

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

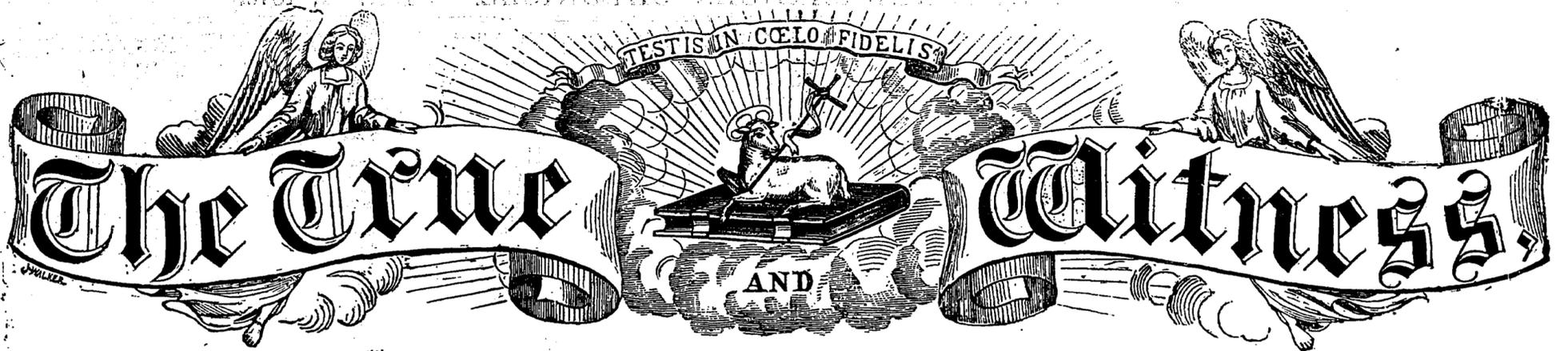
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1876.

NO. 23.

JUBILEE BOOK, CONTAINING INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE, AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES; To which is prefixed the Encyclical of His Holiness POPE PIUS IX., For the ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO, containing the PASTORAL of HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH. For the DIOCESE OF LONDON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. For the DIOCESE OF HAMILTON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CRINNON. For the DIOCESE OF OTTAWA, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP DUHAMEL. For the DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP SWEENEY. For the DIOCESE OF ARICHAT, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MCKINNON. For the DIOCESE OF MONTREAL, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP BOURGET. EACH DIOCESE has its Separate JUBILEE BOOK. Per Copy, 10c. | Per Dozen 80c. | Per 100 \$5. D. & J. SADLER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

DUTIES OF THE NEW YEAR. Go, warm the cold; go, clothe the bare; Go, feed the starved ones at thy door, And let the empty handed share. From out thy basket and thy store. Go, wipe from Misery's eye the tear, Take by the hand affliction's son, And happy shall be all the year 'Till thus happily begun. Go, give the sick and weary rest, Gladden the cells where prisoners lie; Pour balm and oil in wounded breast, And soothe the one about to die. Do thus, and thou shalt go to rest With music round thy midnight bed, And, blessing, shall be trebly blessed For each such soul thus comforted.

THE RAPPAREES OF THE WOOD. A TRADITION IN IRELAND IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. By Dr. J. T. Campion.

CHAPTER XI.—BISHOP WHAMMOND REALIZES HIS POSITION, AND RESOLVES TO ACT ON IT. Ebenezer Whammond sat in the state room of his palace; the same apartment into which we have before introduced our readers, but his lordship was now imbued and invested with very different views to those that at that time actuated him. He felt no longer awed by the greatness thrust upon him; the grand Cathedral had become quite familiar and common-place in his eyes; the people he defied and despised; and the new powers which were put at his disposal he was determined to exercise to their very utmost extent in forcing the Reformation down the throats of all weak recusants, and particularly in incriminating and banishing every member of the Catholic priesthood within his reach, and begging and punishing all contumacious members of the obnoxious church. For this purpose, his first care was to put all his reformers, even the meanest and lowest, over the heads, and into the offices, spiritual and temporal, of every kind, through his broad diocese. And as he administered all law and sorts of law himself, and controlled all public bodies, besides swaying his own consistorial court in forma judicis, the burghers of the Marble City, as well as those holding any rank or position in the neighbouring towns and provinces, found themselves soon and summarily superseded by some English clown, who was always sure to be overfaithful to his master. Thus, in full enjoyment of the brand-new faith, and of all he could pick and plunder from the old, and basking in the smiles and favours of a congenial government, his lordship ruled supreme, and on the present evening in his palace was contemplating himself in the plenitude of his glory, and in the bright anticipation of sending his name down to posterity with a halo and an electric shock that would swallow up some of the poison-clouds that had hitherto hung over the murky antecedents of his family scutcheon. Poor Ebenezer Whammond! he little knew that there was still another honour, however, with which he would have gladly dispensed. It was, that he was to be likened, hereafter, to a certain Persian king who had espoused the world and deserted the faith, and who, when his power was greatest, like Lucifer, fell the deepest, as was the case, ever since the world began—from the days of the would-be builder of the temple of Jerusalem to the redoubtable Oliver the marsh-marsh, who died at last of fear and terror, and whose skeleton in after days swung rattling in chains on the desecrated bill of Tyburn. Ebenezer was just pondering on the possible and probable effect of sledging down the large cross off the entrance to his adapted cathedral. In England it might be a bold and acceptable step, although the king had not as yet advanced so

far in heresy; but in Ireland, where Catholic churches were still tolerated, and priests not absolutely banned, except those fugitive fathers who, being deprived of their churches and livings through the tyrannical and rapacious *soldan* laws and claims of the royal wife-slayer, were prohibited to wander amongst their flocks, or any longer look after their spiritual or temporal welfare. Ebenezer Whammond had his doubts, and as he was too proud to take anybody into his counsel he satisfied his scruples by concluding to permit the cross to stand where it was for the present, whilst, in the meantime, he would feel the pulse of some of his ecclesiastical conferees on the other side of the water as to the feasibility of the feat he so exultingly contemplated. In the very luxury of his musings—sided by an occasional sip of some rare old Spanish claret, which he found in the cellar of his predecessor—the happy military divine swooned away into a delicious slumber. If angels circled his head they were not visible—if peace and charity nestled in his heart they made no sign of their habitation—and if his light dreams were of a better land there was no intimation beyond a long, sonorous, and interrupted snore! Poor Ebenezer Whammond! Unhappily, his reverence was not doomed to enjoy his placid siesta for any continued period. Ah, such is the penalty of greatness and grandeur—such the inevitable inconvenience and crosses of those who undertake to devote their lives to the "reformation of their fellows." Poor Bishop Whammond!

CHAPTER XII.—A DREAM AND A NIGHTMARE.

We left the lord bishop, the Most Reverend Ebenezer Whammond, the nominee of the ministers of a most fickle and vicious master—the lay pope of the new liturgy—enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* in a state of slumbering luxury in the episcopal palace of the Catholic prelates of Kilkenny. Did any of those venerable ecclesiastics, risen from their monumental tombs in the Cathedral, invade his noiseless dreams? or those grim or armoured knights, with lozenge-shields and crucial bearings, make passive war upon his unseemly usurpation? or the marble altars? the mural mottoes? the angel heads? the niched saints? the floriated sepulchres? the shrines? the vision of the patriarchal Saint Canice? the holy well? the awful grave-yard?—did they steal in like warning ghosts and last remonstrances of God's love, and mercy, and pity? If so, soldier Whammond heeded them not. He put his hand to the plough, and he would not look back; he opened his oyster with his sword, and crooked out the fish with his crozier; he wanted luck, not grace; he went in for place and pension and he was quite ready to adopt the role of either saint or sinner, which ever favoured most the progress of his own individual interests. In the meantime he slept, and his early days and later days, begimed a good deal with the sins of a soldier's failings, began, like crows, in the early evening, to come back to roost and to stare at him, and goggle at him, and mock him, and perch on his mitre, and peck at his crozier, and leer at him with such odious and meaning eyes, and croaky laughter, that Ben began to feel as if he ought to be ashamed to have been transferred into a bishop by the Lords, Commons, and King of England, and that it would be far more fitting for him to have remained a trooper, and never to have undertaken the curse of souls, particularly under the present royal and self-dubbed Pope and ruler. The dreams became more suggestive, more subtle, more troublesome, and horrid phantoms of the past, long lain quiet and dormant, began to creep out of their noisome dens and crawl all over his conscious soul, when a sharp tap at the door of the apartment brought the dreamer to a full stop, a second tap stirred up his dormant reason, and another awoke him up outright. He felt relieved, and, therefore, with a cheery voice, he said—"Come in!" Fully expecting a servant to appear, he assumed a stately and sanctimonious air, and placed his hand flat upon an open book that lay on a table before him. But what was his reverence's disgust and displeasure to see unannounced, and certainly totally unexpected, the leather cap, tufted with rabbit-scut, and the odious broad grinning countenance of his henchman, Mr. James Dullard. His lordship was just about to meet his vile servant with a torrent of invective, and to extinguish his presumptuous familiarity by an awful warning for the future, but Mr. Dullard anticipated every intention by plucking off his leathern head-gear, and sending it out of doors by a well-directed back kick, following up which token of questionable courtesy by a boarse chuckle, he abruptly advanced to his patron and handed him an ink-bespattered document, the top written in broad English text, and the bottom graced by some uncouth hieroglyphics. "There, Mr. Lord Bishop—there's what a cove gets for trying to tame the wild Irish!" The Rev. Ebenezer arose, tried to extinguish the coarse boor before him with a withering look of menace and disdain, but finding it completely lost upon the impervious object of his malevolence, he quietly took the paper and carried it over to the window to decipher its contents. "What, sir," he cried, after a few moments perusal, and in a voice in which anger and wonder were equally expressed. "I see here that you are summoned to my consistorial court on a charge of—" "Never mind the charge, bishop," said Dullard, gruffly, "but put a grin on the cove that sent me the summons." "Why, sirrah, you are here cited for—" "At it again, brown, red! You ain't goin', I s'pose, to have me keel-hauled to a public court-house?" "Do you want me to be an accessory to your infamy—do you, sirrah?" asked the bishop, angrily. "You are here cited for adultery—I suppose you know that?" "You weren't always so thin-skinned, bishop," grinned Dullard—"leastways in England." "England or Ireland," exclaimed the bishop, loftily, "you shall answer for your delinquency. I shall not commence my episcopate by refusing to do justice to my people." "And what about the justice you left behind you

on the other side of the water; and the little justices; and the hulloo about!" "The placidity of the divine here broke down before the rascality of his creature, and the military spirit assuming the ascendant, he now spoke unmistakably, and with terrible decision—" "Low ruffian and ungrateful wretch, any position is too dearly earned to have a snarling brute of your kind eternally at one's heels. I tell you, you shall appear to this summons, and if you be proved guilty I will have no mercy on you!" "Dullard winced before the wrath of his superior, not that he cared a curse for anything but the loss of his master's money, but the threat and denunciation were new to him, and augured a nasty bite from the "old soldier;" as he always styled his master behind his back. "That's hard jaw, bishop," growled Dullard, "more by token for a trick played only on Irish ground." "If it were only amongst the mere Irish," thundered the roused and irate prelate, "but here you have sinned in the midst of our own chosen flock, and set an example to the rude natives, of which they have had always the greatest horror." "The natives!" jeered Dullard. "Oh gemin! and it is in love with the natives you are, after all, Bishop Whammond?" "I am not in love with you, Mr. James Dullard," pronounced the bishop, slowly, solemnly, and ominously "and, more than that, I will get rid of you and your filthy scurrillity, and in a very summary manner, if you dare to come into my presence any more without being specially commanded." "Phew!" whistled the henchman, clapping his two knees in his hands, and starting into his patron's face, with bent back and most villainous leer of audacity, "are we on our high horse, and sergeant-major of the Gilly-Goolies in his Majesty's service once more?" Bishop Whammond jerked his hand over his left side, but the customary blade was not there to answer his application. Dullard understood the motion, and laughed out grotesquely and brutally. "Ho! ho! ho! he's going to cut off our head and hang it up in the larder," gibed the audacious retainer, "and all for a good example to the mere Irish. Ho! ho! ho! would the sergeant-major take a start out of them with his virtue!" "Greasy brute! leave my presence instantly," roared the bishop, utterly lost to all further notions of a shade of dignity or spiritual decorum. "Off with you! scum of the London slums! or I'll immolate you where you stand," and putting his hand into his breast, he produced a small bright steel pistol, which he presented at the wretch before him. "Easy, mister," cried Dullard, ducking almost under the table. "I hope your very right reverence and lordship aint a goin' to commit willful murder and get scrogged for it." "Out with you, you rascal, and the irate churchman advanced towards his couching vassal. "Don't, I tell you! don't," whined Dullard, now seriously intimidated. "Don't now!" and grinning in what he thought a most conciliating manner, he added, "See here, bishop, can't you burn that damned summons, and let us be friends; no harm done yet, you know?" "Away! dirty dog! or by my faith and honour, I'll end your mischievous days." Dullard slunk towards the door, and having safely installed himself on the outside, held it firm, and hissed through the keyhole. "Your faith and honour! O Gemini! You swapped the faith for the mutton! and, ho! ho! ho! there's honour among thieves. Who stole the mess-cup? Ho! ho! ho!" The door was dashed open, and Dullard cleared the stairs in a bound, clear jump to the last step of the first flight, and the bishop's voice mug clear. "No mercy from me at Monday's court!" "Sunday comes before Monday, old bite!" was the horribly growled response. The bishop returned to his apartment, locked the door, uncocked the pistol and returned it to his breast. Then throwing himself into a chair, actually writhed with shame and vexation. "That savage must be got rid of at any cost," soliloquised his lordship. "If these must be my tools to reform the Irish, I'll give up the work, and turn once more to the ranks. What a tale that coarse brute would have for his fellows. I fear I cannot master the role of imperturbability necessary to advance the views of the king, or make way with the folk in Dublin Castle. Damnible hypocrisy! It had rather be a moss trooper fifty times over, than crawling along in this cat-like cant. The army is the only true place of rest. No Dullards dare bluster there for a second, and a man's deeds are his own." Coarse reasoning enough, Rev. Ebenezer Whammond, but true enough in all probability, the reasoner himself being the best judge of his own feelings, position, and inclinations. At any rate, there was no doubt at all but the ci-devant militiaire was totally unfit for the ecclesiastical duties he assumed, such as they were—that he was not a man to conciliate, to win wandering souls, to advance the Reformation, to represent even his own Church Militant. In a fit of anger and chagrin, he dragged his chair to the table, and seizing the Spanish flask, poured out a copious cup of the precious claret, brimful, and emptied it at a draught. Bishop Whammond felt much better; and so we take our leave of him, least he might be induced to exceed.

CHAPTER XIII.—YOUNG LOVE ONCE LIVED IN AN HUMBLE SHED.

