands of Indians they met with particularly friendly. Those most disaffected belong to the Saulteux, Assinniboine and Cree tribes. Owing to a variety of circumstances they have begun within the last few years to be jealous of the white man, and Mr. Bell thinks care will be necessary to prevent trouble with some of them. To prevent their horses from being stolen, the party were obliged to mount guard every night, and the Indians even threateend to kill the party themselves. With so small a party of white men among so many wild Indians, hundreds of miles away from any assistance, and sur-

geologizing under difficulties.

case as from the versions of it which reach their ears. A curious circumstance connected with it is that many of the Indians have the notion that men who committed the deed belong to the British side of the line, and in some localities it was said to be as dangerous for an Englishman to travel as an American. It is to be hoped, however, that the mounted police whom the Government has sent to the North-West will put a stop to murder, horsestealing and whiskey-selling in the future. - Gazette.

THE IRISH IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES. As so many of the Irish people throughout North America are Catholics, it is fitting in us to take an interest in their condition and to represent it to our States, he said it was owing to the migration of readers. The most noticeable features in the state Irish and Germans. At the time of the Declaration of the Irish people in British America are their average wealth in proportion to the general population, their standing in society, and their moral qualities. Many, very many, Irishmen in the Lower Provinces have attained much wealth, and, have kept pace with, even in instances surpassed, the general community in the acquisition of money.

There appeared to be no particular obstacles in their way. It is true, that their own countrymen chiefly aided them, but all nationalities contributed freely; for the hostile spirit of the old countries dies out when men are placed together on a new soil, endeavoring to shield one another from the rigors of a severe climate, and from the wants incident to a new country. However, it has happened in North British America, that the Irish are principally pro-ducers—they go on the land and farm. In this way much of the wealth of the country comes from their hands-and is conveyed through their countrymen to markets abroad. In all stations of life they appear, from governor and members of executive councils down to the common constable. But we have specially observed the general moral character of those Provinces to be good and useful. Having directed their attention chiefly to the land, they do not agglomerate, in immoral masses, in the large towns where they have not enough to do to keep them from the allurements of drunkenness and vice. Consequently, the character of the average Irishman in the British Provinces is good. Perhaps the nature of general society there, is a check upon some who would, under more unfavorable circumstances, do otherwise. Taken all in all the Irish in the British Provinces are a well-behaved, laborious and prosperous people.—Chicago Western Catholic.

SHERBROOKE AND ST. JOHNS.

We clip the following from the Montreal Gazette of Monday, 15th inst. The article speaks for it-

self:—
"The rapid progress which has recently been made by Sherbrooke and St. Johns, Quebec, deserves to be decorded. We are too apt to overlook the fact that few towns of like proportions in the Dominion are making like advancement in population and wealth to those towns lying to the south-east of Montreal. If we may test the progress of Sherbrooke by the increase of its population, the result will prove satisfactory. In 1861 the population of the town was 2,994; in 1871 the number of inhabittants was 4,432, and early this season, by a local census taken by the municipal council in conformity with the law, the population was 5,482. Since the last enumeration there has been a large influx, chiefly immigrants, and it is within probability to say the population is now 6,000. According to the last Government census no town in the Province of Quebec has increased so rapidly in population. A still more tangible proof of the progress of the town is afforded by the annual valuation. In 1868 the property of the town was valued at \$825,632, and in 1873 it reached \$1,202,565. In this estimate public buildings and houses for religious worship, which would form a very large item, are excluded. In five years the material wealth has increased about fifty per cent. The railway facilities of Sherbrooke have likewise improved. Originally a minor station on the Grand Trunk, the town is rapidly becoming the centre of other railways. The International which is fast coming to completion, will have its terminus, in Sherbrooke, opening up communica-tion with the United States and the Maritime Provinces. The Sherbrooke and Kennebec line will give it access to Quebec, and command for it the advantage of the internal traffic along that line. The Passumpsic has a terminus at Sherbrooke, and increases its facilities for trade with the United States roads verging into or centering there, the town will have little more to desire in the way of railway accommodation. The progress which has been made within the last year or two by St. Johns is almost equally marked. What was formerly a quiet, almost sleepy place, has now become a busy manufacturing town and important railway centre. The residents have manifested of late considerable enterprise in establishing within their midst extensive chinaware factories, the workmen for which were brought over from the Staffordshire potteries in the old country. The value of property has increased, and building operations were very brisk during the past season. The indications of progress thus shown by Sherbrooke and St. Johns must prove very satisfactory to every Canadian who desires the development of the resources of Lower Canada, and in view of the large numbers of French Canadians who are now pouring into the Eastern Townships and the surrounding country from the United States, and most of whom will now doubtless settle in the Dominion, there can be little doubt that these prosperous towns will continue to rapidly advance in population, wealth and importance."

CANADIAN LUMBER TRAFFIC.

The following table shows the extent and direction of the Canadian lumber traffic during last

year:—	
France	\$ 64,52
English Indies	603,00
England	12,776,984
St. Pierre Miquelon	15,74
Spain	4,01
Portugal	42,70
Belgium	39,10
Holland	6,370
Foreign Innies	37,153
St. Domingo	3,812
Madeira	110,63
Spanish Indies	294,60
Canary Isles	24,74
Africa	5,600
United States	9,164,038
New South Wales	10,320
Victoria	10,770
New Zealand	5,100
South America	477,20
Chili	55,700
Poru	
Sandwich Islands	10,134
China	49,71

\$23,870,337 The lumber traffic of Canada now reaches very nearly twenty four millions of dollars per annum. By far the larger portion of this traffic is with England and the United States, but a beginning has rounded with the other annoyances and discomforts been made with many other countries, which, if of such a journey, Mr. Bell often found himself properly attended to, will issue in an enormous trade before many years go by. Our forests are the finest As might have been expected in a country where there is no definite means of intelligence, the circumstances of the massacre of the Assinniboine last spring near the Cypress Hills lose nothing in the spring near the Cypress Hills lose nothing near the Cypress Hills lose nothing near the Cypress Hills lose nothing near the Cypress Hills near the telling among the tribes. The trouble to be appreself-reliance in seeking out markets for our products bended is not so much from the true state of the while our fiscal arrangements are such as to make of the School Law is growing so strong that the Oats

Valparaiso.....

Canada a cheap place to live in, and thus to afford Local Government must, we believe, either pay rebetter opportunities for turning our timber lands especially to most profitable account.

The timber made in Ontario goes chiefly to the States; while Quebec sends to England, the United States and South America. The Maritime Provinces States and South America. The Maritime Provinces minority, and lessening the burden which has be-send a good deal of the products of their forests to come intolerable has now arrived. There are some the West Indies and South America; while British Columbia has, on the west side of the continent, made a beginning in a commerce with Chili, Peru, China and the Sandwich Islands, which gives every promise of very speedily reaching formidable dimen- selves provide for such amendment as justice and sions .- Toronto Globe.

THE "ALDINE" CHROMOS FOR 1874.

The two chromos presented to subscribers of The Aldine for 1874 are such beautiful and unusual works of art-faithful copies of actual paintings in oil made by the celebrated artist, Thomas Moran, from studies of nature—that we feel justified in calling special attention to them. These chromos represent scenes characteristic of the East and the West: the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and the Cliffs of Green River in Wyoming Territory. In all the system can hope for re-election, unless indeed prerange of grand and beautiful American scenery, it would be difficult to find two more picturesque or charming views, unike as nature in her varying mords, yet appropriate companion pieces.

The view in the White Mountains gives the beholder a grand and sublime scene of the most famous region in New England, a picture which is filled with the very spirit of the region. The subject is treated with much breadth and feeling, without an overcrowding of peaks and cliffs which to often spoil the artistic effect. The top of the principal mountain is surrounded by clouds of magical beauty, which add life to the scene, indicating, as they do, action. The picture is one of the elements-earth. air, water-thrown together by the hand of the great artist. Such a picture is always fresh, and never grows dull. The dashing brook, the rich group of autumn-clothed trees, the deep-down, faraway meadows, the stream rushing down the mountain's side, the crags and rocks, the hint of cloud mysteries, and innumerable mountains beyond, all of which the artist gives us in this picture, make it the most notable and really artistic chromo ever offered to the American public.

In pleasing contrast with the blue clouds and cool heights of the White Mountains, we have in the Cliffs of Green Rivera golden, sun-bathed landscape, with a sky full of glory—a breaking away of the clouds to let the King of Day through! The physical geography of the Great West is very peculiar, and this Mr. Moran has faithfully reproduced. I grand red sandstone rock, or butte, rises like a ruined castle from one side of the river reflecting all the brilliant hues of the sky, which are also reproduced in the water. The picture is exceedingly brilliant, but none too much so for the heart of the Great American Desert, where this scene is laid. The foreground of this picture is very rich, and the study of trees is delicate and natural. One may carefully examine the whole list of chromos offered to the public, and fail to find elsewhere so much real artistic excellence as in these two representative landscapes. They are every way worthy of the great art journal of America-The Abline. These chromos are so fine, they can only be compared with the highest-priced pictures offered in the market. It would be an injustice to place them by the side of any of the cheap prints commonly sent out by newspapers as premiums to their subscribers.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Horace Waters & Son, and for a description of one of the instruments we cannot do better than to copy the following:

"THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS.-We are glad to chronicle any new thing, or any improvement upon an old one, that tends to popularize music by rendering its study either easier or more attractive. Lately our attention has been called to a new patented stop added to the Waters' Reed Organ, called the Concerto Stop. It is so voiced as to have a tone like a full, rich alto voice; it is especially 'human' in its tone. It is powerful as well as sweet, and when we heard it, we were in doubt whether we liked it best in Solo, or with Full Organ. We regard this as a valuable addition to the Reed Organ."-Rural New Yorker.

Yesterday morning an auctioneer of Ingersoll, Ont, named Timothy Topping, killed his wife and four of his children' by cutting their throats with a butcher's knife. He also made an attenu his two eldest sons, but they escaped, and while they went for aid, the unfortunate man cut his own throat. Temporary insanity on account of financial embarrassments is said to have driven him to the committal of the wholesale butchery .- Gazette, 21st

"GENTLEMANLY" CONDUCT .- About half past two, yesterday afternoon, a party of drunken fops, or, as they would call themselves, "gentlemen," being well dressed, were disturbing the peace on St. Antoine street, and behaving in a most unseemly manner, especially considering it was on Sunday. Constable No. 73 arrived when the disreputable crowd reached Richmond Square, and arrested one, an elderly man, who seemed to be the ringleader. A number of spectators now gathered, and, strange to say, not one assisted the officer, who was considerably younger than the man he was trying to convey to the station. The companions of the prisoner bent on a rescue, closed in upon the policeman, and although the latter drew his baton and fought as well as he could, he was overpowered, and had to give in to the large odds against him. The whole company of well dressed rowdies, with their friend snatched from the clutches of the law then departed in glory. It is to be hoped that the constable can recognize them at some future date. - Herald Monday,

Public Instruction in Quarec for 1872. - The Report for 1872 and part of 1873 of the Minister of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec has just been issued. From a tabular view given of the number of schools and scholars, with the sums mised for each of the last twenty years, we see that progress in educational matters of a very gratifying kind has been made. In 1853 there were only 2,352 schools attended by 198,284 scholars, at an outlay of \$165,848, while in 1872 the number of schools had risen to 4,143, the scholars to 224,270, and the outlay to \$1,085,179. In other words, the increase in the latter year over the former was 1,710 schools;

67,398 scholars; and \$919,331. Mr. O'Connor, the business partner of Ald. Rochue, has been spoken of as a candidate for the Local Legislature in the interests of the Irish Catholics.— Ottawa Corr. of Gazette.

A strange controversy is going on, in Toronto, between the Ritualistic and Evangelical sections of the English Church. Rev. Mr. Day, of Holy Trinity, has issued a pamphlet attacking Chief-Justico Draper, Dean Grassett and other Low Churchmen. who have organized the Church Association for suppressing Ritualistic innovations. It is very bitter and sarcastic in tone.

The Toronto Mail, commenting upon Hon, George Brown's re-entering political life, expresses the opinion that he will take a portfolio in the Cabinet before long and become virtual dictator.

During 1872, the three Normal Schools of the Province were in active operation, and were attended by 254 students, viz.:—46 at Jacques Cartier; 116 at McGill; and 92 at Laval. It is reported Chief-Justice Duval is about to ob-

tain leave of absence on account of continued ill-health, preparatory to his retirement from the The feeling in favour of the repeal or amendment | Barley

spect to that feeling in good season or be swept out of existence very speedily. Indeed rumour says that several members of the Local Cabinet admit that the time for amending the Act, doing justice to the members of the Government who we believe will resist any material modification of the law to the utmost, and perhaps they may succeed in delaying the inevitable. If the Government do not themthe public welfare demand, the majority of the Assembly, warned by the elections in Kings and Carleton and Kent, and apprehending the danger which an obstinate defiance of public opinion must create, may take the matter in their own hands when the Legislature meets. The next session will be the last of the present House, and he must be a very reckless or a very stupid man who does not perceive that a great change of public opinion has taken place, and that there are few counties in the Province in which a supporter of the present school judice and fauaticism can again be excited despite the experience of the past three years.-St. John's Freeman, 19th inst. THE ASSAULT ON MR. CUNNINGHAM, M. P .- Further

and fuller particulars of the late murderous assault upon Mr. Cunningham, the member for Marquette are to hand in the Manitobapapers. The Manitoban thus alludes to the matter :- "On Sunday morning \$1,00 to \$1,02. Peas 60c. Oats 40c to 45 about eleven o'clock, as Mr. Cunningham, M. P. was passing along the street in Pembina, opposite sells at 24 to 25c per lb.; print selling on market Mr. Gingras' store, a man of the name of Lennon attackek him in the most brutal and cowardly manner. After inquiring if his name was Mr. Cunning-ham, he exclaimed: "What did you do to my bro-ther two years ago?" and felled him to the ground; he then tried to gouge out his eye. Mr. Cunningham at length managed to throw him off, but on getting to his feet he was unmercifully beaten by Lennon, a U. S. soldier, and several others.