Young Dermot O'Kelly thought he should see his darling sweetheart, or die. Her cheery and bird-like voice had so frequently and unremittently invaded the maternal roof, that it had begun to be necessary to his peace of mind, at least; but he himself had deemed it necessary to his existence. Who could know Angela and not love her? and who could love her and live without her? Not Dermot O'Kelly, at any rate. She was English—both! So were Lord Edward, and Emmet, and Tone, and yet more Irish than the Irish themselves. She did not know her own mind yet! didn't she? She encouraged his attentions, and was not that

knowing her own mind, and knowing a piece of his (Dermot's) mind into the bargain? Don't tell him anymore that she did not know her own mind. He'd see. Perhaps she had been prohibited from coming to his mother's house; that surmise had arisen to his mind before. Well, if so, he would go to her mother's house and ascertain what was their interdiction there against his admission. Hypocritical Dermot! Yes, we must admit that our young hero was not going to do the thing that he trumped up in his own mind to do; he was not going to walk manfully into James Dullard's house and seek an interview with his daughter. No Dermot, you were not; you know you had not the least notion of doing anything of the kind, for you did not like the idea of being forbidden to enter the house of your darling. (Gentle reader, this young scamp, who would fain throw dust in your eyes and mine (his character), had very cunningly and willfully predetermined to dodge about the door and haunt the gable-end, and take soundings of all the movements of everything and everybody about the house, premises, and precincts of the place that he pretended he was to enter so cavalierly. But Dermot was not afraid of James Dullard. Dermot was afraid of nobody, fear was not in his nature, but love abounded there like an atmosphere. He was only afraid of being deprived of the presence of the blue eyes, and dancing curls, and bright smile of the pretty little damsel who seized upon his heart as a robin would upon a live worm to carry it away to her nest. Dermot whistled a little tune just to notify to any observer that he meant nothing and that he was going nowhere in particular, but merely sauntering down the street "promiskishly." And yet he consciously felt as if some knowing eyes was bent upon his proceeding and that some female titler and some male guffaw were busily active in the detective service, fully apprised of all his astute devices. No matter—"omnia vincit amor." Dermot went on, but he dropped the whistle; he feared after all, that it might only call attention. Poor Dermot, like a murderer, he felt puzzled what to do to counteract suspicion or discovery. Dermot went on, and, at last, and as a bright stroke of stratagem, took possession of a corner. It was decidedly a great move, a basis from which he could advance or retreat *ad libitum*. It was a point made, and Dermot was proud of it and himself. He was in full view of Dullard's house. The door was open, and some fowl were feeding at the threshold. "That was a sign all was quiet within, and no move making outwards," observed Dermot. But, by-and-by the birds turned their backs, bent their necks, and retreated precipitately. Dermot rounded the corner, and bent his head and neck forward. A pair of pretty boots stood on the doorstep for an instant, and the next, Angela popped out into the street, shawled, and bonneted, and agile, with a slight flush on her cheeks, and the slightest of all shakes of the head, like a compass quivering under a magnet, a moment before it steadies itself to act. Angela was, at that moment, on her way to Magdalen-street, to take council with the old priest in the matter of conscience which troubled her mind. Like a groom, after a lady equestrian, Dermot followed at a very respectful distance. Why did he not join her on her way, as a straightforward lover might be expected to do? Why did he not flee after her footsteps in an ecstasy of delight, after watching and waiting as long as he did within view of her envied door? Was he suspicious? Was he jealous? Was he timid and over-prudish? It is too difficult to answer any of these queries, and still preserve a spirit of charity, and avoid making wry of the milk of human kindness. Dermot O'Kelly was in love! That is our triumphant response to all and every crooked interrogatory—to every uncharitable surmise. All is fair in love and war. Did you ever make a "Judy Fitzsimons' grandmother's cat" of yourself, when you were first in love, and before age taught you prudence and very mature reflection? But we must only let Dermot O'Kelly fight his own battle in the minds of our readers, gentle as well as fastidious. We will proceed to chronicle facts. Dermot acted as we have related; and, moreover, after tracking Angela like a hare on a gloomy day, and seeing her turning into the narrow lane-way leading to the chapel, he dropped back a pace or two, and, after a very serious pause, indeed, he popped into the stunted, arched, and gloomy entrance to the square old castle hard by, and there quietly awaited the return of the little refugee. He had, however, nearly bit off all his nails, and burrowed holes in the ground with his heels, and played a thousand devil-tattoes with his toes on the crumbling wood-work, before there was any sign of the willful little truant. At length, however, she put in an appearance, but was evidently so absorbed in the matter of her mission, that she paid little or no attention to the presence of her lover, who stepped out of his castle, and quietly took his place by her side. "Angela!" "Dermot! Ah! you nearly frightened the life out of me. What brought you here? or have you raided the old castle from the phantom proprietor?" Dermot looked confused—disappointed. There was so much love in his own heart that he felt quite abashed to observe so little of it in the eyes and expression of the dear object of his choice. "Angela, where have you been since Sunday last?" "Dermot, where have you been since Sunday last?" "Was there ever such a tantalising little baggage?" "But, Angela, dear." Angela related. She always did when Dermot became spongy. He looked so sheepish, so flustered, so genuine, so handsome, so much in earnest, and so utterly helpless, that she almost became spongy too. "I have been puzzling my brains how I may avoid going to church with father, to-morrow. I always feared to enter the aisle of St. Canice's as a heretic—every sculptured angel's head—every knight—every lady—every croziered bishop—every graven dog at the feet of his dead master betokening faith and fidelity to death, warned me away. The unused altar—the sacred crypts—the baptismal urns—the holy water fonts—the battered and dese-

crated crosses, always seem to upbraid me for fainting on the way, or hesitating between the old creed and the new one. I don't want to go to St. Canice's church any more." "And what did you expect from poor Father Scott, Angela?" "I expected no aid; but I wanted advice, instruction, guidance." "Good! Of course, one should go to God's minister—in all spiritual matters—and, and, indeed, in many temporal affairs, too." Dermot was only wishing that Father Scott was at the altar rail, and that he and Angela were kneeling before him. "I went, at any rate," said Angela, decisively. "And what did the good old priest advise you to do, Angela?" "He told me many things—and advised me more; and he gave me this lovely little beads and rosary, which is to be my armour against every kind of harm." "It will hardly keep you out of St. Canice's, to-morrow, for all that, Angela." "Ha! ha!" laughed Angela, "it is you who are now the heretic and unbeliever!" "They say the English are very sturdy believers when they believe at all." "But, Master Dermot, I don't expect a miracle to be performed for such a worthless little chit as I am. Yet I can fight the devil a bit for all that by saying the rosary, and telling the beads all the time long Whammond is snuffing out his bitterness against our Holy Father the Pope, and upholding Pope Harry in his stead. Won't that be famous vengeance?" "You are a wonderful Angela. Did Father Scott tell you to adopt that plan?" "Father Scott told me to pray for all poor sinners; and I intend to do so, after my own fashion." "Angela, dear, will you come in to see my mother, and tell her all that you are meditating. She will be delighted to hear you, for she thinks you are out with her because you stayed away so long." "If I thought you would forget to tell her I would, Dermot," said Angela, archly, "but as I know you to be a thorough gossip, particularly about me, whatever I have done to you—your mother will learn everything I could say without my presence." Dermot looked confused and pained—he knew he should and ought to say something in reply, or extenuation, or in badinage, or perhaps in a spirit of wounded affection; but nothing would come save blushes, stammers, and rising tears. Angela was obliged to come to the rescue. "Don't be vexed, Dermot—I can't see your mother now," she said, very softly, earnestly, and kindly; "but after Sunday I will run in to tell you all that had happened, and how my prayers went off in old Whammond's synagogue. Good-bye," and she was gone. Dermot looked after her in admiration and chagrin, and immediately began to think of a lot of things he should have said to her when he had so very many free opportunities. CHAPTER XIV.—WORK AND WOODING. That same Saturday evening young Dermot and old Dermot O'Kelly were working away in their inner shop—the one planing and finishing a job to be ready for the masons on Monday morning, and the other hewing away at some rough timber, with a tremendous axe, the shavings curled up before the manly push of Dermot the younger—getting out of the way, at the whistle of the iron, like the jingle of the present day before the chirrup of the tram-man—the shavings jumped up into his face, nestled in his curly hair, dashed around his shoulders, twirled into his vest, or tumbled about his feet curling up like little vipers, and rolling along the floor in a sort of merry conscious frolic that amused the eye of the workman and lightened the monotony of his labor; whilst the great, old, tall, muscular father, Dermot, knocked his splinters into the air, darting them against the ceiling, lashing them against the doorway, making them shriek aloud in a long wail and siver that fell flat from the great bole like a stout man slain in battle. Then the "bah" of every blow resounded through the household, and the grind of every knot, and the writing and rending of tough fragments, the thud of the resting solid, and the crash, and the fall, and the victory, and the defeat, and the concluding *coup de grace*, when all was dismembered, and all opposition was at an end. Father and son worked away earnestly; they felt it was Saturday night, and that much was expected at their hands by the coming Monday morning. But long before they had finished for the night the door of the workshop was thrown open wide, and a regular group of visitors made their appearance. Mrs. O'Kelly led the van, followed by Mrs. Dullard and Angela. Young Dermot flung down his plane and rubbed his hands with joy; he was ashamed to be too demonstrative before so many people; besides he could not imagine what was up, or whether it might not be wrong to appear glad at all. "Welcome, ladies all," called out the big sirc, but not giving over his employment, "mille failthes, as we say in Ireland. The night's work is just over, and then we'll all have a gossip and a bit of supper." Young Dermot cleared a little stool of a wispload of shavings, and wiping it clean with another handful, timidly asked Angela to be seated. The two matrons ensconced themselves on a great tool-chest. "Jim is in a great way to-night, Father Dermot," began Mrs. Lina Dullard. "He is finishing a lot of belts and pouches, and quiver-bags for the bailiffs and soldiers, and is talking to himself, and cursing and swearing in a dreadful manner. I told him I'd bring Angela abroad for a bit, until he became more Christian-like, that he was frightening her. I always say that to bring him to his senses, for he sets great store by that little dame, I tell you, much more, and no odds than her mother, I thank you. At first he was going to yell at me, but he stops, and looking at the girl, he says, 'If I frightened you, lass, I'll make you jolly for it; I won't drive you to Canice's to-morrow, you nor the old woman'—meaning me—but you know, Father Dermot, that's only a cant name he has for me," said Mrs. Lina, bridling a little; "he don't mean

it; and then he began again talking to himself and swearing away as bad as ever, and darting the awl into the leather, and going on so like a raging madman, that I think he'll do some harm before he stops."

"Something has gone wrong with him," remarked Father Dermot, pausing in a down-stroke upon a block of timber.

"Ay, that has it," affirmed Mrs. O'Kelly; "the man is easily roused.—I hope none of the Irish fell foul of him; I wouldn't like it."

"I know, Father Dermot, if you slipped down to him you could calm him for the night, for he's afraid of you, of all men."

"That's not it, Mrs. O'Kelly; it would be nearer the mark to say that he knows I'm not afraid of him."

"Father has good points in him as well as bad," remarked Angela, pensively.

"Bravo, my girl!" cried Dermot, "well spoken, child of your father! and just for that, I'll throw on my coat and see what the poor man is after."

Young Dermot shut up the workshop, and the little party retired to the parlor of the establishment where some preparations had already been made towards a Saturday night's supper—a luxury that O'Kelly, senior, always insisted on after finishing off the labor of the week.

The young people had their comfortable gossip in the corner, where they discussed freely the crowd of events increasing around them, not forgetting Angela's visit to St. Magdalen's chapel in the morning, and the little seven-beaded rosary that Father Scott gave to frustrate the machinations of the enemies of the faith.

Dermot, indeed, waxed hero-spoony on one or two occasions during their confidential chit-chat, on account of his being in his own angle, and more at home with himself, so to say. But Angela was in no mood either to thwart him, or to listen to him or to his awkward love passages; and so some bold hits of his went for nothing, and some confident phrases and glances fell so short of the mark as not to be noticed, like arrows that missed the string and fell at the archer's feet.

Dermot was a good carpenter, but was too earnest and too honest to be anything like a dashing wooer. Angela, however, well knew the genuine character and intrinsic value of the fine, young, handsome Irish youth beside her. She saw that he was overwhelmed with love for her, and in his very blushes and blunders her woman's wit readily recognised the diamond hidden in the sand, and the dull clay that held the largest lump of bullion.

Angela would not have forsaken her dear Irish boy for the fastest fellow in all King Han's dominions.

At length Dermot Oge returned, and throwing off his great coat and hat, sat down to the supper-table.

"Well?" asked all the voices.

"That man is mad, if ever man was mad—that's what I have to say about him. Whammond and he fell out, I can learn; and the good bishop wants to get rid of him—perhaps Jim speaks too plain about his lordship's antecedents. At any rate, there is war; and I didn't care to ask anything of the particulars. Jim has finished off his belts and pouches, however, and has just gone home with them to the barracks. If he be paid, it's likely he won't see him to-night, as he'll make his way to some of his old cronies to have a hearty cuss at his reverence, and to bring rebellion into the midst of his flock."

"I'll go home, at any rate," said Lina, "but if you can empty out a corner for Angela, I had rather leave her after."

"Hurrah!" cried out the young carpenter, beside himself with the idea of having his sweetheart under the same roof with him the whole night, and his mother soothing her up with all sorts of praises of her only son.

"Hurrah!" he cried again, "we'll have Angela after all; ay, in Bridget's gown and tucker once more, and in the old boat, and down at the little chapel, and we'll all hear Father Scott saying Mass, the same as ever. Won't it be grand—won't it be great, mother dear—won't it though?"

Everybody laughed at the young lover except Angela, but she looked quite demure and thought she ought to return with her mother. Angela was almost as natural in her loving tricks as an Irish girl. Of course, she staid where she was, and spent half an hour, at least, in tantalising poor Dermot before they parted for the night.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

THE JEWISH CONSPIRACY.

INTERESTING GERMAN PAMPHLET ON THE JEWISH ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF MASONS.

The visit to India of the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of the English branch of Masons, has given spice to the following disclosures concerning the Masonic order which are made in India by our admirable Catholic contemporaries in that country. They certainly are not blind to the tendencies of the age, and, seeing, they speak out in exposure and condemnation. In one of them, the Catholic Examiner, contemporaneous with the Prince's cooperation in the Masonic celebration at Bombay, an invitation which Bishop Mervin spurned with becoming dignity, we find the following exposition of the Jewish inspiration of Masonry in its war against the Catholic Church:

PERTINENT QUESTION

Already for several years a strange movement has been going on in the German lodges against the Jewish Masons. From all that oozed out, an ugly part of the darkness in which Masonry necessarily keeps itself, has been brought to light, and gives an insight into the real tendency of that secret league, which even our common and honest Masons will be astonished to hear of. Whoever studies, even superficially, what is known of Freemasonry, must be struck at the number of Jewish expressions and reminiscences occurring in all that concerns the building of the "Temple of Solomon." Richard Carille's Manual on Freemasonry gives ample proofs of an intense hatred of Christianity, such as characterize at all times the wandering Jew, and which is the very soul of the higher degrees of the secret craft. Now the fact becomes more and more known, that the unknown highest superiors, to whom Masons bind themselves blindly by the most formidable oaths, and whose commands they execute with blind obedience unworthy of a free man, are Jews and sworn enemies of Christianity, whose final object is to conquer the empire of the world by means of their enormous wealth, by establishing a universal Masonic republic, in which the Christian religion would be entirely uprooted, and all nations made the "footstool" of Jehovah, that is of the Jew. Carille teaches us that "the original meaning of the name and distinction of a Jew was that of a wise and perfect man, by devotion to science. The word is of the same meaning as Jehovah—literally it is the God of man, the Holy Ghost, or inspired spirit of man." We know that the highest superior in the temple of Solomon is called Jehovah, in whom all Masonic wisdom, science and perfection are embodied. Jehovah and Jew are synonymous in the Masonic jargon. Is it really true, that Freemasonry is an attempt of the Jews to rebuild the temple of Solomon in a higher sense, namely by establishing their name all over the whole world, after hammering down all the thrones and altars? Is it really true, that there are two lodges in London, from which issue the threads that direct all revolutionary societies in the world, and that into these two lodges no Christian has ever been received, nor ever been permitted to cross the threshold? Is it true, that there are in the principal towns all over the Continent and America exclusively Jewish lodges, which refuse admission to any Christian?

Is it true that in the lodges secret Jewish societies exist with a peculiar aim of their own?

We ask these questions, because they contain assertions of the Freemasons themselves; and because if they are to be affirmed, they give a clear explanation of the general revolution going on for centuries in the Christian world, and because they throw an immense light on the whole history of Europe since the time of the Crusades.

WHY MASONS SHOULD BE REVEALED.

Masons should not wonder that their secrets are revealed by their own adepts. Whoever has come to the conviction that he has committed a sin by swearing the Masonic oath, and that he commits another by keeping it, whenever the welfare, and even the existence, of throne and altar is at stake, does right and well to break the secrecy.

We have before us the text of a pamphlet of eight pages, which was "Printed as Manuscript" in the year 1862, by "A Br. Mason of Berlin," and of course, communicated only to competent circles. We give in our next issue a translation of it, and remind our readers not to forget that it is a Freemason, and not ourselves, whose words they read.

THE GERMAN PAMPHLET.

The pamphlet signed "A Berlin Free Mason," 1862 says: "A sign of the times, bearing a seriously dangerous character, is to be found in the Berlin elections of the 28th April, and 6th May 1862. One element especially has come to the front, and exercised a powerful dissolving influence in all directions namely the Jews. What up to this time, ever since the Christian era began, has never been the case, is now presented to our view; the Jews at the head—as chiefs and principal agents—in all revolutionary enterprises, by writings, words and deeds, up to the building of barricades, for instance, in 1848, in Berlin.

"Regarding Berlin we must ask, how is it, that here 217 Jews have been elected special electors, and in two districts even exclusively Jews and not a single Christian? That Jews are honored and celebrated, for instance Jacob in Koenigsberg on his last birthday, more than even reigning princes? That in the press they talk just as if 'the people' or 'the nation' were composed of only Jews and their followers, as if Christian subjects clinging still to monarchical principles, were no more existing at all?"

"The answer to the questions is given by the agitator Freemasons of whom Br. Lamartine himself said that the Revolutions of 1789, 1830, 1848, and so on have been got up by the Freemason League; a confession confirmed by Br. Gartner Pages, Minister of the French Republic, who openly declared in 1848, 'that the French Revolution of 1848 is the triumph of the principles of the Freemason League, that in 1848 France has received the Masonic initiation—that 40,000 Freemasons in France have promised their assistance to complete the glorious work begun of establishing the Republic, and to extend it over the whole of Europe and over the whole world.' Ev. a. the Prussian Minister, Br. Count von Haugwitz, one of the chiefs of Freemasonry, denounced the order of Freemasonry as the hiding place of all revolutions, assuring the monarchs of Europe assembled in the Congress at Verona in 1822, that 'all Masonic systems have one and the same aim: to govern the whole world—the thrones in their power and the monarchs their agents—that what began in 1789, and soon after broke out, the French revolution, the murder of the king & etc. had not only been decreed in the lodges, but also brought about by secret oaths and similar means, and the human race was more than ever threatened by this secret revolutionary power. . . . In like manner did the celebrated and high placed Prussian Freemason, Baron von Kottwitz, in the year 1834 bring before King Frederick William III. the gravest complaints against the Masonic order: 'that since more than half a century the leading men in School, Church, and State, proceeded from the lodges, that the mighty impulses given by the order of Freemasons to the mind of the people was directed in the first place, towards the destruction of the religious foundation of our political life—that this criminal enterprise had received the seal of official authority and superior will, that the cry of the religious consciences had been ordered to be kept down, and that the dissensions and abominations appearing now are therefore to be attributed principally to Freemasonry.'

"Where: wh v i e are not listened to, results of public opinion, such as we see now before us, are easily accounted for. As to Berlin, we see that all nine Deputies are Freemasons; among the 1703 electors of the four districts, there were no fewer than 1292 Freemasons, belonging to the twenty-three Berlin lodges, each with thirty-three degrees and their respective field of work."

"The same proportion exists in Breslau, Magdeburg, Stettin and in all towns where lodges flourish and Freemasons abound. That is why they write in Latonia (a secret Masonic journal):—'Our League wherever it flourishes, has become a power against which nobody can prevail, and which will triumph over all obstacles and all adversaries.'

"Oh! would that those noble and honorable men among Freemasons, whom the most exquisite system of hypocrisy knows to deceive and to use as a protecting cover, began at last to open their eyes! But let them remember, that there is also a secret reception—so that of many it is unknown to the great Masonic Brotherhood & that they belong to the Craft; they are thus enabled to serve the Revolution openly without compromising the Craft."

JEWISH BOASTS.

"The crown to all this is the political revolutionary Masonic power of the Jews; according to the words of the Jewish Masonic chief, Br. J. Weil (in a secret writing): 'We exercise a mighty influence on the movement of our times and the progress of civilization—towards republicanizing all peoples.' And another Masonic chief, the Jew Lewis Borne, says in the same writing: 'We shook with a mighty hand the pillars on which the old edifice rested, so that they groaned. Yes, it is in the

'This state of things has, since 1802, grown only worse in Berlin; and the Jews number already one half of the Municipal Corporation; so that Berlin may be truly called the capital of the Jews.'

"The attitude taken by the Neapolitan officers in the last Revolution (1860) is inexplicable to every one who does not know Freemasonry. All officers are bound by double oaths. They had to obey the Masonic superiors under pain of death by the dagger even in the open street, where the murderer is always sure to escape by the help of his Masonic brethren posted in the vicinity; the modern remedy for the punishment incurred on account of treason against the sovereign is: political amnesty. In Prussia very few officers belonging to the nobility have entered the lodges; and that is why they are the object of continual Masonic attacks."

"The means used by the lodges have not changed since Louis XVI. fell their victim: Garcia Moreno, President of Ecuador, is the newest instance. When Mgr. Seraphin Vannutelli, the former Apostolic Delegate of Ecuador, took leave of the President to join his new post in Belgium, Garcia Moreno told him he had just received the news, that in a meeting at Lima of the Freemasons of Peru, etc., his, the President's, death had been decreed. Mgr. Vannutelli had not yet reached Rome, when the telegraph brought news that this decree of the lodge had been executed."

"On another occasion we shall draw the distinction between the Brotherhood and the Order of Freemasons; for the present it suffices to say, that the Brotherhood has not even its place within the temple of Solomon, but only under the porch or in the vestibule.

Masonic halls where, under the cover of secrecy, noble souls of all classes, taught and realized the principles which in profane (!) society would be prohibited as heresies and criminal innovations."

"And another Jew, Mendizabal, 'the soul of the Revolution in Portugal in 1820, effected the taking of Oporto and Lisbon, and carried, in 1830, by his mighty Masonic influence, on the Junta, the Revolution into Spain, where he became Prime-Minister."

"The dangers for throne and altar, arising from the power which the Jews have obtained within the Masonic Craft, have risen to the highest point, and it is time to raise the voice against them, as we did some time ago, conscious of the pressing danger."

THE HEADS OF GERMAN FREEMASONRY TO THE GERMAN LODGES.

"The Jews understand well that the royal art [of Freemasonry, i.e. the art of becoming kings], was capital means to establish firmly their own esoteric reign. The golden key, which opens servile hearts and ears, had since long been proved most efficient in their hands, but now they gained even a solid basis for their machinations: a thousand new communications were opened to them, and they found themselves in possession of a secure centre for communications and observations. The danger from this side threatens, however, not only our order, but the States in general, and we wish, therefore, to raise our voices so loud as to rouse even the most unconcerned out of his indifference. How great this danger was, is, since 1848, fully proved by new facts; who ever moves daily in different spheres of the people and has there occasion to observe the doings of the Jews, knows also, that each Jew who talks politics, be he young or old, rich or poor, acts as a republican emissary, for he understands clearly that in a monarchy he can never remain for a long period at the head; he, therefore, works with a passion and rage, which reminds one of the curse which they have loaded upon their generation at the time of the condemnation of the Saviour, and under the load of which they rush now towards a new terrible divine judgment, now, that they repeat against Christ, living in the new order of the world, their old cry of 'crucify Him, crucify Him.'"

"A still greater gain falls to the lot of the Jews by a peculiar arrangement in a certain Masonic system, in which three Masons have the power to create another Mason, and the right to communicate the Masonic mysteries even outside the lodges and without the prescribed rite. The Jews belonging to this system are thereby enabled to propagate formal Masonry among their own people, be it for money, be it for other purposes, and thus to introduce into our order as great a number of their rabble as they think proper and advantageous to themselves. The disadvantages accruing therefrom to our institute, to the good name of true Masons, and to humanity itself, are incalculable. In the lodges they find many opportunities to practise on a large scale their well developed system of corruption, and to bring confusion into numbers of affairs."

THE FUTURE JEWISH EMPIRE.

"How dangerous must the influence of the Jews on Masonic enterprises appear, when the active part is remembered, which this people took in the crimes of the French Revolution and of the Corsican Uprising; when the steadiness is considered, with which they cling to the belief in a future Jewish Empire of the world, and when the immense influence is known which Jewish gold exercises on so many Ministers of the State! The Jewish people form a caste in hostile opposition to the whole human race; and the 'God of Israel' has only one chosen people to whom all other peoples have to be given as footstool! (Innumerable examples prove that by means of their money the Jews have their spies even in the most secret and highest consultations—we have only to remember many facts that happened here [in Berlin] since 1848)."

"Now consider the 600,000 Jews [according to the newest statistics they are only half that number] among the seventeen millions inhabitants in Prussia, consider the convulsive zeal of this nation in its inextinguishable oriental vivacity, how they labor to get into their hands all possible means for revolutionizing the State to occupy by great financial associations even in the higher educational establishment, and to monopolize for themselves the governmental posts, consider also the insurmountable repugnance of those avaricious money dealers against all manual labor, observe lastly the oppression felt since long by our artisans from the pressure of Jewish speculation, and then ask, how heavily will weigh the iron chains upon those who eat their bread in the sweat of their brows?"

THE "ORIENTAL NOBILITY."

"To enter into the mass of the people, this Jew refuses, he does so only into the class of the gentry; the Jews want to become to the German nation the (oriental) nobility. They want to rule over us as ministers, as presidents, as governors, as officers, as mayors; but by no means to increase or to relieve the number of the working people."

"There exists in Germany a secret union with Masonic forms, placed under unknown superiors, and working for not Masonic aims. The members of this league are almost all Jews; they work in degrees and systems, with only apparently [Masonic] Christian rites and [Masonic] Christian symbols."

"The Jews thus make use of Christianity [in the Masonic sense] either for ridicule's sake or as a cover for secret aims and intrigues, which are equally contrary to Freemasonry and dangerous to the States. Every sincere Freemason and every government must therefore carefully try to prevent the Jews from making use of the Christian [Masonic] rites and institutions for other than Masonic purposes."

"Do not despise our warning in these dangerous times! There is not now question of ridiculous calumnies, which only stupid people believe in, but of an unheard of and most impudent fraud, which abuses the most holy things [of the Freemasons]. Those criminals do no more lurk in darkness, but they appear publicly as our brethren, and boast of the protection and fraternity of German Princes."

"This Jew Mendizabal promised a minister a restoration of the sunken Spanish finances; but in a very short time the result of his manipulations was a terrible increase of the national debts of that unhappy country and a great decrease of its revenues, whilst he and his friends had grown immensely rich. For this increase of their private fortune they had found a golden opportunity in the sale of 900 religious and charitable Christian institutions, which the Spanish Cortes, at the proposition of the Jews, had declared national property. Ecclesiastical property was dealt with in the most shocking manner; and the impudent derision of the people's religious and national feelings went so far, that Mendizabal's mistress ventured to wear publicly a beautiful and precious necklace, which but a short time before had been an ornament to a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary in one of the Madrid churches."

"We shall soon have occasion to speak of the relations between the Jewish banker, Bleichroeder, and Prince Bismarck, lately revealed by the ultra-Prussian Kreis-Zeitung to the greatest dismay of the whole Prussian ministry."

"Sit thou at my right hand: until I make thy enemies thy footstool. . . . The Lord will send forth the sceptre of thy power out of Zion: Rule thou in the midst of thy enemies. . . . The Lord at thy right hand hath broken kings in the day of his wrath." (Psalm 109)

"The Jews form a Masonic State in Masonry, in the same manner as Masonry forms a State in the State."

[Thus far the superiors of the German Free Masons.]

SOME OTHER QUESTIONS.

"On a mature deliberation of all this we ask:

If the Jew Mendizabal, after directing, as Provincial Grand-master of all Spanish and Portuguese Freemasons, two Revolutions in those two countries in 1820 and 1830, became President of the Spanish Ministry:

If the Jewish Grand-master Cremieux became Minister of Justice in the French Republic of 1848 [and again in 1870 and 1871]:

If the Hungarian Provincial Grand-master Kosuth became ruler of Hungary:

If the Italian Grand-masters Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini, Victor Emmanuel, etc., are the chiefs of the Italian Revolution:

If Von Bismarck of Hanover directs as Provincial Grand-master of the German "eclectic Freemason League," the German National Alliance, for obtaining a German Parliament, and openly offends his king in his ministers (von Bismarck), especially since the king has joined his lodge:

If Verhaeghen, the Provincial Grand-master of Belgium, established already in 1854, on the feast of St. John, in the grand-logic of Brussels, as a new principle that: "The old law: Be loyal to your king—is no more acknowledged as a Masonic principle, but is to be abandoned as incompatible with the present views of Freemasonry."

If the Provincial Grand-master Fichte, whose triumph the German revolutionary power celebrated on the 19th of May, 1862, puts the crown on all we have said by his prophecy of "the German Republic of the nineteenth century."

If we ask, in consideration of all this:

Whether the monarchs of Germany, who desire to preserve their thrones to their families and peace to their peoples, will not at last begin to distrust a league, which 200 millions of Catholics justly fear as the greatest enemy of throne and altar?

We do so in remembrance of King Louis XVI., who, on hearing his sentence of death read to him, exclaimed: "All this I knew already eleven years ago, how is it, that I did not believe it?" and in remembrance of the Berlin Grand-master Union, who, sometime ago, openly explained to our present king; "that modern history furnishes numerous warning examples in which, under the cloak of Freemasonry, aims, dangerous to the State and criminal, are pursued."

JEWISH LODGES CLOSED TO CHRISTIANS.

"To this must be added a circumstance very little known, that the Jews, who were from time to time excluded from several lodges, are now received in all lodges of the world, also in Prussia, except in Berlin, where in the face of the royal house Freemasonry has to show a Christian tendency. However, by the help of a high personage near the throne, who was frequently found with the Jew Lessing, the Jews succeeded, after the death of King Frederick William, IV., in entering the Berlin lodges by a back door, inasmuch as they were allowed to enter in case they had already been received in some other place."

"But whilst no Christian lodge is now inaccessible to the Jews, there are Jewish lodges, to which Christians are under no condition admitted. In London, where the real focus of revolution under the Grand-Master Palmerston exists, there are two Jewish lodges, in which no Christian is ever received, or even permitted to pass the threshold. Into these run the threads of all revolutionary elements that are to be found in Christian lodges. From there the other lodges are directed—as by the secret superiors—so that most of the Christian revolutionists are blind puppets of the Jews. And this is done by means of secrecy. Under the pretext, that in the lodges everything is a secret, the 'Knowing Brethren' direct all Freemasons towards their own end. During the Leipzig annual fair a Jewish lodge is permanent in that town, which, strange to say, is never opened to any Christian Freemason. On learning this many Freemasons open their eyes; but the power of secrecy and of the oath, and the practice, that a Mason of a certain degree is not allowed to speak of the labors on his field with a Mason of another degree—not even by pantomime—as the oath says—keeps every member of Freemasonry, as if it were, in a dark cellar, where he feels himself shrouded and lifted up, but unable to make use of his intellectual powers otherwise than the like one who is bound and fettered on all sides."

"To the Jewish lodges at Frankfurt and Hamburg only emissaries have access. The name of the latter 'Absalom to the three nettles' betray its high political burning tendency. (Nomen est omen). May the All-merciful alleviate the heavy trials which are threatening the heads of the nobles and princes in consequence of their indulgence and unweariness with regard to the real 'hypocrites!' May he enlighten them and clearly show them the tendency of the secret revolutionary working of Freemasonry, for republicanizing all people in the interests of the Jews; may they remember the prophetic words of Napoleon I.: 'In fifty years Europe will be a Republic or . . . and those of Burke: 'A time will come, when the Princes will be forced to become tyrants, because their subjects have become rebels on principle.'"

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN ENGLAND.

Statistics of crime are never a pleasant subject, unless they point to a steady diminution. It does not appear that English statesmen have much reason to be happy, when they read the statistics which have just been made public in regard to the year 1874. If it be true that education has achieved giant strides, it is evident that the strides in the national virtue have not been consistently parallel. It was observed by a great authority, when writing to the Times, so far back as the year 1840, that more secular knowledge is in itself no guarantee of moral or of social improvement; and if the blue-books of 1874 be consulted, along with the reports on education, there is not much ground to conclude that the fruits of education have comprehended diminution in crime. In such a huge population as that of England, it would be affectation to expect that the masses in the great towns could be brought under complete supervision; all that could be looked for would be a general permeation of better principles and less vitiated tastes, and if this could be realized there would be no real discouragement in a certain proportion of offence. But it does not appear that there is any satisfactory improvement in the habits of the masses of the people; that there is more honesty, or less of lax morality, or even a disposition to rise. Take the habit of drunkenness, which ought by this time to have been repressed, considering how much has been proposed and attempted by statesmen, and philanthropists, and clergymen. The special bane of this vice is that it leads to other vices; that it is the parent of more than half of those misfortunes which conduct to the dock and to the prison. In 1873, the number of persons who were registered as having been drunk and incapable was 182,941; but in 1874 the number was increased to 185,730. The number of men who were proceeded against summarily, or who were apprehended for indictable offences—that is, in the year 1874—and of whom it was satisfactorily demonstrated that they were of the class "habitual drunkards," was 32,836; while of women who were similarly dealt with, there were 11,741. Moreover, 345 men and 151 women, died in the same year from intoxication. More than fifteen hundred suicides were also recorded; and of these it is certain that a very large proportion were superinduced by the same evil habit."