After he had been rendered insensible, the ruffians left off; and Mr. Cunningham managed to make his way into Mr. Gingras' kitchen, where he was kindly attended to and his wounds dressed. Afterwards he was assisted to the house of Mr. McKenney, where every attention was paid to him. Mr. Cunningham managed to come along in the stage in company sidorably since, from internal hurts received from the ruffians. His face is badly disfigured. It seems 30 to 50c. Pot Ashor & control of the ruffians of the ruffians of the ruffians. that the ruffian, Lennon, is a brother of the man Lennon, of the Red Saloon, in Winnipeg, the latter of whom Mr. Conningham, along with other magistrates, caused to be arrested during the Fenian trouble two years ago, and who raissed two separate actions against him in the Courts here, setting the damages in each case at \$5,000, and was muleted in expenses heavily. Both brothers have frequently threatened revenge, and they implemented their Application, stating salary, to be made to threat on Sunday. It is a strange fact that Len- 19-3 non was in Winnipeg on the previous Friday

SHORT SERVICES.—The Presbyterian ministers in Loudon, England, are curtailing very much the London, Fingland, and Competent to teach music. Music bench in the competent to teach music. Music bench in the commended. Apply, stating salary, to after the sermon. One popular divine has abolished JOHN MIGURE, the after sermon prayer altogether and has thereby increased his hearers twenty per cent. Some are suggesting that the increase would be still greater if the sermons were also shortened. "It is required. it is said, an iron constitution to remain through a long service in a crowded and ill-ventilated building, and it is only well-seasoned church goers who can with anything like safety of comfort 'sit under' a long-winded minister. Perhaps the shortening plan might be beneficially tried in Canada. Our Canadian churches are not particularly ventilated. and that, with nature weak and the weather hot, is apt to result in scenes not encouraging to the preacher. We would not be strongly apologetic for alcopers in church, but it is possible occasionally that they may not be the only offenders. Churches really are often abominably ventilated, and in such cases when the services are protracted, nature must have its way .- Toronto Globe.

The Hon. Richard Busteed was formerly a resident of London, Ontaria, the son of pious but honest parents, and was familiarly and endearingly spoken of as Dick Busteed. But an unlucky ambition seized him; and he went to Brooklyn, New York, where his downward course was so rapid that he in the happy carpet-bag times, he removed to Alabama, and was made Judge of the United States Dis-trict Court of that State. Now a judgment of ten thousand dollars has been recorded against him for false imprisonment of one Lewis E. Parsons.— Montreal Herald.

FEVER AND AGUE,

We have tried Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for Fever and Ague, with the very best satisfaction. Quinine and other remedies failing, the Syrup did the work effectually, curing in a

H. C. CASWELL & CO., Oshkosh, Wis.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 17th inst., Mrs. D. Barry, of a

At Prescott, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr-Matthew Revels, of a son.

DIED.

In this city, on the 19th inst., after a long and painful illness, Maria Kelly, the beloved wife of William Doran, Esq. in the fifty-second year of her age,-R.I.P.

Of your charity pray for the soul of Edward Mc-Crea, Esq., who departed this life at Springtown, Co. Renfrew, Ont., on the 5th inst., aged 52 years. Deceased was a native of Springtown, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland. May his soul through the mercy of God rest in peace. Amen.

	ı
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.	h
Flour # brl. of 196 b Pollards \$3.50 @ \$4 00	1
Superior Extra	1
Extra 0.00 @ 0.00	١.
Fancy 0.00 @ 0.00	1
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 0.00 @ 0.00	F
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland	l
Canal	E
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]	(P
Fresh Ground	d
Canada Supers, No. 2 0.00 @ 0.00	A
Western States, No. 2 0.00 @ 0.00	ť
Fine 4.90 @ 5.00	
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @ 0.00	I
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 0.00 @ 0.00	
Strong Bakers' 5.80 @ 6.20	1
Middlings 4.40 @ 4.50	ı
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.70 @ 2.80	l
City bags, [delivered] 2.95 @ 3.00	١.
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 1.05 @ 1.121	ĮΙ
Lard, per lbs 0.10 @ 0.10	
Cheese, per lbs 0.11 @ 0.11}	١.
do do do Finest new 0.111@ 0.12	I
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.36 @ 0.38	F
Oatmeal, per husbel of 200 lbs 5.00 @ 5.15	١.
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.67½ @0.72½	I
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.72 @ 0.74	I
Pork—Old Mess	9
New Canada Mess]]
	1 5

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

do 1 12

do 1/20

do 0 40

1 26

1 13

1 24

0 40

Wheat, fall, per bush...... \$1 22 .

do spring

Peas	do	0 58	0 60
Rye	do	0 70	0 10
Dressed hoes no	er 100 lbs	6 00	6 25
Boof bind-one	er lb	0 04	0 051
" fore-quarters	4	20 0	0 03
Mutter by con	ase, per lb.		
distribution, by care	ase, per m	0 05	0 05
Cuickens, per pi	ir	0 25	0 40
Dacks ber paso	0	0 40	0 60
Grese, cach		0 40	0 60
Turkera		0 50	0 80
l'otatora, per bu		0 40	0 50
Butter, lb. rolls		0 23	0 26
" large ro	lls	0 20	0 21
tub dai	ry	0 20	0 23
From from sur	dor		
Markey Health Bee	dox	0 24	0 25
- packed.	***************************************	0 17	0 12
Apples, per bri	*************	2 50	3 00
Carrots do	************	0 55	0 60
Beets do	**** ***** *****	0 60	0 75
Paranips do	************	60 0	0 70
Turnips, per bu	shda	0 30	0 40
Cabbare, per do	s	0 50	1 00
Onions per bus	h	1 00	1 56
Bay	**** ***********		
; 4400)			29 00
oua w	****	16 00	18 00

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-XXX retail \$8.50 per barrel or \$4.50 per 100 Rs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50.

Grain-nominal; Rye 65c. Barley \$1.00. Wheat

BUTTER-Ordinary tresh by the tub or crock at 25 to 26c. Eggs are selling at 20 to 25c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 13c.