"We have to remember that in England but few persons are apprehended by the police for a vice which is nationally prevalent, and that, conse-

quently, the number of drunkards must be almost too large for computation. It is impossible for the police to do more than to take in charge such persons as come under their observation; nor are they at all predisposed to be severe, but on the contrary, to be lenient and kind. If it is apparently even possible for a person who is found inebriated to get home without official assistance, the police are always willing to permit the attempt, and not to make a charge without necessity. Every one who has walked much in the poorer districts of London must have observed the predisposition of the police to form an amiable estimate of excess. They will even lift up a person from the pavement, and urge him to a strenuous endeavor, so that he may reach his home without legal impeachment, though with "a sinuous and divergent ambulation." Now, this being the case, it follows that the statistics which are given in the blue-book for last year may suggest, but do not strictly define, the real extent of the national vice. We are informed that throughout the whole of the country there are only 28,870 constables; so that the proportion of custodians to the population is but one in every eight hundred. In 1873, the force numbered about 28,000; but in 1874 there was a slight increase of 300 men. The population being over twenty-two millions, the number of the constabulary is not large; and it would be ungenerous not to allow that they are an able body of men, who discharge painful duties very charitably."

England has a host of "professional thieves," who adopt their profession not always from necessity, but quite as often from tradition or choice. What is called a known thief, is generally a person whose relations and friends have sympathetic ideas, if not quite identical habits, and who live in haunts which are familiar to the police, but who manage to run their course freely. It is computed that the number of known thieves and burglars, receivers of stolen goods, and "accessories," is from forty-three to forty-four thousand; and, though the number is slightly decreasing, it is impossible to obliterate the class. In the metropolis—that is, within a radius of fifteen miles around Charing Cross—there are more than three thousand of these persons, or one to twelve hundred of the population. Courtesy forbids us to add to this number the hosts of persons who are engaged in queer business, and who pursue the trade of what has been happily designated as "strictly legitimate felony." Waiving this invidious reflection, we must content ourselves with the statement that thieves are diminishing, from the professional if not the moral point of view. The whole number of the criminal population, including all those who were in durance, in the year 1874 was 76,219; which was less by thirteen hundred than the same item of the population the previous year, 1873. The decrease in "bad houses" within the last few years has also been extremely satisfactory, the number having been lessened by one-half."

With regard to the total number of persons who were charged with indictable offences during the year to which we are referring, it is given as—males, 16,836; females, 5,495; or a total of 22,331. Of this number, 5,324 males and females were set free through insufficiency of evidence; so that it becomes difficult to form a just idea as to how many were innocent or guilty. Through lack of prosecution another fourteen hundred escaped without any commitment. It is stated, however, that 13,850 were committed for trial. On the other hand, it is conceded that 48,000, who were arrested and known to be guilty, were let off from defect of legal process. Thus we find that we must take the statistics of those who were furnished as only intimating—forcibly, yet insufficiently—the real number of moral delinquents. It would appear that the crime of murder is on the increase in England, 28 more instances being recorded in 1874 than in the year which immediately preceded it; and it is reasonably supposed that in the year 1875 the number has been more terrible still. There was no shooting and stabbing during the period to which we allude, with 94 more cases of assault. 151 murders were committed in 1874; while out of 773 cases of wounding many were committed with the knife. This is a bad feature in English crime; it is, too entirely new. We had hoped that the use of the knife was as un-English as it is certainly ferocious. Robberies are also on the increase, as well as attempts at robbery with violence; so are burglaries and cases of larceny. Shoplifting has remarkably fallen off; but it is easily accounted for by the greater precautions which are taken to frustrate attempt, and specially by the new patent shutters. Moreover, the plan of leaving many shop-fronts without shutters, while lamps are kept burning through the night, is really a better carelessness than the old bolts and bars, which being broken gave no sign to the police."

Once more, it is lamentable to be informed that aggravated assaults on women and children, and also what are called common assaults, are more numerous than in preceding years. There should have been a diminution in a character of offence which depends largely on the tone of public feeling, and which "education" was supposed to have modified. It is obvious that the tone of the English mind is not rising in virtue or refinement; that the classes which contribute to "statistics" are no higher, but rather lower than they were. What is the real cause of this decadence? No one can assert that some advance in education has not been made within the last fifteen years, no one can say that philanthropists are idle, or that statesmen have not digested the subject. Might we hazard that a low kind of literature, and also a low kind of amusements, combine with the licensed victuallers in producing a grossness which culminates in penal offences? Nothing can be much lower than English Sunday newspapers, unless it be Saturday night music-halls; and as for the public houses, they destroy mind and body, by their allurements to indulgence and sloth. With regard to literature, the scepticism of the higher "walks" is provocative of the coarseness of the lower. A polished infidelity may be decorous in a drawing-room, but in the poorer classes unbelief must be gross. In Mayfair there is no temptation to break law, but only to amplify enjoyment; in Whitechapel there is no temptation to be refined, but only to make the most of coarse pleasures. And the distance between Mayfair and Whitechapel is far greater in sympathy than mileage. The rich classes know no more of the working classes than they know of the occupations of the angels. They care probably less. The barrier between wealth and hard industry is impassable in English routine. This is one great reason why the industrial classes feel reckless of conventional esteem. The rich employ them; but with employment all sympathy is at an end. Not until the selfishness of the wealthy is converted into Christian sympathy, will the statistics of crime in England be broadly or appreciably lessened.—Dublin Nation.

YOUNG FROGS IN A MASS OF SANDSTONES.—An extraordinary discovery has just been made in Sheldermire Pit, near Motherwell, belonging to the Summerlee Iron Company. While Mr. William Wilson the manager, was superintending the driving of a mine through sandstone, at a depth of 330 feet, he was surprised to find, on dislodging a solid piece of stone from the mass, that several dozens of young frogs were lodged in a cavity of the stone. The animals, apparently true to their natural instincts, after their long confinement, took to a pool of water nearby, where they seemed quite at home. No crevice or fissure could be found in the stone, though carefully searched for; and it remains a mystery how the animals came there, and how they could live under such conditions.

WE CAN MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Though we may not change the cottage For the mansion tall and grand, Or exchange the little grass plot For a boundless stretch of land— Yet there's something brighter, dearer, Than the wealth we'd thus command. Though we have no means to purchase Costly pictures, rich and rare— Though we have no silken hangings For the walls so cold and bare, We can hang them o'er with garlands, For flowers blossom everywhere. We can make home very cheerful If the right course we begin, We can make its inmates happy And there truest blessings win. It will make a small room brighter If we let the sunshine in. We can gather round the fireside When the evening hours are long— We can blend our hearts and voices In happy, social song; We can guide our erring brother, Lead him from the paths of wrong. We may fill our home with music And with sunshine brimming o'er, If against all dark intruders We will firmly close the door— Yet should evil shadows enter We must love each other more. There are treasures for the lowly Which the grandest fail to find, There's a chain of sweet affection Binding friends of kindred mind— We may reap the choicest blessings From the poorest lot assigned.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Edward Smith, of Bellamont Forest, Coochill, Esq., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

The Rev. Timothy O'Sullivan, P.P., of Kilbride, died on the 17th ult., at his brother's residence, Castletown Borehaven.

Colonel Vandeleur, D.L., has handed £20 to the Rev. Rev. Dr. Dinan, P.P., V.G., Kiltush, Co. Clare, for distribution among the poor of the parish.

Lord Lisgar has forwarded £10 to the Rev. Rev. Francis O'Reilly, P.P., V.G., Ballinborough, his annual subscription to the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in that town.

The following changes have been made by the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian.—Rev. Patrick McCurtan, C.C., Atrim, to Dunsford; Rev. Maurice Healy, C.C., Dunsford, to Glenarm; Rev. Daniel Healey, C.C., Glenarm, to Antrim.

Justice O'Brien has forwarded to the Right Rev. Bishop of Limerick £25 to be divided among the Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Presentation Convent, and other charities for the benefit of the poor of his native city, at Christmas-tide.

An interesting meeting of the Maryborough Young Men's Society took place, at the inauguration of Rev. Joseph Farrell as President, in room of Fr. Morin, who had so long and so worthily presided over them, and whose removal to Abbeyleix they all so much regretted.

The death is announced of George A. Grierson, Esq., the second oldest member of the Royal Irish Academy. In connection with his brother, lately deceased, he held, under patent, the office of Queen's printer in Ireland.

A meeting of the Louth Tenants' Defence Association was held on the 13th ult. A resolution was passed expressing deep sympathy with the tenantry on the Gormanstown Estate and the Association of Meath, who had taken their case in hand.

On the 30th ult., the Hon. E. McDewitt, ex-Attorney-General of Queensland, delivered a lecture in Carlow in aid of the funds of the Carlow Catholic Institute, talking for his subject "The Irish in Australia." At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was passed by Mr. McDewitt.

On the 21st ult., Mr. F. Campbell, auctioneer, sold by public auction the interest in two valuable houses, with extensive outhouses and yards attached, situate in Clabran street, Dundalk. The houses produced a profit net of £20 17s. 5d., and were sold to Peter Casey, Esq., for £1,165.

On the 18th ult. printed posters were circulated throughout Kiltarney town to the following effect:—"To the farmers of Kerry—Take notice that you will not propose to Mr. M. S. Hussey, agent to the Earl of Ker, for the lands of Dromdubhigmore, at your peril!" It is supposed that the notices were posted up at midnight.

Quick Surgery.—The Cork Herald says: "On Dec. 11, a gentleman skating on the Lough got a fall which dislocated his knee. Dr. Lambkin, however, was fortunately skating at the time, and set the knee in a minute, and he and his patient slid off together amid hearty cheers."

Owing to his success having three soldiers sent back from the Limerick county goal to the city prison by the order of the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, M.P., intends contesting the legality of the removal of the political military prisoners from Irish prisons to England without the sanction or order of the military authorities.

Mr. De Courcy D. Denny, solicitor (of the firm of Huggard & Denny), son of the Rev. Henry Denny, rector of Churchhill, and grandson of the late Sir Edward Denny, of Tralee Castle, died on the 17th ult., at his residence, Strand street, Tralee. Deceased was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, and died after two days' illness, leaving a widow and little boy to mourn his early loss. He was highly and universally regarded in Tralee.

MAJOR CONYNGHAM.—The Cork Examiner announces the arrival from America of Major J. P. Conyngnam, LL.D., who has returned to visit the friends and relatives of his youth, after a lapse of several years in America. Dr. Conyngnam is the author of several popular works, including the "History of the Irish Brigade in the American War," "Lives of the Irish Saints and Martyrs," etc. The Pope honored him with a special letter of approbation of the latter work.

On the 21st ult., Mrs. Richard Wolfe, of Rockfort, near Neagh, while riding a spirited horse at Brook Watson, the animal reared and threw her to the ground, rolling over her. The injured lady was removed home, and after some time recovered consciousness. She suffered from concussion of the brain. Mrs. Richard Wolfe is daughter of J. F. Rolleston, Esq., D.L., Frenchfort Castle, Dunkerrin, and niece to Charles Rolleston-Spinner, Chairman of the county Tipperary.

THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.—The abstract of the recent census of Ireland contains more interesting facts. The population of the Island is set down at 5,412,397. During the last ten years 849,836 emigrants have left the country. The religious denominations hold very nearly the relative strength of former years, although the Catholics have decreased about one per cent. since 1861, and the Episcopalians and Presbyterians slightly increased. The Catholics number 4,150,357, the Protestants Episcopalians 667,998, the Presbyterians 497,643, and all other denominations 95,864.

CATHOLIC UNION.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Association, Catholic Union, was held on Dec. 19, in the rooms of the association, in Marl-

borough street. Rev. Nicholas Donnelly presided. The annual report of the council stated that the work of the branch has been satisfactorily carried out during the past year. The library has been largely availed of, and the attendance in the reading rooms is most satisfactory. Since we opened 141 members and 553 associates joined the branch. During the last year two lectures were delivered—one in the Cathedral by our President, Father Donnelly on the temporal power of the Pope; the other by R. P. Carton, Esq., on novels and novel reading, delivered at the Rotundo.

The question whether a bequest for Masses is a charitable bequest or not was partially raised and decided in the Court of Common Pleas on the 16th ult., the Right Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, being interested in upholding the contention that a bequest to him charged with a bequest for Masses was not a charitable bequest. The testatrix died within three months from the date of her will, and the plaintiffs—in an ejectment suit against the Bishop, claiming through the heir at law—alleged that the bequest was, therefore, invalid. The Court of Common Pleas held that it was not.

A meeting of the Chapter and other clergymen of the diocese of Ferns was held on the 15th ult., for the purpose of selecting by ballot the names of ecclesiastics for submission to the Holy See as deemed worthy by them to succeed the late Most Rev. Dr. Furlong in the bishopric of the diocese. The election resulted as follows:—Dignissimus—Most Rev. Dr. Rickard, Bishop of Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope. Dignior—Rev. Michael Warren, Order of Missionary Priests Ennisceorthy. Dignus—Very Rev. W. Fortune, President, All Hallows College, Drumcondra.

THE POPE TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.—The Cork Examiner, Dec. 24, says:—At his audience with the Pope the Lord Mayor of Dublin read an address thanking His Holiness for the manner in which he had been received and presenting the homage of his fellow-citizens. He added "that the Holy Father, in conferring upon him the high distinction of the Order of Gregory the Great, had wished to honor Irishmen. Ireland was rich in affection for the Holy Father. On the occasion of the celebration of the O'Connell Centenary Ireland had shown her attachment and fidelity to God and the Pope. As an Irish Catholic he deeply sympathized with the sufferings of the Church." He concluded by imploring the Pope's blessing on the Catholics of Dublin. His Holiness, in reply, said that "He was greatly moved at the proof given him of the affection of the people of Dublin. He alluded to the constancy of Irishmen in their devotion to Catholicism, and expressed gratification at the celebration of the O'Connell Centenary." He sent his blessing to the city of Dublin.

On the 18th ult., a man named James Davis, aged sixty years, who resided in Rowerstown, Kilmaham, was killed on the Broadstone Railway Terminus. It appears that the deceased, who was a painter in the employment of the Midland Great Western Railway Company, was on the line which leads to the cattle bank, and while in the act of passing in a stooped position between two railway carriages which were standing on the line, he struck his head against a tender attached to an engine which was going by at the time after shunting a ballast train down the line. His head was caught in the tender, and he was dragged a short distance along the line. The fireman, Henry Green, saw the deceased stagger against the engine and called to the engine-driver, Robert Walsh, who pulled up as soon as possible; but when, after some difficulty, by the aid of some of the Company's officers, the body was extricated life was found to be totally extinct.

A NEW EDUCATION MOVEMENT.—The Dublin Freeman says:—"We have received through the 'Central News' a very extraordinary piece of intelligence which we publish elsewhere. It is that an attempt will be shortly made to effect a settlement of the Irish University system on an entirely new basis. The telegram goes on to say that a number of graduates of the Catholic University, discarding the action of the Roman Catholic Bishops, and, moreover, without having 'in any way consulted them,' have 'privately associated themselves' with a number of graduates of Trinity College, with a view of arranging a basis of 'a comprehensive University system for Ireland.' Steps it is added, are being taken to bring the matter under the attention of the Government, either by a motion in Parliament or in some other manner. This is certainly a piece of startling intelligence, which will take everyone by surprise. What kernel of truth if any, underlies the story we know not. This, at least, we believe—that the story, in the shape which it reaches us, is untrue. That any graduates of the Catholic University have 'discarded the action of the Catholic Bishops' we cannot for a moment credit, knowing as we do that no student ever left the University that was not full of gratitude for the gallant and glorious fight the illustrious prelates of Ireland have, against all odds, maintained—first, for the existence of the University, and then for its success."

HENRY GRATTAN.—UNVEILING OF THE STATUE IN DUBLIN.—A colossal bronze statue of Grattan, mounted on a limestone pedestal, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on the 6th inst., in College Green, in front of the old Parliament House, in Dublin. The site selected was especially felicitous, inasmuch as it was the scene of many of his greatest efforts and triumphs. The statue stands about the centre of the green, and faces towards Trinity College. Speeches were made by Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P., and others, eulogistic of the character, talents, and services of Grattan in the interests of the Irish people. Mr. Sullivan moved a resolution to the effect that the statue be transferred to the custody of the civic authorities, to be held in trust by them for the Irish nation. At eleven o'clock a monster procession, which was participated in by trades' unions, orders, and citizens generally, moved on from the Custom House, and assisted in the ceremonies of unveiling. The Order of Foresters declined to join in a body, giving as a reason that they regarded the demonstration as of a national character, and in reality endorsing the idea of Irish independence. Sir Arthur Guinness, member of Parliament for Dublin city, and Messrs. Plunkett and Gibson, the two members for the University, also declined to participate in the ceremonies.

Those terrible Jesuits who are at the bottom of every conspiracy, and who, notably, rescued the Paraguayans from barbarism by their justice and humanity, have been at it again. This time it is in Ireland that one of their Company has been doing what he conceived to be an act of justice and humanity. We gladly expose his communistic operations which we find detailed as follows in the London Weekly Register:—"While on every side are heard cries of rents being raised and tenant farmers being evicted from their holdings, a pleasant piece of information of a different kind comes to the public ear, with reference to the doings of a Jesuit landlord in the County of Ireland. The Rev. Francis Kenny, P.P., Moycullen, Co. Galway, writes as follows in letter to the Galway Indicator of Saturday:—"The very Rev. James M'Sweeney, of London, a distinguished member of the Society of Jesus, on succeeding as oldest son and heir to his father's property of Knockrasser, in this parish, as the first act of his proprietorship, remitted the arrears due by his tenants up to November last, and granted them all leases for the term of thirty-five years, at the moderate rents which they were paying to his worthy father." But, I suppose, to some persons this will be only another proof of the wicked-

ness of the Jesuit Order. Clearly, Father M'Sweeney's notions of "rights of property" have been somewhat modified by Jesuit and paternal teachings as to the "duties of property."—Catholic Review.

On the morning of the 21st ult. the boiler in Lowry's scutch mills, in the townland of Ballymacomb, between Bangor and Donaghadee, exploded, when eight persons—six men and two women—were congregate around the fire in the boiler-house waiting for the steam to be turned on, instantly killing them all. Their names are as follows:—Henry McIlroy, married, aged 34, leaves a wife and eight children; Andrew McIlroy, his son, single; John Stephenson, married, aged 39, leaves a wife and seven children; J. Byratt, married, leaves a wife and one child; John Arnott, aged 14; Alexander Bryan, aged 14; Mrs. Mary Anne McKee, 40 years of age, leaves husband and five children; and Mrs. Isabella Scott, 34 years of age, husband and three children. The bodies were discovered, five at the foot of the chimney, one in the flue with a barrow he had been wheeling into the boiler-house, one in a field about twelve yards off, and one a short distance from the chimney. The damage amounts to about £500, and the premises were not insured. A portion of the boiler was driven across the road into a field and embedded in the soil several feet, about three hundred yards distant, and bricks belonging to the mill were scattered for a great distance around. The engine-driver, Bryan, is in custody.

On the 11th ult. the body of Mr. Thos. Malone, farmer of Corkmore, was found drowned in the Shannon, off Russell's Quay, Limerick. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Malone's brother at the inquest, that they both came to Limerick with loads of straw to sell at the market. Having disposed of same, they proceeded to return home, but in Wickham street they stopped at some shop to transact business. The deceased left the place on his car before the brother, who imagined that he had proceeded on his way home, and went there himself. On arriving at home the brother was surprised to find that deceased had not arrived before him, and he became an easy towards nightfall at not seeing him return home. Nothing was heard of the deceased till next morning when the brother came to town to make inquiries about him, and his body was found in the water. It is supposed that the unfortunate young man lost his way in the dense fog which prevailed that evening, and drove the horse into the river by mistake, and that the animal with the car was carried by the current over towards Cooonagh, and that the man was drowned near where the body was found. The jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned." Mr. Malone was a respectable young farmer about twenty-seven years old; he rented about fifty acres of the best land of Corkmore, and was about getting married to a neighbor's daughter with £800 fortune.

GREAT BRITAIN.

During the last ten months of 1875 England exported horses to the value of £214,828, against £175,994 for 1874. She exported to France alone £27,440.

At the Circuit Court of Justice at Glasgow, a man named Greedy was sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude for stabbing his wife.

The English Admiralty have just issued an order that for the future, instead of the boys proceeding on shore to obtain spiritual instruction, the Catholic priests will be allowed to go on board the training ships at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Falmouth.

The total number of paupers in the British metropolis during Christmas week was 87,744 of whom 36,692 were in the workhouses, and 51,152 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show an increase of 8,135, 19,598, and 21,165, respectively.

The Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury, Dr. Brown, in the course of an address to the newly-formed Total Abstinence League at Birkenhead, said that the Catholic Church had very properly condemned Good Templarism, because it was void of Christianity. Though many persons connected with the Good Templars might not be aware of it, they were associated with deism and infidelity, and that being so, he (the Bishop) could not countenance such societies.

Richard Charlton, 28 years of age, farm labourer, was executed at Morpeth for the murder of his wife. After the birth of their first child she left him and went to live with a sister, a farmer's wife. Notwithstanding several entreaties, she refused to return. He went to his sister-in-law's house, and with a revolver, shot his wife, wounded his sister-in-law, and shot himself in the right side of the head. The self-inflicted wound produced paralysis of the right side, and for a long time the prisoner was unable to use it.

At the meeting of Parliament three new peers will be entitled to take their seats, Francis Theophilus Hastings, 12th Earl of Huntingdon, died shortly after the prorogation of Parliament, and is succeeded by his son, who becomes the 13th earl. On the 28th of August Lord Granley died, and is succeeded by his nephew, the second son of the late Hon. George Norton, formerly one of the magistrates of Lambeth Police-court, and of Mrs. Caroline Norton, the accomplished writer. Lord Dorchester died on the 2nd of December. In default of male issue the peerage devolves on his cousin, Colonel Dudley Wilmot Carleton, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Carleton.

SCOTCH SHIPOWNERS AND THE MERCHANT SHIPPING LAW.—There has been held in Glasgow a largely attended conference of shipowners from all parts of Scotland, at which the subject of past and future legislation affecting their interests was taken into consideration. A considerable number of English shipowners were also present on the occasion. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the time had arrived when a general codification of the statutory merchant shipping law should be pressed for; and that the serious attention of the Government should be directed to the necessity of providing for the marine legislation of the country being originated and carried out by members of the Cabinet, and officials really conversant with the subject, as also the necessity of the law being now fixed upon a basis which should ensure that vessels of the British shipowners should not be prejudiced in competition with foreign ships, and of regulations being framed by the Board of Trade for the guidance of their officials in enforcing the law so as to ensure uniformity in their requirements at all ports.

At conferences which have just been held in Edinburgh of social and temperance reformers, the following heads of a "Suspensory Liquor Bill for Scotland" were agreed to:—1. That it shall not be lawful to consider any new applicant for a license in any district so long as there is more than one licensed house to every 750 of the population; that no application for extension of premises shall be entertained; that the power of transfer by the licensing authorities shall cease and that all licenses shall be cancelled on the death, bankruptcy, or conviction of those holding certificates. 2. That in districts where no licensed house exists, and in other districts where the licensed houses are from any cause below one in 700 of the population, no license be granted without the sanction of a majority of the ratepayers; and that all courts of appeal be abolished. 3. That no place of amusement, recreation, instruction, railway station, river or constant passenger steamboat be licensed to sell intoxicating liquors. 4. That all licenses held by grocers,

bakers, and confectioners shall be at once abolished, and that all beer licenses issued by the Excise and special licenses issued by the magistrates shall at the same time cease.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING OPERATIONS IN ORKNEY.—A seizure of spirits has been the subject of investigation both by the Customs and Inland Revenue, and the result has been the exposure of a system of smuggling which has been carried on for years, and in which a number of persons resident in Kirkwall and other parts of Orkney are implicated. It appears that sacks of tobacco have been shipped from the North Isles to Kirkwall along with and made up in the same way as potatoes and delivered to the consignees without their contents ever having been questioned. The plan that had been usually adopted was to call at an English port and ship spirits for the foreign market, where the article is free of the heavy impost levied on spirits which leave the stores for home consumption. The exporter then directed his course northwards to Faroe, where he was supplied with such goods as tobacco, and he finished his cargo by taking on board a few ponies and several tons of potatoes, &c. He then sailed for the Orkneys, discharged his spirits and tobacco and spirits in the outlying islands, where he had confederates, and proceeded to Kirkwall. In a day or two afterwards a boat laden with spirits arrived in Kirkwall during the night, and its contents were safely housed in a yard near at hand, and at convenience distributed among the dealers prepared to receive it. Captain Wm. Askam, of the ship Julia, was arrested at the instance of the Customs authorities, charged with being connected with the recent seizure. He was in company with the men when the three casks were found, and it is said that they were his property. As far as can be ascertained, it appears that the gin was shipped at Gainsborough for a foreign port. If this proves correct the vessel will be forfeited to the Crown.

UNITED STATES.

Ten miles of buildings were added to Chicago last year.

Abundant discoveries of copper ore have been made in Montana.

The cattle disease has put in an appearance at Rock Island county, Ill.

The cholera has almost entirely destroyed the hog crop of some of the counties of Missouri.

LOWELL, MASS.—An order was promulgated, on the 1st in Merrimack Manufacturing Company's mills, to dismiss one-half of the force in the machine department temporarily.

The North-Western Chronicle of St. Paul, Minn., says:—"The recent Paulist Mission sums up 8,900 communicants, 37 converts, 1392 pledged to total abstinence, 405 adults receiving confirmation, and over one thousand young men and women enrolled in sodalities."

It is stated at Washington that the President will shortly send to Congress a message on Cuba, and that the settlement of the difficulties there and in Porto Rico will be forced by the pressure of united international opinion.

Bird concerts are becoming the rage in the United States. The rooms are hung with cages containing feathered songsters. Readings are given, songs are sung, and instrumental performances are rendered on bird carols.

The coldest winters on record in the United States within the past one hundred years were those of 1780, 1836, and 1856. In 1780, the Delaware River, bay of New York and Long Island Sound were so completely ice-bound as to be crossed with horses and sleighs. The coldest year was that of 1816.

THE NORTH ADAMS STRIKE.—On the 3rd instant the operatives in the Blackinton Mills decided not to work any more unless their former wages were paid them. Mr. Blackinton refused to accede to their demand, and the mills were ordered closed until April 1, unless some adjustment of the difficulty can be arrived at.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The workmen of Albany, N.Y., becoming uneasy at the want of employment and their inability to secure it, have held meetings and paraded the streets with banners inscribed "Bread or work." On the 5th instant, a delegation called on the mayor, who gave them a hope of employment on the proposed new reservoir.

COLLIERS SUSPENDED.—On the 4th inst., the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company suspended work. Two collieries at Empire and two at Plymouth continue at work, supplying the local trade. All the others suspended for three weeks. The men anticipated this action, and there are no fears of difficulty.

Statistics for the past year show that 41,000 bales of domestic cottons were exported from the United States. The heaviest item is 11,205 bales to China. Great Britain took the next largest lot, and Brazil follows. This amount is nearly double the exportation during 1874.

A California inventor has patented a contrivance for driving sewing machines, which does away with the treadle. A number of springs are moved by clock-work and governed by a lever so nicely that the needle may be made to move at any desired rate of speed. The machine will run for about an hour and a quarter with one winding.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Common Council last week, a resolution was adopted, that the Board of Public Education be requested to inform the councils by what authority the reading of the Bible has been discontinued in certain public schools in the city.

A subscriber writing from Camp Staumbaugh, W.V., under date of the 9th ult., says:—"On the 30th Nov. an old man died in Atlantic City, W.V., and a Rev. Mr. Buck delivered the funeral sermon, for which he received \$5, and within fifteen minutes from the close of the sermon I saw him in a saloon playing poker with the \$5. That evening he was \$369 winner. The people here think Buck a mighty fine man."

A novel clock has recently been placed in the tower of the Albany N. Y. Savings Bank. By an ingenious arrangement the dial is illuminated by a gas burner, lighted automatically at early evening twilight, and extinguished at daylight by means of the mechanism itself, without the attention of any person; and what is still wonderful, although the time of daylight varies greatly from month to month, the clock lights the gas at precisely the proper time from day to day.

Scene at Brooklyn wedding breakfast. Company all seated about the table. A pause in the general conversation. Happy husband, to his wife's seven-year-old sister at the other end of the room:—"Well Julie, you have a new brother now!" Julie:—"Yes, but mother said to papa the other day that she was afraid that you would never amount to much, but that it seemed to be Sarah's last chance." Intense silence for a moment, followed by a rapid play of knives and forks.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Dubois of Galveston, Texas, had the happiness while abroad, of visiting his mother, an old lady of 88 years, at Lyons, France. From Lyons eight Sisters were sent by him under the care of Father Querat to Houston, two more to San Antonio under the charge of Father Ruffard, and one brought by the Bishop for the hospital in Galveston, Texas.

EXPENSIVE PRISONERS.—The grand jury at Jacksonville, Fla., makes the following disclosures:—"We find that there are three prisoners in the jail who have been there nearly two years for the pitiful

sum of \$10 costs each. These prisoners have cost the county nearly \$900. We recommend that the county commissioners pay the fines, release the prisoners, and thereby save money for the county."

DESTROYED CHILDREN.—Fr. Drumgoole and his little waifs of the St. Vincent's Home, Brooklyn, N.Y., had a very happy Christmas. Father Drumgoole deserves the thanks of the community for this very worthy and benevolent enterprise of providing a home for the unfortunate street waifs of New York. The mission gave a good dinner to more than 200 boys; 400 pounds of turkey and 100 pounds of plum pudding were prepared by the pastor of the Mission.

The schools of Boston are hereafter to be governed by a board of twenty-four commissioners, elected by the people. This board chooses a superintendent of schools and a board of six examiners or inspectors. In the late election the first board of commissioners was chosen, the successful candidates being to a man the nominees of Mayor Cobbs's supporters, the local "citizen's committee." Four of the new commissioners are women and four Catholics.

Some representatives of the Russian communistic sect of Nihilists have found a refuge in New York. The fundamental principle of their school is that all fortunes should be exactly equalized, and the State should be ruled by members of their order. The Nihilists believe in the speedy coming of a Messiah who will obliterate all social distinctions. The Czar of Russia is driving them out of his realm as fast as he can.

The annual statement of the production of the precious metals in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, during 1875, show an aggregate yield of \$80,889,037, being an excess of \$6,487,982 over 1874, which was the greatest previous annual yield in the history of this coast. The present prospects indicate an aggregate yield of \$90,000,000 for 1876, of which Nevada will doubtless produce \$50,000,000.

A STRANGE LAKE.—There is a lake of perhaps 60 acres in extent, situated near the railroad track about five miles west of Farwell, Clare county, Mich., the water of which is so muddy the year round that the bottom is not perceptible even in six inches of water. A good share of the beach is sandy, and to the observer no definite cause can be assigned for the constant muddy condition of the water. There is also a white fungous substance in small particles all over the surface, which gives the water a filthy appearance, yet this lake contains abundance of fish.

That Chicago is a growing city cannot be successfully disputed in the presence of statistics of the most convincing character. In 1860 its taxable valuation was \$37,653,512; in 1875 it was \$303,705,140, seven-fold increase. In 1860 its taxes were \$313,315; in 1875 they were \$5,466,603, a thirteen-fold increase. In 1860 the debt was only \$2,336,000; in 1875 it was \$13,544,000, a five-fold increase. But the comptroller states that there are floating liabilities to the amount of \$1,079,849, in addition to the bonded debt; so that the total indebtedness of the city is \$17,623,849.