MEAT.—Beef, grass \$3,00 to 4,50; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$5,00 to 6,50; Mess Pork \$19 to \$19 50; Mutton from 5 to 6c. to 00c. Venl, uone, Hams-sugar-cured, 16 to 17c. Lamb 0 to 0c. Bacon 13 to 14c.

POULTRY.-Turkeys from 50c to \$0,80. Fowls per pair 35 to 50c. Chickens 00 to 00c.

Hay steady, \$18 to \$22,00. Struw \$5,00, to \$3,00. Woon selling at \$5,00 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,50 to \$4,00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7,00 if contracted for in quantty. Soft \$3.

Himes.—Market unchanged, quiet, \$6.25 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 30c for good Fleeces; -British Whig.

WANTED

For Roman Catholic Separate School, Brockville, a MALE TEACHER, holding a First or Second Class Certificate, to enter on duty on 7th January next .-Good testimonials as to moral character required .-REV. JOHN OBRIEN.

TEACHER WANTED. Wanted for the Cobourg Separate School, a FE-MALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Certificate, and competent to teach music. Must be well re-

Sec. B, S, S, T.

Cobourg, 15th Dec. 1873.

TEACHER WANTED.

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

A TEACHER holding a second or third class certificate to teach the Common School in S. S. No 1 West in the Township of Brudenell. Apply to, BERNARD R. DOONER,

Or, JAMES COSTELLO, Trustees.

TEACHER WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, Holding a Second Class where his downward course was so rapid that he soon became a politician, and was made Assistant Certificate, for the R. C. Separate School, being especially attended or something of that sort. Thence, tablished in Almonte, Co. Lanark, Ont. Duties to Commerce on 5th January 1874. A liberal salary will be given. Application with references to be made to JOHN O'REILLY.

Sect-Treasurer,

200 PIANOS and ORGANS NEW and SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALL-MENTS, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this Financial Crisis and the Helidays, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 491 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, CONCERTO and OR-CHESTRAL ORGANS, ILLUSTRATED CATA-LOGUES mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, etc.

UANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 Dist. of Montreal. In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of GEORGE HENSHAW, Junior, An Insolvent.

On Thursday, the Nineteenth day of February next, the Undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

GEORGE HENSHAW, Jr.

by J. S. ARCHIBALD, Montreal, 19th December, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of ZOTIQUE CONTANT,

Insolvent. I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DU-

MESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5311 Craig Street, on the 28th

day of January next, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUMESNIL

Official Assignoe Montreal, 16th Doc, 1873. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1860.

In the Matter of ANTOINE PERRAULT.

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

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 531½ Craig Street, on the 26th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the exami-

nation of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

G. H. CUMESNIL.

Official Assignce Montreal, 16th December 1873. 19-2 · 19-2

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—In the Assembly to-day a Bill increasing President McMahon's salary was passed.

In his official report to the company of the loss of the "Ville du Havre," Captain Surmont says that he had hardly time to jump on the bridge of the steamer after the discovery of the "Loch Earn," before the latter struck right into the side opposite the main mast; an enormous hole was made rendering it certain that the ship could not remain affoat but a short time. In fact the water rushed in so quickly there was not time to close the door of the bulkhead of the coal bunker; having been forced into the engine, the water poured in that way into the boiler. The second officer was instructed to superintend the work of disembarkation. Captain Surmont then describes how two boats were crushed and many persons killed by the falling of the main-mast, and gives other details not hitherto published. He then describes how he sank with the steamer, and was afterwards picked up, tells how the small boats of the "Loch Earn" rescued all the drowning persons they could reach, and adds there was no more than 12 minutes between the collision and the sinking of the ship.

THE EFFECTS OF OVERWORK IN FRANCE. -The Medical and Surgical Reporter thus speaks of the effects of overwork :- " Undoubtedly, France, who owes so much wealth and prosperity to its manufactures, also owes to them, that is, to the excessive labour of her children in the workrooms, her recent defeats. Other statistics of military recruiting inform us that of 325,000 young men conscripted during one of the late years, 109,008 were discharged for want of stature, diseased spine or constitutional weakness.

MURDER OF TWO CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES. -Once again (says the North China Herald), in the province of Szechuen, a French Catholic Missionary has been murdered, though he was provided with a passport from Pekin in perfeetly good order. The Rev. Perc Hue, accompanied by a native priest named Ta'y, went to the city of Ki'en-kiang-hi'en with the intention of taking possession of a small house bought with the express permission of the high authorities of the province superior to the local mandarin, who, himself scemingly acquiescing in the project, had previously informed the missionaries that nothing hindered their entering his territory. This mandarin, named Koui, has always shown a spirit of violent hate against foreigners and an ill-will to Christians, whom, in spite of the imperial edicts, which, generally, he did not post up, he had constantly refused hitherto to admit within the limits of his subprefecture. As to the city people, they were all most peaceful and showing a good spirit towards the missionaries, whom they had oftentimes before invited to come and reside amongst them. Suddenly, on the 5th of September, the residence of the two missionaries was invaded by a mob, who, rushing upon them, dragged them along the street, beating, and wounding them till they had in their hands but two dead bodies. Naturally the mandarin Koui, to whom suspicion points strongly as the author of the riot, stopped quietly in his yamen throughout, and did not attempt to restrain the outbreak. It is to be hoped that the foreign legations will at last join in a common understanding to put an end to such frequent, illegal, and abominable crimes.

The Paris Univers says of the Comte de Chambord: — "Faithful to the resolutions of his whole life, which would not permit him to cause his country even an hour of trouble or agitation; he came quietly, without osten-tation, to follow with anxiety the march of events through which it was allowable to catch a glimpse of the salvation of the country, and of the end of an undeserved exile. The moment is not come to reveal what attempt the Comte de Chambord has made to bring the ship in distress back to port; but when the hour of God shall have struck, and that hour is not far off, France will learn with admiration what unselfishness, simplicity, and devotion there is in this royal and fatherly heart, which knows no party, and so nobly fulfils its duty. She will be astonished that she has so long misunderstood so much self-denial and true greatness." It is hard to imagine to what the expressions unselfishness" and, "self-denial" (abnegation) refer, unless it be to a project of abdication, and this is the interpretation which the Bourse immediately put upon them; going up in consequence. The Univers, however, positively denies that this is what the King has done, and recalls his former declaration, je n' abdiquerai jamais; so that we are left completely in the dark, being only certain of this, that whatever the Comte de Chambord has done or attempted, is something honourable, straightforward, and disinterested. The Univers adds a correction which leaves us in a more hazy state than ever. The Comte de Chambord "did not put up at the Marquis Dreux-Breze's in Paris,"; "he did not inhabit the chateau of Dampierre," as was reported; he did not reside either at Paris, or at the Chateau de Luynes, or at the Duc de la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia's.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec, 18.—The hombardment of Cartagena continued all day. There was a terrible magazine explosion within the insurgent line to-day. General Donungues offers pardon to all who surrender. The insurgents are still able to obtain provisions, but their ammunition is failing.