Catholicism in Minnesota, which in the boyhood of its recently consecrated Bishop, Right Rev. John Ireland, consisted of a few missionaries, ministering in log cabins to the pioneer settlers and Indians has grown to a magnificent hierarchy of three Bishops, one mitred Abbot, and an army of secular and religious clergy, a monastery, a Jesuit and Benedictine College; a score of convents, with their schools and charitable institutions; magnificent church edifices dotted all over the State, with parochial schools attached, and a Catholic population of 150,000. A pleasing incident connected with the consecration of Bishop Ireland, was the presence in the cathedral of his two sisters, Mother Superior and Sister St. John, both of the Order of St. Joseph.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.—The New York Board of Health has made a general reduction in the salaries of all connected with the department. This course was rendered necessary by the reduction in the appropriation for 1876 of \$30,000. The salary of Sanitary inspectors, which has hitherto been \$1800 per annum, will be cut down to \$1600, and Assistant Inspectors will receive \$1350 per year instead of \$1500, as formerly. No arbitrary percentage in the reduction was decided upon by the Commissioners, but the average is ten per cent. In a few instances where the salaries paid have been very small, no reduction has been made. With these exceptions no official, from the secretary of the Board down to the messenger, has been exempted. The salaries of the Commissioners, being fixed by law, will remain unchanged.

A Catholic correspondent of the Springfield Republican denies the statement of Congressman Seelye that 60 or 70 colored youths are now studying in the Propaganda at Rome to labor among the colored people of the South. He says "there is not one colored American youth, nay, not one colored youth of any nationality, studying in the Propaganda today. More than this, there are not one-third the number mentioned studying there from the entire United States; and I do not think one colored American youth has ever studied in Rome. The last colored youth who studied at the Propaganda was a native of Africa, and was ordained a priest about 1868. As he was a very clever fellow, the professor should beware of him, lest he might come over some fine morning with a dozen of his tribe, and take possession of the States!"

GRAN'S STRICTLY ANTI-SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.—The School is open. The class in spelling and defining will recite: "Spell creation." "Creation." "Define it." "Bringing into being from nothing." "Stop! That is a religious idea. That is forbidden. Try again." "That power in matter by which it evolves into higher and perfect forms." "Hold! That is an atheistic idea. That is forbidden." "Well, by Jupiter, that is the—." "Stop! My boy, that is a Pagan idea prohibited in this school." "Spell soul." "Now define it." "The immortal substance." "Hold on! That is a religious idea, prohibited." "Spell sin." "A transgression of the divine law." "I cannot allow that; that is a religious idea." "That is what my books says." "Well, all of you bring new books to-morrow." "Master, where can we get the right kind of books?" "From General Grant."—Pittsburg Presbyterian.

FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.—Frogs, toads, and serpents, never take any food but that which they are satisfied is alive.—When a bee, wasp, or hornet, stings it is nearly always at the expense of its life.—Serpents are so tenacious of life that they will live for six months and longer without food.—Turtles dig holes in the seashore and bury their eggs, covering them up to be hatched by the sun.—Lobsters are very pugnacious and fight severe battles. If they lose a claw, another grows out.—A single codfish produces more than a million of eggs in a season.—A whale suckles its young, and is therefore not a fish! The mother's affection is remarkable.—Toads become torpid in winter and hide themselves, taking no food for five or six months.—Serpents of all species shed their skins annually, like sea crabs and lobsters.—It is believed that crocodiles live to be hundreds of years old. The Egyptians embalmed them.—The head of the rattlesnake has been known to inflict a fatal wound after being severed from the body.—If the eye of the newt is put out, another one is soon supplied by rapid growth.—Fishes have no eyelids, and necessarily sleep with their eyes open.—Alligators fall into a lethargic sleep during the winter season like the toad.—The power of serpents to charm birds and small quadrupeds, is a well authenticated fact.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR, JOHN GILLIES, AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half. S. M. FITZGERALD & Co., 37 Park Row, and Geo. BOWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 1876.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1876. Friday, 21—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr. Saturday, 22—St. Vincent and Anastasius, Martyrs. Sunday, 23—THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. Espousals of the B. V. M. and St. Joseph. Monday, 24—St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr. Tuesday, 25—Conversion of St. Paul. Wednesday, 26—St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr. Thursday, 27—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.

APOLOGY.

We ask the forbearance of our readers this week for the scant supply of editorial matter we lay before them. Unfortunately business of great importance has detained the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, our new Editor, and prevented him from assuming the control of the TRUE WITNESS during the present week, nor is it at all likely that he shall be able to take up his residence amongst us permanently until the first of the next month. It is to be hoped, however, that this momentary disappointment will have no other effect than that of causing the patrons of the TRUE WITNESS to enjoy all the more thoroughly the writings of the Rev. Doctor when his graceful and vigorous pen shall have been fully enlisted in the service of the cause for which his predecessor battled so ably and with so much zeal.

REV. A. J. O'REILLY.

Here is what the Buffalo Catholic Union says of our New Editor:—

We are rejoiced to learn, through private note, that our friend, Rev. A. J. O'Reilly, so well known to the literary world by his brilliant publications, has accepted editorial charge of the Montreal TRUE WITNESS. Father O'Reilly brings to the editorial chair manifold capacities which singularly adapt him for the variegated duties of journalism. Educated in Rome, where he early breathed a classic atmosphere, he has in after years travelled much, and gleaned therefrom many a keen observation, which, stored away in a faithful memory, Father O'Reilly doles out in fascinating phrase, as occasion may require. The new editor of the TRUE WITNESS wields a brilliant pen, which will make him a worthy successor to the ill-fated Father Murphy. We heartily welcome our revered brother to the ranks of Catholic journalism, and congratulate our esteemed contemporary on having secured the services of so able a chief.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Italian Government, although the Catholic religion is by statute the only religion in Italy seem to glory in violating the precepts of the Church. One of these precepts is to abstain from work on Sundays and holy days. In Rome Government works are systematically carried on on Sundays, and under direction of the Government officials. The extent to which the profanation of Sundays is carried by the Government may be judged of by the fact that even the assize courts sit occasionally on Sundays. The Bishop of Pesaro has just sent to Signor Vigliani, the Minister of Grace and Justice, an energetic protest against the holding of courts of assize on Sundays. This profanation of Sunday by legal functionaries is the more remarkable, inasmuch as, by a decision of the High Court of Cassation in Florence, given on the 15th of June, 1872, all legal proceedings which take place on Sundays, or holy days, are pronounced null and void.

The La Patrie gives the following as the general result of the elections for the Senatorial delegates in France, professedly from an official source—Of 36,000 communes, 26,000 have returned Conservative delegates. Extreme Radicals have been victorious in very few instances. The successful candidates were Bonapartists, Orleansists and moderate Republicans. The Bonapartists preponderate in seventeen departments. The Times Paris special says: Among Conservative delegates elected in these departments from which results have so far been made known, the Legitimists and Orleansists are comparatively few in number. The prevailing element consists of pronounced Bonapartists. If the returns already at hand could be taken as a criterion of the final result, they would give us a Senate composed of 130 Republicans, including life Senators already elected by the Assembly, 100 militant Bonapartists, and 70 belonging to various parties, including patient Bonapartists.

The contest between the Catholics and the so-called Liberals of Belgium waxes more bitter every day, and it is plain that the Government in their terror of Bismarck are willing to forget the rights which the Constitution is supposed to secure to our co-religionists. In the course of the investigation into the attack recently made on the procession in Liege, it came out that the rioters were actually encouraged by the police who "gave them authority to his," well knowing that such insults would end in an attack on the Catholics. More even than that, the Burgomaster, M. Piercot, who issued the unconstitutional decree forbidding the procession has not been punished, but, on the other hand, has been feted and lauded to the skies for what he did. With another official, who suspended a bailiff of his court who had refused to be married in church it has fared far otherwise. He, being a Catholic, was summoned before the Court of Appeal for the "offence," and has been suspended from his function of President of the court below for a period of one month. In all this, it is plain that matters are tending towards a crisis, and that an outbreak of one kind or another is a mere question of time.

It will be remembered that M. Lutz, Minister of

Worship in Bavaria, publicly accused, in the Landtag, the Bishop of Ratisbon of having instigated his clergy and people to oust the Government candidates at the late elections. The Bishop immediately and formally denied the charge, and defied M. Lutz to show that there was a single word of truth in his statement made in the Landtag; and now the clergy have not only given their formal denial of any such circular, having been issued, but have published the circular of the Bishop itself, and in it there is not a syllable about the election. M. Lutz is thus shown up as a public liar, and considerable curiosity is evinced as to the mode in which he will attempt to escape from the embarrassing situation.

The Powers have relinquished their intention of making a collective or identical communication to the Porte on the basis of Count Andrassy's scheme for reform in the disaffected Provinces. The ambassadors are now confining themselves to verbal and friendly communication, counsel and propositions to which the Porte is disposed to listen. The Times of Monday in an editorial article urging adhesion to Count Andrassy's note, say:—"The Sublime Porte was never in so critical a state. If the opportunity Count Andrassy now offers for settling the Eastern question bit by bit is allowed to pass, Europe may soon be forced to apply rougher methods to a wider area. England may be able to determine whether the occasion shall be seized or not. She stands, therefore, in a position of peculiar responsibility." A despatch from Vienna to the Standard asserts that Montenegro has purchased 15,000 more muskets; that the bargain was made through a Russian agent, and the arms were paid for with Russian money. The Pall Mall Gazette special from Berlin, says, that the select committee of the Imperial Parliament, to whom Government proposed amendment to the Criminal Code was referred, has resolved upon a direct opposition to Government, and to favour jury trial for all press offences. The Times Berlin special says that Government will close the Ursuline convent and school on the 1st of April next. A Vienna telegram states that only one Russian merchant at Odessa, no twelve, as previously reported, has been transported to Siberia for selling arms to the Turks. In Turkish official circles it is expected that England will accept Andrassy's note. A Vienna telegram to the Daily News states that the British Vice-Consul in Crete has received numerous intimations from influential inhabitants that they are in favor of annexation of the island by Great Britain. The Greek party, which receives its instructions from Athens, opposes the movement, and there is much agitation. It is in consequence of this state of affairs that the Porte reappointed Rauf Pasha to the Governorship of the island with enlarged powers.

A despatch from St. Jean De Luz to the Times, reports that Gen. Moriones has advanced from San Sebastian, capturing the heights of Aratzain and silencing the Carlist artillery. Important operations were momentarily expected. The Government has decided to grant an amnesty to many persons who are now in prison or exile, on the occasion of the anniversary of King Alphonso's entry into Madrid. The Herald's Madrid special reports that the Spanish Government has sent a diplomatic note in reply to the American circular on Cuban affairs, and the reply is quite belligerent in tone and takes high ground on all questions raised by the United States note; declares that commerce between Cuba and the United States has not suffered to any appreciable extent by the insurrection; in fact instead of having been diminished, it has in reality increased, and is constantly increasing, so that the U. S. Government had no occasion for complaint, and no tenable ground for its proposed action, or interference in affairs or troubles existing in Cuba. Attention is also called to the fact that many American citizens have established themselves in business on the island, and being unmolested by the Spanish Government, in so doing have gained large individual fortunes. These fortunes have not added to the material wealth of the island, being entirely in foreign hands. The territory of the United States is a constant refuge for outlaws, who are permitted to hatch conspiracy, to the detriment and injury of the Spanish Government. In this the laws of nations are outraged. All just and equitable claims between the United States and Cuba have been amicably and fully satisfied, or are in the courts for adjustment. Therefore, there can be no cause for complaint on that score. The Spanish note is believed to be the work of Senator Jovellar.

THE MINTYRE CASE.

In our last issue we laid before our readers a full statement of the case of young Mintyre who recently died at the Montreal General Hospital after having been deprived, through the unjustifiable intervention of the Hospital physician, of the benefits of the Sacraments of the Church. Mintyre, as our readers are aware, had always been a Protestant, but had expressed the desire to see the Rev. Father Leclair of St. Patrick's, and be received into the Church. In the able letters of the Rev. Father Dowd, published in our last issue, the whole circumstances are related. It will be seen by reference to the letter of the 3rd January instant, that the gravamen of the charge against the Doctor and the Hospital authorities was: That after Dr. Cameron had refused, on his own authority, to allow Father Leclair to approach the bedside of the young man, and had refused even to accompany the priests and the witnesses to ascertain from the young man himself whether he required or not the spiritual ministrations of Father Leclair.

"The following day, the 29th, Father Leclair returned to the Hospital and was informed by the Doctor (Cameron) that the young man had seen his minister during about five minutes, and that he was satisfied to remain what he was always. Father Leclair again requested the Doctor to accompany him to the bed of the patient to learn from himself whether such was the case, adding that if the young man once said so, he (Father Leclair) would retire, satisfied that he had done his duty. The Doctor again positively refused this proposal, and stated that he had orders not to allow any minister to see the patient."

The first complaint was against the unjustifiable conduct of the Doctor. The second was against those who had given orders not to allow any minister to see the patient.

We felt assured that the Hospital authorities would be only too happy to make a thorough and rigid investigation into this painful matter, and show by their action that they were determined that the fair fame of the Hospital should not be sullied by the bigoted action of any one or more of its officials. We regret to say we have been grievously disappointed. The Directors of the Hospital have published a report adding insult to injury. The tone of the document is studiously offensive, but in their anxiety to insult the Catholic clergymen connected with this unfortunate affair, and to whitewash their physician, they leave the public in the most profound ignorance of a vital point in the case, viz.—Who gave the Doctor his orders not to allow any minister to see the patient? The managers approve of the Doctor's conduct—all well so far—but who gave the orders? We have looked in vain, and no where in that report, covering a column of a newspaper, can we find an answer to that important question. However, we have good reason for knowing that the Catholic clergy intend treating the so-called investigation with the "contempt," to use the expression of the Directors, that it deserves. Of course the mission of the Rev. Father Leclair not being derived from the authority of the gentlemen who have such an exalted idea of religion as to make them state in their report "That the admission of visitors, including ministers of religion, to the patients in the Montreal General Hospital is a matter not of right but of sufferance," he will be guided by the dictates of his own conscience as to the matter of his future attendance at the Hospital. But, apart from all this, a representation will be made to the proper authorities with the sanction and at the request of the whole Catholic body to have this matter sifted to the bottom, so that for the future just regulations may be established to secure to departing souls such religious consolation as they may ask for, and of which they should not be deprived by the fanatical interference of the medical or other attendants attached to the institution, however praiseworthy such interference may appear in the eyes of those who consider it matter of sufferance if ministers of the Gospel are allowed to approach patients at all.

CHINIQUY'S RECRUITS.

In answer to a valued correspondent, in our issue of last week, who wished to know if it were true, as stated in the Witness of January 3rd, that 294 French Canadians had become Protestants under the ministrations of the notorious Chiniquy, we stated most emphatically that there was no truth in the statement. We went further, and to convince our correspondent beyond the shadow of doubt that the statement was a fabrication, pure and simple, made, as all such statements are, for the sole purpose of inducing gullible Protestants to part with some of their ready cash, we published the following challenge:—

"We challenge the Witness to publish the name and the number of the house, if in the city, and the name of the parish, if in the country, where each of these interesting converts resides. Show us, if you can, that there is not a lie on the face of your story."

This challenge is sufficiently plain we hope.—There could be no misunderstanding as to its meaning, and we therein offered to our contemporary a very easy method of proving that the statement sown broadcast by him as to the apostasy of so many French Canadians had some foundation in fact.—Perhaps some of our readers may have imagined that the Witness would be most happy to furnish the desired particulars. Nothing could be more simple. Instead of blinding the public by publishing a lot of names at random, and forcing, as has more than once happened, a number of unfortunate people seeing their names published, to rush into print, and declare that there was no truth in the report that they had abandoned the Church of their fathers. Why not let the public know at once the names, residence, and status of the persons referred to. The Witness, as we anticipated, was unequal to the task. There is a great deal of inventive genius about that religious daily. They can tell a lie well, and stick to it in the most admirable style, and though they should be nailed, it is always safe for them to renew the story accordingly as circumstances may require. Something, however, had to be done in the present instance. Here was the challenge of the TRUE WITNESS. It looked ugly; to leave it without an answer of some kind.—The Editor could not face the music. Members of the staff looked at one another in despair. What was to be done? It would never do to allow the TRUE WITNESS to go forth to its readers with that challenge unanswered. Precious time was quickly passing away, and yet the fertile brain of no one connected with the institution could devise anything to suit the purpose. In their despair they no doubt gave Mr. Chiniquy to understand that having put them in the wrong box, he must now get them out of it. "You have given us the names; Sir; we have published them for the edification of the faithful; now give us the numbers; mention the streets; tell us to what parishes do they belong? It will never do to have such a flagrant exposure. In all conscience you have received enough of money. Now is your time to give the evidence of your successful labors, and to confound the vain glorious boasting of the TRUE WITNESS."

What is Mr. Chiniquy's answer here? It is as published in the Witness of Saturday last:—

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have seen the above denial of the TRUE WITNESS about the veracity of the 294 renunciations of Popery. . . . They want to know the numbers of the houses where they live. The best answer I intend to give to their enquiries about that matter is to send you next Monday the names of 320 more French-Canadians who, since the first of January, have given up the errors of Rome to follow the Gospel of Christ, and, after a month more, I hope, by the great mercy of God, to send you 600 more names of my dear countrymen whose eyes will be opened to the abominations of Popery; and who will not bow down any more before the wafers gods of Rome. "The priests want to have the numbers of the houses of our converts, in order to break their windows, insult and persecute them to their hearts' content. I will not give them that opportunity. But before long the TRUE WITNESS' curiosity will be satisfied; for the number of converts will be so large, that they will be able to protect themselves." Just what we expected, in the intensity of his

disgust the Editor of the Witness has not one word of comment to offer. He gives the statement for what it is worth, and there he leaves it.—Our correspondent can now judge of the value to be attached to all these reported conversions. We have no doubt that the 320 names shall be forth-coming. The 500 will follow in due course, if that be any gratification to the subscribers of the mission. But the names are all they need expect, the apostate priest who manipulates their funds is too old a bird to allow his time-honored tricks to be exposed by giving the information desired. He knows full well that in dealing with his dupes he need only abuse the Priests and the Catholic Church and the rage of persons who are easily parted with their money being never extinct he can always manage to get a fresh supply of the needful by a timely appeal to the ignorance and prejudice of those whose hatred of Catholicity blinds them to all other considerations.

THE POST-MASTER GENERAL'S TRADE.

With the exception of one or two Catholic Journals whose silence we cannot account for on so important a subject, the press of the Dominion has spoken out with no uncertain sound anent the late speech of the Postmaster General. Foremost amongst those who have come to the rescue is the Irish Canadian of Toronto, whose utterances do credit alike to the head and the heart of its Editor. We expected nothing less from that Journal and the manner in which it has performed its duty leaves nothing to be desired. The Irish Canadian has done good service to the so-called Liberal cause, but it gives all men to understand that it is Catholic first and political afterwards. Having handled Mr. Huntingdon and his pet theme as they deserve, the able article of our contemporary concludes as follows:—

"Beyond this we do not feel justified in going at the present moment; but while we await developments to guide us further, have no hesitation in declaring as a conscientious Catholic that we cannot belong to, cannot even countenance, a party of political Protestantism; that, whether the 'Reform' party or the 'Conservative' party, we should spit out of our mouth from the very moment at which it had been declared by our judgment and conscience to have become imbued with the animosity with which, whether Protestant or Infidel, Mr. McKenzie's Postmaster General 'insults and slanders our Church and its Hierarchy.'"

This language exactly meets the emergency. How different from the wretched pleas of palliation set up by the organs of a political organization in this city known as the Parti National, whose subserviency has been rewarded by having their lame and time-serving articles translated and published in the Montreal Witness side by side with the blatant harangues of the apostles of the "Grand Protestant Defence Alliance." The Bien Public save the mark! and the National represent, we trust, but a small fraction of our French Canadian fellow citizens, for when the contest is betwixt pap and principle it is not difficult to determine where these two journals will range themselves.

THE LATE FATHER MURPHY.

The last number of the Dublin Nation to hand contains the following eulogistic notice of our departed friend:—

In these columns last week, we made brief reference to the untimely death which befel the Rev. James J. Murphy and another clergyman at the hotel of Saul-au-Recollet, near Montreal. Since then full details of the lamentable occurrence have reached us in the columns of the Montreal TRUE WITNESS, of which the Rev. Father Murphy had recently been appointed editor. The fire which led to this deplorable loss of life appears to have originated near an oil-tank which one of the servants of the house was filling with "gasoline," a fluid similar to paraffin oil, with which the establishment was lighted. It is evident from the pages of the journal above mentioned that Father Murphy was held in the highest esteem by his ecclesiastical brethren and superiors in Montreal, while as regards the laity of his Church, words can hardly express the feelings of admiration and affection entertained for him, or the profound sorrow which his loss has occasioned. Nearly ten columns of this paper are occupied with matter pertaining to this sad accident—an account of the occurrence, and of the funeral obsequies, the sermon preached on that occasion, and the resolutions of regret passed by the several Catholic organizations—and some of the Protestant ones—of Montreal. These describe the lamented gentleman as an able champion of the faith, a most zealous priest, an accomplished scholar, an eloquent preacher, a most lovable friend and companion. His talents were certainly of a very high order. We do not know anything finer in Irish poetry than some of the poems from his pen which appeared in the Nation at various intervals, from the middle of 1864 up to the close of 1870, over the signature "Fionn Barra." Several of these we have reprinted in our volumes of "Irish Penny Readings." They are all characterised by great intensity of feeling, remarkable force and originality of expression, and a warm love of his native land. We shall probably make fuller reference to those admirable compositions in another number. To many who will regret the early and terrible death of this gifted Irishman it will be a consolation to learn from the lips of the Jesuit father who preached his funeral sermon that though death came on him suddenly it did not find him unprepared.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements, Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers, &c., &c., should be addressed to the Proprietor, Mr. JOHN GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, to whom Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage stamp for same.

St. Brigid's Church, Logan, was opened lately by the Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, of London, on which occasion His Lordship preached an eloquent sermon. The dedicatory services were most impressive. St. Joseph's choir, Stratford, led by Professor Caisse supplied excellent music. The church is a neat brick one, and the congregation is increasing.

OUR OF WORK.—This week, large numbers of working men were to be seen idly standing against houses on Lewis street, and at corners in other parts of the city, very peaceable in their appearance, but looking sad enough at the prospect before them. It is satisfactory to know that everything that can be done will be attended to, towards relieving their necessities.—Quebec Judge.

CANAL AWAY.—We learn that during the late thaw, the ice in the River Etchemin carried away a bridge a little below the Church of St. Anselme, and part of a mill, belonging to a Mr. Plante, together with 300 bushels of oats stored therein.—J.E.

PASTORAL VISIT.

FOR THE "TRUE WITNESS."

HUNGERFORD, January 15, 1876.

It is seldom one hears from these back Townships, yet even in "the forest Primeval" our holy religion progresses rapidly as you will learn from the following short account of the great Bishop of Kingston's Pastoral Visit. His Lordship arrived at Hungerford, via Belleville, on Saturday, 8th instant, accompanied by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Farrelly, and became the guest of the Rev. Father Davis. During the few years of Father Davis's Pastoral charge, wonders have been done on "sugar island," the neatness of the Church and residence attest the fact. If any one wants proof he has only to go there and look around him. Well, on Sunday morning last the neat Church put on her best looks to greet her new Bishop. High Mass was celebrated by the Vicar-General, after which His Lordship preached a most beautiful sermon on the words of the Gospel: "He increased both in age and wisdom." Afterwards a goodly number received Confirmation. After vespers, at 6:30 p.m., according to announcement, His Lordship delivered a lecture on the "Unity of the Church." What shall I say of the lecture; simply that it was given by the Bishop of Kingston, on a point of Catholic doctrine to a large and intelligent audience of Protestants and Catholics.

When I have said that your readers in Montreal, Toronto, and all points from one place to the other, who have heard him before or since his consecration, can feel as if they had been present. The weather that evening was very unfavorable, yet many came long distances through mud and rain, but I'm sure not one in the audience, Catholic or Protestant, would not gladly do so again. On Monday his Lordship left for Madoc where he lectured in the evening on the "Catholicity of the Church," taking as his text the plain words of the Creed, "I believe in the holy Catholic Church." Putting prominently before his audience in his own pointed, yet entirely inoffensive manner the inconsistency in which many place themselves by repeating daily these words of the creed, and yet never think of pointing to their own Church, as the Catholic Church in any town or city. Here again the lecture was well attended by Protestants. On Tuesday morning High Mass was celebrated by the Reverend M. O'Donohue, Erinville, after which his Lordship administered Confirmation and laid down a grand practical rule of life for those confirmed. He warned all, especially those confirmed, to avoid company which he called the Devil's school. Afterwards he proceeded to Marmora to the dedication of the New Church which took place next day. On his arrival in the evening grand Vespers were sung and he again lectured to a large mixed audience—some of the Protestants who had heard him the evening before following him from Madoc to Marmora—his subject was the "Sacraments of the Church," dwelling especially on the Sacrament of Penance, showing how the objections made by the non-Catholics to Confession, like the dragons teeth spring into men, rise up and destroy each other, and appealing to the common sense of his hearers, whether any words could be plainer than these—"whose sins you forgive they are forgiven." &c.

Next morning (Wednesday) he dedicated the New Church and again preached: Mass being sung by Rev. Father Twomey, Centreville.

The New Church is really a gem situated on a beautiful rising ground over the village, and surrounded by many fair survivors of the original forest. The design is by Mr. Duffus of Lindsay, and the workmanship by Mr. McNell, Marmora, and Messrs. Johnston, Belleville. The dimensions are 90 x 45. In Upper Canada there are few buildings to surpass it. His Lordship in congratulating the Catholics of Marmora, said he was delighted, bade them thank God from their hearts that they had lived to see such a church in Marmora for themselves and their children, and told them they should never forget Father Davis, who spared neither himself nor his time, nor even his private means in assisting them.

Certainly the selection of the site and the completion of such a church in a few months is a monument to the zeal and good taste of Father Davis.

In Hungerford and Madoc a collection was taken up towards paying the debt of the Diocese; what would you think the subscription amounted to in the two places? Fourteen hundred and fifty dollars. Near by large inland and frontier towns, \$1,450 from Hungerford and Madoc; what would it have been had the weather and roads been good.

In Marmora the Bishop declined a collection, or rather returned the offering made at Mass to the new church. On Wednesday afternoon the Bishop proceeded to Stirling, where next morning he dedicated another new church and confirmed a large number. Here again is a very handsome brick church, 40 x 60, erected within the last few months by the Very Rev. Vicar-General of Belleville. The country around Stirling is very fine. The village itself has many fine buildings and looks all alive, but heretofore there was no Catholic Church. Now, by the great exertion of the Vicar-General, a beautiful church, with handsome spire surmounted by the sign of Redemption, is the first object that meets the eye, no matter by which way you enter Stirling, you see the cross overtopping everything else in the village.

The Bishop was here again delighted with the church and the pleasure felt seemed to inspire him, for his address after Confirmation was a masterpiece. Happy and proud and thankful to God is the Diocese for such a Bishop. In Stirling, as well as at the other places, Protestants flocked to hear him. And all returned pleased and in admiration at his eloquence, logic, and courtesy. From Stirling he went to Belleville, on his way to Picton, from which place you will, no doubt, hear next week. On his whole trip the Bishop was accompanied by his Vicar-General from Belleville, who in each place spoke words of warmest thanks and encouragement for the grand and generous reception accorded our beloved Bishop. The musical parts of the service were well rendered by the young ladies of St. Mary's Cathedral choir, Kingston, viz. Miss Cicolari, presiding at the organ, the Misses Brophy, Miss Swift, Miss Cummins, Miss Davis, and Miss Goodwin. These were also ably assisted by Father McWilliams, Railton, the Messrs. Costelloe, McLaughlin, and Egan, of Belleville, and Mr. Joseph Swift, Kingston.—G

OLD FOLKS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Charlotetown Examiner says:—Whether it is attributed to the salubrious influence of the North Shore atmosphere towards East Point, or from constitutional or physical causes, the inhabitants appear to live to a very advanced age. There are at present living on lot 47, Mr. McIntyre, aged 94, and Mrs. Campbell aged 92. On lot 45, Mrs. McPhee, 88; Mrs. John McLean, 84; Mrs. McDonald, 83. On lot 44, Mrs. McDonald, 82. On lot 43 Mrs. McIntosh, 82. The last-mentioned venerable lady, together with her respected husband, Mr. John McIntosh, whose age is 85, have completed the sixty-sixth year of their married life. There are another worthy couple, John McCormack and his wife, aged respectively 88 and 86, residing on lot 43, who can look back with pleasure to the day of their marriage, which took place over sixty-four years ago. There are besides, in the same locality, ten persons whose ages vary from 76 to 81, viz. —Mrs. McLean, 80; Ronald McDonald, 79; Donald McVarish, 79; Mrs. McDonald, 81; Mr. J. Gillis, 81; Mrs. A. Gillis, 80; Mr. A. McIntosh, 77; Mr. Ronald McDonald, 76; and Mr. Alexander Gillis, 76. All, with three exceptions, are natives of this Island.

TWO CHURCHES.

The London Tablet recently in an article on "Anglicanism judged by St. Anselm and St. Francis de Sales," and which we reproduce this week, shows very conclusively that Anglicans have no more in common with St. Anselm or St. Francis de Sales than Methodists have with St. Bernard or St. Gregory the Great.

Following up the subject, the Tablet proceeds to show that the sect has no more identity with the pre-Reformation Church of England than the invention of Mr. Wesley has had with that of St. Martin of Tours or St. Wilfrid of York.

When Suarez told that spurious Solomon James I. that by his senseless persecution of the Catholics he was defiling the memory of his own forefathers, he reminded him that "there was no other than the Roman faith known in England from the time of its first apostles till 1534."

Probably no one disputes it. Anybody who does would dispute, if he had a sufficient motive, that two and two makes four. But Anglicanism was invented, and the two systems agree together like fire and water, it follows that the Roman and Anglican communities are not one Church, but two.

To speak accurately they are more than two, since the Anglican is at least a dozen different churches in itself; but as all its conflicting sects are founded on the same right of revolt, and on the denial of the unity and authority of the Christian Church, they may for the purposes of argument be considered as one.

In their warfare against the Roman Church they are one, though only, as St. Francis de Sales observed, in "negation." Secretaries easily agree in denying, but never in affirming. This is especially true of Anglicans. When their community was founded its architects had so little thought of building on Roman lines, or of perpetuating the Roman faith, that their chief object was to destroy it.

They avowed, with hideous clamour, the sacrilegious purpose, as Usher said long after, "penitus eradicandi Papisticam religionem." Their only thought towards the ancient religion of England was to get rid of it.

Neither Jew nor Pagan ever railed against the Roman Church in language more horrible than the Articles and Homilies of the new Church of England. And Anglicans, of every school and party, have never ceased to echo it.

For them the faith of St. Augustine and St. Anselm of Canterbury, of St. Wilfrid and St. Paulinus of York, of St. Cuthbert of Lindisfarne, St. John of Beverley, St. Thomas of Hereford, St. Richard of Chichester, and St. Nicholas of Exeter, was a legacy of Satan. They said so. Both houses of the Anglican Convocation, as Mr. Froude relates, assured Queen Elizabeth that she might lawfully put Mary to death, "being an idolater."

Wilfrid, "Deo amabilis," should be restored to his See, and this was done "jussu Papae." In following year he interdicted Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, "and all your successors," from meddling with the monastery of Glastonbury; and the decree of King Ethelred, devoting its lands "to St. Peter," and all who should despoil them "to the malediction of the Pope of Rome," was signed both by Archbishop Theodore and St. Wilfrid.

In 730 Pope Gregory II. confirmed once more in a letter addressed to all the English Bishops the privileges of the See of Canterbury. What this Saint thought of his own authority, and how cordially they agreed with him, appears from the following words: "Vos itaque fratres hanc apostolicam auctoritatis mandata cum alacritate et subjectione reverentia audite et suscipite."

In 745 we have once more the testimony of an illustrious English Saint, who was both apostle and martyr. In that year the great St. Boniface wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, styling himself "Legate of the Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church."

In 785 was held the Council of Council, of which Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, was President. At its close they addressed a letter to Pope Adrian I, the friend and guide of Charlemagne, which was signed by the two Archbishops and other prelates, by the King, and by a number of Abbots and other nobles.

In 793 King Offa "limina apostolorum humiliter visitavit." He had been admonished in a vision to build the Monastery of St. Albans, to which the relics of the Saint were conveyed "cum summa devotione et honore."

In 797 King Offa "limina apostolorum humiliter visitavit." He had been admonished in a vision to build the Monastery of St. Albans, to which the relics of the Saint were conveyed "cum summa devotione et honore."

In 797 King Offa "limina apostolorum humiliter visitavit." He had been admonished in a vision to build the Monastery of St. Albans, to which the relics of the Saint were conveyed "cum summa devotione et honore."