ITALY.

Italy has not done so much after all for education within the last ten years of freedom. "Ten yenrsago" says the official Gazette di Milano in its issue of November 10, "there read, and now there is 19,500,000 an increase of over 200,000 of ignoramuses. When Rome and Venice were annexed, it was found that those two cities contained fewer persons who could not read, than any other in Italy."

Ruffiandom riding first-class at the expense of a needy country is a curiosity peculiar to Italy. Shorn of this privilege a scat in the Italian Parliament would cease to be an object of ambition to its present votaries. The inconveniencies of summoning princes to keep that the time had come for inventing a remedy; | will not continue long.

dissolved and the Comitia - for our ruffians love to talk like ancient Remans—shall be convoked. A futile expedient, of which the only the electors would vote again for the men but invention is at fault. Already indeed it is uggested that the present Parliament shall be whose interest is concentrated in these free passes. The Parliament would remain a veritable "wilderness of monkeys," for which Shylock would not have given his turquoise ring, but which the Savoyard princes are eminently qualified to adorn. Nor have Catholics profound motives for regretting the degradation of monarchy in Italy, or in certain other countries. The benefit the Church is likely to receive at the hands of modern potentates disposes us simply to contemn them who have brought contempt upon royalty. The time has passed for regretting that they are reduced "to suckle fools and chronicle small beer." The so-called kingdom of Italy is, however, in a situation which borders so nearly on bankruptcy that the wisest of rulers might despond over its irremediable disasters. The all who will be at the pains of making themselves acquainted with a few figures which we subjoin. A milliard of frances, or lire italiane, equals forty millions of English pounds sterling. The public debt of the Italian kingdom amounts to fifteen milliards, that is, to six hundred million pounds. The annual interest on this debt is seven hundred and seventy-five millions of of francs; that is, thirty-one millions of pounds. Within the last nine years this public debt has grown at the rate of a milliard per annum.— These tremendous figures have to be considered by the lurid light of others, which render the situation more desperate. Thus the deficit for 1874 is double the deficit estimated for 1873. Taxation has been carried to an extent which inability to pay the imposts which exceed in number anything previously known in the history of the world. The Church property, excepting that which is now being disposed of in the Papal States, has been already sold. The State domains-possedimenti demaniali,—the State railways, the monopoly of salt and tobacco, in a word, everything saleable in the State has been sold. The condition of "the youngest sister of the Latin kingdoms," which makes so imposing a figure in the cartoons of Punch is that of the man in the story, who having drunk up all the furniture, was fain to send a boy out with his matches in the rough. Happy the usurping Kingdom if it could only find a purchaser, at any price, for that same leg which stretches out into the Mediterraneaa. How many patriots would be found—not blushing that they were selling their country, but-thanking heaven that they had a country to sell! Naturally, however, debt under such government grows. When Italy consisted of seven independent states the entire expenditure for the seven amounted to twenty millions sterling per annum. When three years ago Italy, from the Alps to Sicily, was subjugated to the dominion of the usurper, the annual expenditure had risen to reach eighty millions, exceeding, by about nine millions, sterling, the gross annual expenditure future in which the august head of Christ's captivity. On one of the evenings of the past week, at exactly one hour after the Ave Maria. a band of serenaders assembled under the windows of the Vatican, where, without molestation from the grinning sentinels of Victor Emmonuel, they sang a song of which the chorus was: —"E! E! E! Accidente al Papa-re." Imagine a mob howling underneath the windows of some other royal palace :- "Sing! sing! sing! D-the Church and d- the king. which is a translation, literal as we dare venture to offer of the serenada with which the present tyrants of Rome allow the Holy Father to be outraged in his captivity.

ROME, Dec, 17.-The Papal nuncio, at Paris, has been notified that the Archbishops of Paris, Cambrai and Valencia, have been elevated to the College of Cardinals.

AUOTION AT THE GESU .- The furniture of the Jesuit Fathers left in their Casa Professa. and taken possession of by the Italian Government, was sold by auction, according to advertisements printed in the Official Gazette and bills pasted on the church, upon Wednesday the 12th of November, on the premises. The furniture was of the simplest description, consisting of old beds, tables, chairs, and writing-tables, and plain presses of wood. These were arranged in the corridor and refectory on the ground-floor. Two Carabineers were on guard at the doors. Brokers and their men were the only buyers. The auction lasted from half-past nine a.m., to eleven a.m. An hour and a-half was sufficient to clear off the

THE CHOLERA.—Rome has at last been visited by the cholera, in spite of the fumigations at the railway station. It broke out were 12,700,000 of Italians who could not among some soldiers in the Cimarra Barracks, to whom had been served out for rations-according to some Liberal papers-unsound preserved meat. This is denied by the Government, and the journals which spread the report about the bad preserved meat are threatened with prosecution. Now it is asserted that no new cases have occurred, and that the pest has disappeared. But the truth is not told. The pression on the stronghold of the heathen. While cholera has been, and is now in Rome. Its ravages are not confined to the poorer quarters or the soldiers. Yet it is to be hoped that the the stools of the absentees warm might suggest | deaths will not be many, and that the disease

THE VATIOAN MUSEUMS.—The recent assertion of the London Times that the Vatican is hermetically sealed to visitors is wholly without foundation, for the Museums are open from 8 to 11 a.m., and from fruit would be that the usual six-sevenths of 2 to 4 p.m., every day for the convenience of strangers who obtain tickets of admission. These are granted gratis to all persons of respectability, who make application either personally or through friends at the Vatican. But as the King's speech contains a threat that attempts will not be permitted against "the national institutions and rights," and as the Museums of the Vatican have been claimed as " Nationel" institutions, it is thought by some that the custody of the Museums will be taken from the Pope. Indeed it is rumoured that the Palace of the Vatican will be demanded, and that of St. John Lateran suggested as the fitting residence of the Popes. Where now are the famous guarantees?

PENSIONS TO THE EJECTED RELIGIOUS .- The Giunia Liquidatrice, or Commission for selling the Convent property, has already distributed 800 pension warrants to the gross annual amount of 300,000 lire being an average of 375 lire to each pensioner. But when the income tax of over 13 per cent. is deducted, the pension is reduced to 325 line and 50 centesimi, a sum equal at the present rate of exchange to £11 5s. 6d. a year, or to 89 centesimi, or sevenpence halfpenny, English, a day to each monk or nun. The keeper of the Royal dogs gets, it is said, sixty centesimi per day for each dog's board. financial difficulty will be easily understood by The lodging of the canine favourites and the expense of fuel is not included in the dogs' allowance. As the expelled Religious are without homes, they must provide for everything out of their sevenpence-halfpenny a day. It must be conceded that the King's dogs are better off in the way of pensions than the Religious. The highest pension is 600 lire, or, deducting income tax, 520 lire and 80 centesimi, a year. This gives to the favoured recipient, in English money about £17 19s. 2d. yearly, or less than one shilling per diem!

SWITZERLAND.

THE PEREECUTION IN THE JURA.—The sacrilegious and violent installation of foreign apostate priests at Porrentruy has been followed by an exactly similar ceremony at Delemont. The parishioners had held a meeting and ordered the conseil de fabrique not to give up the keys, on which the vice-prefect M. Gobat, first imprisoned the chairman, of the council and then suspended the council and transparalyses industry and commerce. Banks ferred its functions to the Municipality. The chairare ruined and manufactories closed from sheer man, with one of his colleagues delegated by the rest, then went to Berne on the hopeless errand of appealing to the Federal Government, and in the meantime M. Gobat had the locks of the church picked, an operation which occupied two days. A very scanty attendance was then got together by every kind of influence, and the ceremony took place. The Catholic population lined the streets and replied by silent contempt to the saluations of the intended priests on their way to their official banquet. At nine o'clock the population attended in immense numbers the High Mass, celebrated by the parish priest in the garden of a Catholic proprietor, and in the evening the whole parish went in procession to sing Vespers at the chapel of Notre Dame du Vorbourg, a place of pilgrimage about a mile and a-half from the town. At Porrentruy, M Pipy, alias Deramey, and the other apostate priests are, according wooden leg for any money it would fetch for to the Liberte, usually followed about by the gendarmes to protect them against a too free expression of public opinion, which is not likely to become more favourable to them when the causes of their dismissal from their former dioceses become more generally known. The parishioners are perfectly faithful to the Catholic cure, and it is he alone who is asked to officiate at baptisms and funerals; so that it is rumoured, says the Liberte, that the priests intruded by the Government are beginning to declare that they can never get on with the people so long as the "Ultramontane" clergy are allowed to remain in the country. Already the authorities are beginning to interfere with Catholic worship. The police have caused an action to be brought against the owner of the Barn in which Divine worship is celebrated at Porrentruy, on the ground that the two tapers on the altar at Mass are an infringement sixty millions. During the current year it will of the regulations of the Fire Insurance Company, and M. Gobat, the vice-prefect, has sent a circular to the Communal Councils, apprising them that worship offered up in barns will no longer be tolerated of England for 1873. Tedious as these statis- and that the authorities will only permit ceremonies tics may appear, they are essential to a right to be celebrated in a private house, and in the pre-understanding of Roman affairs. All confirm sence of not more than two or three persons. It the assurance with which Catholics expect a will become a question for France to consider whether she will permit the violation of the treaty under which the district was conceded to Switzerland Church on earth will not be the prisoner of a to be pushed as far as the forcible suppression of all beggarly, unprincipled, and bloodthirsty faction. public Catholic worship. The just remonstrances of —And here it may be proper to mention one the inhabitants were not, it seems, left without sup-of the numerous facts which illustrate that porters in the Federal Council itself. MM. Welti, Knusel, and Noeff, spoke strongly in their favour while MM. Schenck, Scherer, and Borel opposed them. It was three against three; but M. Ceresole, the President of the Federal Council, whose hostility to the Catholics has been proved in the Geneva affair, gave his casting vote against them, and se-

cured the rejection of the appeal.

Berlin, Dec. 17. - An ordinance is officially promulgated to-day, ordering that in future all Bishops, upon their installation, shall swear to maintain complete subordination to the State and co-operation in the suppression of all disloyal intrigues.

Notes on the Persecution,-A correspondent of the Univers suggests that an attempt will be made to get rid of the Catholic members of the Landtag, should their opposition annoy the Government, by imposing an oath of fidelity to the ecclesiastical laws on all the members of the House. A very remark. able conversation is reported to have taken place, some two years ago, between the Kaiser and Prince Radziwill, who is his cousin, and a devoted Catholic, The Prince having expostulated with the Emperor for allowing Liberalist doctrines to exercise so great an influence upon the country and the Government, the Emperor replied that the Catholies had themselves given cause for such treatment by their plots against his authority. To this false statement the Prince had no difficulty in replying, but the Emperor persisted in asserting that he had his mission, which was "to annihilate the Papacy." He added that he would not shrink from the encounter, even were his throne and dynasty to be the forfeit.-Struck by the zeal with which the persecution is being conducted, a venerable German chief Rabbi has, according to the Jewish Chronicle, called attention to the fact that the German Emperor never mention in all his pious manifestations the name of the founder of the Christian faith, but only speaks of "God" and of "the Lord." Is there then, asks our contemporary, any truth in the assertion that the Hohenzollern's are of Jewish origin?

CEYLON: RELIGIONS AND RELIGION .- The letter of 'An Occasional Correspondent" in the Times of Monday (Colombo), gives the results of the Census taken in 1871 of the population and religious statistics of that beautiful island, extracted from a bluebook just presented by the Registrar-General to the Colonial Legislature. The Correspondent says:-"Some of the results are sufficiently startling, and as regards the teachers of religion, looking to the mere numbers ranged on the different sides, it can scarcely be matter for surprise that our ministers and there are but 217 Protestant clergy and missionaries among the two-and-a-half millions of the people, and 87 Catholic priests, there are no less than 5,345 Buddhist priests, 1,078 Sivite priests, 449 Mahometan

bers may be thus stated .- Buddhist 1,520,575; Sivite, 464,414; Roman Catholic, 182,613; Mahomedan, 171,542; Protestant, 24,756; Wesleyan, 6,071 Presbyterian, 3,101; Baptist, 1,478." We commend these figures to the attention of those who say that the Catholic Church goes in for a priesthood disproportionate in its numbers to those of the laity. Here we have the aggregate of the Protestant seets in Ceylon, numbering all told, but 35,496, and yet possessing a body of "clergy and missionaries" consisting of 217 officials; giving an average of one Protestant minister to every 163 Protestants (omitting fractions), while the Catholics have but 87 priests to 182,613 of the people, or one to every 2,099. The Mahometan proportion is 1 to 381 whilst among the two millions (or there abouts) of Pagans—without including the "Devil Dancers," whom we conclude to be sort of Jumpers or Terpsichorean Spiritualists—there is a bonze or sacrificulus to every 399 of the heathen population. Thus it would appear, that of all the "denominations" in Ceylon, the Catholics have the smallest and the Protestants the largest body of clergy.

and and an ample asserting of each farieff of the edition of the edition of the confidence of

AN AUTHOR'S CHARITIES .- There is much humor in an anecdote of Oliver Goldsmith relieving the necessity of a crafty applicant. The good Doctor, with his many virtues, was, as is well known, not a little vain. The circumstance was not likely to be overlooked by his eleemosynary dependents, for there are no closer students of character than beggars and borrowers. They calculate their patron's weaknesses to a hair, with an acumen which would do honor to a La Bruyere. It is their business, too, to possess a very respectable knowledge of their amphitryon's hour of dining, banker's account, etc. One of this class was in the habit of asking money from Goldsmith immediately after the publication of a new book. It was a compliment to a successful author, and, what was of not less importance, there was a probability of cash on hand. The application succeeded several times; but money, even at that carly stage, was sometimes gone. At last the Doctor suggested that, as his friend thought writing so profitable a thing, he should try a little of it for him- blessed than he that receives. self, and mentioned that a bookseller had just made an application for a description of China, interspersed with political reflections, which, if his friend would undertake it, he would pass off as his own. The manuscript was prepared and put to press by Goldsmith, without reading. `When printed, it was discovered that the Emperor of China was a Mohammedan, and that India lay somewhere between China and Japan! The result of the adventure was that Goldsmith paid the expense of canceling two sheets of the work, and was under the further necessity of kicking the newly-made author down stairs.

THE DANGER FROM LIGHTNING .- An American gentleman who has been figuring up the chances of being struck by lightning arrives at the following re-assuring results. Taking the figures of the last census reports, we find that during the year 1870 there were, in the whole country, 202 deaths from lightning-stroke. Let womankind take notice that, out of these, 148 deaths were of males, and only 54 of females. The total number of deaths from all causes was nearly 500,000. There were 2,437 deaths from other causes to one death from lightning, and there were 190,883 persons living to every one killed by this cause. It is somewhat singular that the lightning was decidedly more destructive with both males and females between the ages of 10 and 30 years than with any others; between 10 and 15 years is the most fatal time, but even then the number is very small. Much comfort for those still inclined to be timorous is to be found in going back further on the record. The deaths by lightning in 1879 were only 11 more than in 1860, while the population had increased more than 7,000,000, and the rate is declining, in spite of the hasty conclusions formed by reading the news of a day. In 1860 there were 48 deaths by lightning out of every 100, 000 deaths from all causes: in 1870 the rate was only 42. But now, while only 202 persons died from lightning-stroke in 1870, there were 397 deaths from sunstroke, or nearly twice as many. Yet the number of persons who shudder when they see the sun rise would bear a very small ratio to those who shudder at the rising of the thunder cloud. The rate of deaths by sunstroke has declined during the decade from 91 to 81 in 109,000 deaths from all causes, and, with the increase in care and informabut it will always probably be largely in excess of the lightning-rate. It is also noticeable that there were 1,345 deaths by suicide, while there were only 202 deaths by lightning—in other words, an individual is six times as likely to kill himself as lightning is to kill him .- London Medical Record.

WHAT SHADE TREES TO PLANT.—For the open streets and grounds the following comprise the most choice selection: We place first in order those which we consider the best, all things taken into account, Silver leaf maple. Oriental palm, English and American elms, tulip trees, sycamore, maple, sugar maple, pin oak, burr oak, catalapa, linden, deciduous cypress, liquidambar or sweet gum, labburnum, cucumber magnolia, Kentucky coffee-trees, etc. We omit the evergreens, as we recommend setting them in spring, unless, it be done early in autumn. All of the above trees can be obtained of first-class nursery men, and they all may be set in spring, we prefer this season of the year, if it can be done before the ground becomes solid. The silver leaf maple in its foilage somewhat resembles the silver leaf poplar, and is by many persons preferred to it. It is the most rapid growth of the maples. The other maples are well known as strong robust trees with thick, dense foliage, holding on till late in autumn; and they are among the most desirable of shade trees. The elms are well known—the American for its gothic arch and the English for its dense foilage. The oaks are of a more slow growth and are well known. The pin oak is the finest of them, on account of its pyramidical from and glossy foli-

SHE NEVER LEAVES HIM.-Look at the career of a man as he passes through the world; at man visited by misfortunes! How often is he left by his fellowmen to sink under the weight of his afflictions, unheeded and alone. One friend of his own sex forgets him, another abandons him, a third, perhaps, betrays him; but woman, faithful woman, follows him in his afflictions with unshaken affection; braves the changes of feeling, of his temper embittered by the disappointments of the world, with the highest of all virtue; in resigned patience ministers to his wants, even when her own are hard and pressing; she weeps with him, tear for tear, in his distresses, and is the first to catch and reflect a ray of joy, should but one light up his countenance in the midst of his sufferings; and she never leaves him in his misery while there remains one act of love, duty, or compassion, to be performed. And at last, when life and sorrow end together, she follows him to the tomb with an ardor of affection which death itself cannot destroy.

THE LION'S FEAR OF MAN.—Lichtenstein says that the African hunters avail themselves of the circumstance that the lion does not spring upon his prey till he has measured the ground, and has reached the distance of ten or twelve paces, where he lies crouching upon the ground, gathering himself for the effort. The hunters, he says, make a rule never to fire upon the lion till he lies down at this short distance, so that they can aim directly at his head with most perfect certainty. He adds that if a person has the misfortune to meet a lion, his only hope of safety is to stand perfectly still, even though the animal crouches to make a spring—that spring will not be hazarded if the man has only nerve enough priests, and 862 Devil Dancers. With regard to the to remain motionless as a statue, and look steadily religious denominations of the inhabitants, the num- at the lion. The animal hesitates, rises slowly, re-

treats some steps, looking earnestly about him, lies down, again retreats, till having thus by degrees got out of what he seems to feel as the magic circle of man's influence, he takes flight in the utmost haste.

BE CHEERFUL.—Come now, be cheerful. If you cannot pay your debts immediately, do the best you can, and pay them as you are able. "Care killed a cat." If you have not fifty cents to luxuriate upon the delicacies of the season, appropriate half of that amount for something more substantial and wholesome; kiss your wife, if you have one; if not, kiss some pretty girl and marry her immediately—for acts of desperation frequently result happily and beneficially in their effects. If you have children, romp with them; if not, romp with your neighbors. Look upon the bright side of everything—put on a cheerful countenance—keep your mind in the right trim, and if you find that your native town will not support you, pack up and go somewhere else. At all events be cheerful,

THE BRETON WOMEN.—Among the many strange customs which mark the Breton peasantry, there is none more remarkable than that of wearing the hair, For while the men cultivate long tresses hanging down to their waists, and of which they are very proud, the women do not show a single lock; and the girl who might be tempted by the beauty of her chevelure to allow a ringlet to escape from beneath her closely-fitting cap, would not only lose all chance of obtaining a lover, but would be regarded by the young men as a fille perdue—that is, a coquettish girl unworthy of their affections. To this strangecustom many London and Paris ladies are indebted for the magnificunt hair which adorns their heads, but which was grown in the wilds of Britany.

Benevolence is a thing to be cultivated; not the incidental impulse of sympathising soul, merely, but a holy habit of mind, patterned after the mind of Jesus, and affording not impulses, but steady and constant tendencies. And surely, while we should seek to cultivate this grace in one another, it will pay well for each to cultivate it in himself so long as it remains true that he that gives is always more

The Congregationalist advises its renders to "sit down at the feet of a horse and learn humility."-"Just so," says the California News-Letter, "Sitdown at the feet of a mule, and if he don't humiliate you, pull his tail and tickle the inside of his legs with a stable fork."

Peter Van Dyke, an old chap who died in New Hampshire the other day worth \$140,000 in cash, requested in his will that no one "should sniffle and shed crocodile tears at his funeral, but cover him over, and then hurry home to fight over his money, A Californian paper says :- "Born-A son, a re-

gular fifteen pounder, to the wife of Elder Manheim, the eloquent expounder. "Mr. Brown, I owe you a grudge : remember that!"

"I shall not be frightened then; for I never knew you to pay anything that you owed." "Brown, what did you clear by that speculation?"

"I cleared my pockets," said Brown,

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

place of business, No. 145 St. Peter Street, in Montreal, on Monday, the Twenty-ninth day of December next, at eleven o'clock, A.M., to receive statements

of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

JAMES RIDDELL, Montreal, 19th November, 1873. 2in18.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate

to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his

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

A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 5th day of January next, after which dividend will be paid.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignce

Montreal, 16th December, 1873.

DAME MATHILDE LA CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LANDE, of the Parish and District of Montreal District of Montreal, wife of No. 2565.

SOLOMON ERIGE DELA-LANDE, of the Parish and No. 2565. | SOLOMON ERIGE DELA-PLANTE, of the same place, Shoemaker, duly authoreized injustice to the effect of these presents,

The said SOLOMON ERIGE DELAPLANTE,

Defendant.

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

TRUDEL & TAILLON. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 26 1873.

BREAKFAST—Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comfort By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine propertion and by a calcular application of the line proper-ties of well-selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—" We will now give an

account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

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L. A. DESROSIERS, Secretary-Treasurer.

St. Henry, 8th November, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that application shall be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at their next Session, for an act incorporating a Navigation Company under the name of "THE RIVIERE DU NORD NAVIGATION COMPANY."

St. Jerome November 20, 1873.

NOTICE.

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

October 2, 1873.

Manager,

NOTICE. An application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Sesson, for an Act incorporating an International Transportation Association. EDMUND BARNARD.

Attorney for Applicants. Montreal 1st October 1873

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. IN the Matter of HONORE MARIER, Insolvent.

A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the 8th day of December, next, after which dividend will be paid.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee,

531 Rue Craig. MONTREAL, 24th November, 1873.

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In the matter of CHARLES ROCH,

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

pointed assignee in this matter.

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

The insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUMESNIL. Official Assignee.

Montreal, 4th December 1873.

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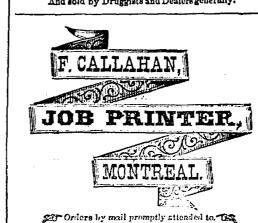


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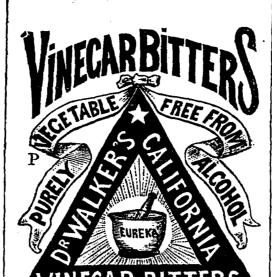
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The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christ ian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of the students committed to their care

The system of government is mild and paternal, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established

No student will be retained whose manners and merals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Mon-day in September. and ends in the beginning of

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments-Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. BECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music. FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining(ith drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French. FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry). Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Viscal and Instrumental Music Franch Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire

Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

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COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 6 00 1st Class, 4 6 00
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No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted

Extra Charges.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD.

Toronto, March 1, 1872.

1st Class,

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IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LADIES of the HOTEL DIEU, of this city, want to borrow two hundred thousand dallars, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum. The said ladies would borrow by sums of one hundred dollars and over, payable after one month's previous notice to

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August 22.

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GOING SOUTH. EXPRESS—Leave Montreal at 7.30 A.M., arriving at West Farnham at 9.30, Cowansville at 10.95, Sutton Flat 10.35, Richford 10.55, Newport 12.30 P.M., White River Junction 5.22, White Mountains 6.00 P.M., Boston 10.50 P.M.

MAIL AND EXPRESS - Leave Montreal at 315 P.M., arriving at West Farnham at 5.18, Cowns. ville at 5.45, Sutton Flat 6.25, Richford 8.45, Newport 8.15, Boston 8.35 A.M., New York 12.50 P.M.

GOING NORTH.

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

EXPRESS-Leave White Mountains 7.06 A.M. W. R. Junction 8.30, Newport at 1.25 P.M. Lean at 2.00 P.M., Richford 3.35, Sutton Flat 3.55 Cowansville 4.25, West Farnham 5.15. Andrews ing in Montreal at 7.15 P.M.

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A. B. FOSTER.....Manager. Montreal, Aug. 15, 1873. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY

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Might Express " 8.00 pm,
Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all Stations at 6.00 am, Passenger Train for Brockville and all Intermediate Stations..... 4.00 pm.
Trains leave Montreal for Lachine at

7:30 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 3:00 p.m., and 5.30 p.m. Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8:30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 6:00 p.m.

vince line.

The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Pro-

GOING EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations...... 7:00 am. Mail Train for Island Pond and Interme-

Mail Train for Island Pond, White
Mountains, Portland, Boston, and the St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe......11:00 p.m.

GOING SOUTH. Train for Boston via South Eastern Coun-

connecting with Frains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South-East-ern Counties Junction Railways, at 2:45 pm. Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at............ 3.30 p.m

As the punctuality of the trains depends on connections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any station at the hours named. The Steamship "CHASE," or other Steamer, leaves Portland every Saturday at 4:00 p.m. for Half-

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stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal, Oct 6, 1873.

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA

TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay, Beaverton, Orillia as follows: Depart at......9:39 A.M.
" " 3:00 P.M.
Arrive "1:00 P.M.
" GAS P.M. " 6:45 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. - TORONTO THE Trains leave Toronto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M., 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M. Arriving at Toronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M., 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M. 9,20 P.M.
Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge st. Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO THE City Hall Station.

Depart 7:45 A.M., 3:45 P.M. Arrive 1:20 A.M., 9:30 P.M. Brock Street Station. Depart 5:40 A.M. 3:00 P.M. Arrivo 11:00 A.K. 8:30 :.M.

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