In 797 King Offa "limina apostolorum humiliter visitavit." He had been admonished in a vision to build the Monastery of St. Albans, to which the relics of the Saint were conveyed "cum summa devotione et honore."

In 1189, at the Council of Pipewell, near Northampton, all the Bishops of England once more assured Clement III. that they dutifully accepted "the definitive sentence" of his predecessor Alexander II. In 1191, on the election of a new Archbishop of Canterbury, they wrote to Celestine III. that "the suffragans of the Church of Canterbury offer to Pope Celestine debiliam subjectionem"; and in the Council of York, presided over by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1195, the decrees were humbly submitted to the Apostolic See, "the authority and dignity of the most holy Roman Church being in all things kept inviolate."

We have come now to the thirteenth century, the great epoch of the triumph of Christian art, when England, still firmly united in one faith, and adorned in every province with the matchless monuments of genius inspired by religion, must have seemed to the Angels a kind of paradise.

We have come now to the thirteenth century, the great epoch of the triumph of Christian art, when England, still firmly united in one faith, and adorned in every province with the matchless monuments of genius inspired by religion, must have seemed to the Angels a kind of paradise.

IN MEMORIAM.

Yesterday, (Monday, Jan. 10th) we regret to announce, the Rev. Father Thomas Walsh departed this life at the Hotel Dieu, where he had been closely confined for about one month, and during the past two weeks suffered intense pain.

FUNERAL OBSEQUES.

The obsequies of the late respected Father Walsh commenced yesterday afternoon and finished to-day. At 1 o'clock yesterday the remains of the deceased clergyman were removed from the death chamber to the chapel of L'Hotel Dieu, which very many visited to take a last look at the departed face.

CATHOLIC UNION.

In response to the invitation of his Lordship Bishop Crinon, a very large number of the Catholic congregation of the city assembled in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral, to make an initiatory movement towards the formation of a Catholic Society.

President: Edward Furlong, Barrister; 2nd do; N. J. Power, Recording Secretary; W. J. Lavery, Assistant do.; C. Donovan, Corresponding Secretary.

Maurice Crepault, aged 19 years, residing in Falaco Street, Quebec, was accidentally killed in Baldwin's ship yard, on Friday, 14th inst.

The report of the Treasurer of the Quebec Corporation of Pilots shows that the receipts for the past year amounted to \$134,545.32 including a balance of \$568.59 from 1874, and the payments, including dividends and sinking fund to \$133,771.24, leaving a balance on hand of \$774.03.

ORGAN REHEARSAL.—Pursuant to announcement the Organ Rehearsal took place in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Brockville, on Friday evening, 7th inst., before an audience of over a thousand persons.

A CANADIAN HERMIT.—NAKED FOR FORTY YEARS.—Incredible as the following may appear, it is an authentic fact, in which hundreds can bear testimony:—"About forty years ago a young man named Wilson, residing near the town of Perth, conceived the lunatic idea of leading a hermit's life.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Alexandria, L W McK, \$2; St Marthe, J M, 1.50; Harwich, L McD, 2; Maniwaki, P K, 2; Clontarf, J R McD, 2; Trenton, T O C, 2; Halifax, L W, 2; Sergt J M, 2; St Guillaume, Rev N D St C, 1; Prescott, B K, 3; Guysborough, T C, 2; St George de Windsor, Rev G V, 2; Picton, Rev R McD, 4; Hochelaga, J S, 1; Carleton Place, J K, 2; Trenton, F J McG, 3; St John Chrysostom, M C, 1.50; Marysville, T L, 2; Harwich, E S, 2; Clayton, H L, 2; Thorold, A S, 4; South Douro, Rev D O C, 2; G C, 1; Ingersoll, A H, 4; Shannonville, M F, 2; Magog, J K, 2; Peterboro, A McG, 1; Bertier, H M, 4.

Died.

SCULLY.—At the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 3rd instant, John O'Brien Scully, a native of Cashel, Tipperary, Ireland, aged 59 years and 6 months. Requiescat in pace.

GALLAGHER.—In New York City, on the 15th inst., Mr. Connell Gallagher, tailor, aged 71 years, a native of Donegal, Ireland. The deceased was an old resident of Montreal having lived here for over 30 years; he was a resident of New York at the time of his death, having gone there, some eight years ago. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul.

McKENRY.—At Cleveland, on the 27th ult., John McKenty, Esq., aged 57 years and 7 months. Of your charity pray for the repose of his soul.

INGOLDSBY.—In the Township of Camden East, Ont., near Centreville, on the 8th ult., Mrs. Ingoldsby, relict of the late Bernard Ingoldsby, Esq., aged 73 years. Deceased was a native of Trim, Co. Meath, Ireland, and emigrated with her late husband to Canada some 44 years ago, settling down in the Township of Camden, then an almost unbroken wilderness, where she contributed not a little towards making a comfortable home.

Rites of the Church, surrounded by a large sorrowing family of sons and daughters, her soul passed calmly and peacefully away—wings of light to Him who created it. Her remains were followed to the church by one of the largest corteges ever seen here. A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Parish Priest, Rev. Father Twomey, after which the remains were interred in the cemetery.—Requiescat in pace.

Greenbacks bought at 11 dis; American Silver bought at 90 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Spring Extra, Superfine, etc.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.)

Table listing market prices for various agricultural products including Wheat, Barley, Oats, etc.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)

Table listing market prices for various goods including Flour, Grain, Butter, etc.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling.) MONTREAL

May 1st, 1874. 37-52

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S T. A. B. SOCIETY will be held on SUNDAY next, after Vespers, in the SACRISTY OF SAINT PATRICK'S CHURCH, to make arrangements for Mr. O'Connor Power's Lecture. SAMUEL CROSS, Sec.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED BY THE LATE FATHER MURPHY, GRATIAN and the Volunteers of '82,' (With a Portrait of the lamented deceased). Price, 15 cents.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE—ADJOINING TOWN OF LINDSAY—200 acres—Can be made into two farms—130 acres cleared—in a high state of cultivation—good barn—stable—sheds—terms to suit purchasers.—This farm is within five minutes walk of market, Separate School, and Convent. Address Box 235, Lindsay, Ont.

GRAND BAZAAR. TO be held on the 23rd JANUARY NEXT, for the benefit of the POOR of the INSTITUTE of the SISTERS OF MERCY, Montreal. Being their first Bazaar, they hope to meet with the same charity and sympathy, that they always met in their yearly collection.

THE EXILE.

Sit down beside me, my darling Mary, Sit down and sing me an Irish song; Sweet as the voice of the streams of Eire...

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

THE CABINET CRISIS.—THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The Frenchmen, for the first time in five years you are called upon to participate in a general election...

Countersigned, Louis Buffet, Vice-President of the Council. LONDON, Jan 13.—A Pall Mall Gazette special says that Marshal MacMahon's proclamation has caused a great sensation...

So prosperous is France that M. Leon Say, the Minister of Finance, believes the revenue this year will exceed £100,000,000 sterling and be nearly £4,000,000 in excess of the estimates...

DISQUALIFIED FROM SITTING IN THE CORTES.—MADRID, Jan. 12.—A Royal decree issued to day disqualifies generally all public functionaries receiving above £500 per annum from sitting in either House of the Cortes...

asking for election to the Cortes, in order to explain the camp delat, of January, 1874. THE SPANISH MINISTRY AND THE WAR.—General Jovellar, the late Prime Minister and Minister of War...

East Prussia.—At Rossberg, near the Vistula, close to the borders of the province of West Prussia, the parochial property is under sequestration...

THE BISHOPRIC OF BRÉSIL.—The Schlesische Kirchenblatt states, "on good authority," the following:—"The removal of General von Schweinitz, the Prussian envoy at Vienna, will make a pause in the negotiations concerning the separation of Austrian Silesia from the Bishopric of Breslau..."

Alsace has belonged to the new German empire these four years and more, and yet no actual persecution of the Catholic Church has been on record until quite recently. But this "peace of a graveyard" does not seem to suit Bismarck's book...

COLOGNE.—The Kölnische Zeitung (a liberal paper) announces that Archbishop Melchers left this city on the morning of Monday, December 13, in order to be out of the way of any steps the Government might think fit to take towards him in the proceedings for his deposition...

EQUALITY.—A letter from Frankfurt-a-Main calls attention to the fact that while the members of Catholic religious communities are banished or dispersed, or every possible obstacle is placed in the way of their work, the Protestant deaconesses are allowed to remain at peace and do their work without molestation...

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.—BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The ecclesiastical court opened proceedings to-day. They were aimed at the deposition of Dr. Paul Melchers, the Archbishop of Cologne.

that the British Government has unreservedly approved of Count Andrassy's note on Turkey.

TURKEY. ANDRASSY'S PROPOSALS.—BERLIN, Jan. 12.—It is semi-officially confirmed that Count Andrassy's note does not propose any control, or guarantee the participation of the Christian population in the execution of the reforms and engagements which Turkey would contract toward the Powers...

ORDER RESTORED IN HERZEGOVINA.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12.—The Sublime Porte has received a despatch from the Turkish commander in Herzegovina, dated January 6th, announcing that tranquillity is restored everywhere except in the districts between Trebinje Belek and Gatchake, bordering on Montenegro.

THE PORTE ON ITS DIGNITY.—LONDON, Jan. 13.—A special despatch from Berlin to the Times says that the Turkish representatives abroad have been instructed to declare that any intervention incompatible with the dignity or independence of the Porte will be rejected.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—It is reported that the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople will deliver Count Andrassy's note, supported by the Powers, which it thought will render the Porte's refusal difficult.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.—The Ambassadors of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris have commenced recommending semi-officially in an amicable manner Count Andrassy's scheme of reform to the Sultan.

UNITED ACTION OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.—ST. PETERSBURG, January 14.—It is semi-officially stated that the Porte has now ceased its endeavors to avoid receiving representations from European Powers respecting the introduction of reforms in Turkey.

HOUSE AND GARDEN ITEMS.

LIGHT PUDDING.—Put two tablespoonfuls of sago, tapioca or rice in a pie dish, pour over a pint or a pint and a half of milk; add one and a half tablespoonfuls of sugar, a little grated nutmeg, if liked; bake two hours in a slow oven; if rice is used, bake three hours.

LADY FINGERS.—Six eggs, two cups of sugar, half a cup butter, half a cup milk, two spoonfuls baking powder. Take a sheet of buttered paper, drop on batter about the length and size of your finger.

TO CLEAN PETROLEUM LAMPS.—Wash the vessel with thin milk of lime, which forms an emulsion with the petroleum, and removes every trace of it, and by washing a second time with milk of lime and a small quantity of chloride of lime, even the smell may be completely removed.

WASH DAY PUDDING.—One pint of flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful of pounded sugar, one cupful of milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one full tablespoonful of butter, rub the soda through the flour, dissolve the cream of tartar through the milk and stir all together quickly, just before the dinner is served; bake in a quick oven, and eat with sauce, either hard or soft.

STEAMED FRUIT PUDDINGS.—One cup molasses, one cup currants and raisins mixed, one cup suet chopped fine, one cup sweet milk, three cups flour, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoon cream tartar. Mix well and steam three hours.

CURING SKINS.—A method of curing skins without removing the hair is given by a correspondent in the Function's Journal: Take soft water about ten gallons, one half bushel sulphuric acid. Dissolve all together, and put the skins in the solution, and allow them to remain twelve hours; take them out and clean them well, and again immerse twelve hours more, or longer if necessary.

PREPARING PICKLES.—A friend advises improving purchased pickles rather than making them wholly at home. Turn out the contents and wash the jars with plain cold vinegar. Then boil up vinegar, whole peppers, and a quarter of a pound of mustard, together, and pour it over the pickles, restore them to their bottles and tie them down.

COOKED MEATS FOR FOWLS.—Fowls, as well as dogs, become quarrelsome if fed on raw meat. Besides, cooking makes it more nutritious. When raw, it is rather harsh and crude, compared with the mild natural diet of worms and grubs, which are for the most part soft and easily dissolved by digestion.

THE WHITE GRUB.—Mr. Curtis, of Saratoga county, N.Y., told the farmers' club: These grubs live on the roots of the grass, hence it is had to plant corn on old orchards or sod land. The grubs cut the corn off just below the surface of the ground. The only way to rid land of them is to cultivate it. It is a disputed question among farmers who desire to plant corn on grass soil, whether it is better to plow in the fall or in the spring. The advocates

for fall plowing argue that turning up the sod exposes the grubs to the winter weather and kills them. To this the other party reply that it also kills out the grass, and therefore, any grubs not disposed of, and depending on the corn alone for food, harm it all the more.

GRAPE ROT.—The rot has been unusually severe in many places, and as it commenced in dry weather, it stopped at the commencement of rain, and then became worse than ever after the long wet spell; we give up having an idea of the main cause. But we noticed one thing, and that is, that where the vine is bare of side branches from the ground for several feet, the ground clean underneath, and the fruit hangs high and clear, the rot is not near so bad as under ordinary conditions.

COOKING POEN FOR STOCK.—The writer of an essay published in the report of the Nebraska State Agricultural Society, says: I know, by experience, that there is a saving of fully one-third the quantity, and when we consider the thrift and rapid improvement of stock—one-half of the value of cooked material over raw. Most people think it to much trouble, and a loss of time, to cook their stock feed, but this objection is largely imaginative, and soon overcome by the rapid and healthy growth of the stock.

TO DRY PUMPKINS.—Cut the pumpkin through literally, clean the inside; then continue to cut, in the direction as before, rings about half an inch thick. Cut off the rind and hang the rings on a pole in the sun or warm room to dry. When dried it will keep a year. It is to be boiled in plenty of water until tender; then skimmed out and prepared for pies, the same as undried pumpkins.

COFFEE AND HOW TO MAKE IT.—In France the common theory is that to make good coffee it is necessary to have a mixture of three kinds—from Mocha, from Bourbon, and from Martinique. But, as the Mocha coffee is not to be had in France any more than with us, there is really only a mixture of two kinds—the Bourbon and the Martinique.

LOVE FAVOURED BY CIRCUMSTANCES.—"There may be such a thing as love at first sight," remarked a Detroit girl as she twisted, a "friz" around the curling iron, "but I don't believe in it. There's Fred; I saw him a hundred times before I loved him. In fact I shouldn't have fallen in love when I did if his father hadn't given him that house and lot."

A NOVEL BULL FIGHT.—A communication from Saint-Agnes (Savoie) gives a curious account of a novel kind of bull-fight. The district in question has, for some time past been infested by bears, which have already devoured about forty sheep.

CIVILIZED RAT-EATERS.—A society has recently been formed at Gembloux, in Belgium, of rat-eaters (ratophages). The members, according to the British Medical Journal, meet once a week; each meeting ends with a grand repast, in which the rat occupies the principal place.

THE HUMAN HAIR TURNING GRAY.—Dr. Allen Darnell, in a dissertation which gained the gold medal in the University of Edinburgh, 1853, relates:—"Grief, fear, and other emotions are well known to alter the character of the secretions; and such mental conditions are known also to have been the proximate causes of sudden changes in the hair. The hair of a lady in my own family connection, from some distressing circumstances which deeply affected her, became gray in a single night."

prospect of losing his fortune, had the hair on the side which he reposed turned gray in a single night.

INSTRUKER IN A DOG.—In the Autobiography of Sir John Bennie, I find at a foot-note (page 39) the following remarks on the wonderful sagacity of a dog which may not be uninteresting to our readers:—"Let me here," wrote Sir John, "relate an anecdote of the almost incredible instinct in a dog. Passing by the palace of the Austrian Viceroy at Milan, I observed a dog sitting with an air of profound melancholy, before one of the sentry-boxes. Colonel Brown, our representative, who was then with me, said that this dog formerly belonged to a soldier of the bodyguard of Eugene Beauharnais, the Viceroy, and accompanied his master to Moscow. The man never returned, but upwards of two years afterwards the dog did, and resumed his station before his former master's sentry-box. After a time the dog began to be talked about, and at length the Viceroy or Austrian Archduke had him brought in to the palace, and tried to domesticate him, but he always returned to the sentry-box, where he lay motionless, and at times moaning. Seeing this, the Archduke ordered him daily rations and he was placed under sentry orders, for protection, and in this state I saw him. But a short time after the dog died, apparently inconsolable."

AN EXTINGUISHED KANGAROO.—We lately stated, says the Geelong Advertiser, that a quantity of bones, evidently the remains of some extinct animal of gigantic size, had been found in the ancient bed of the Duck Ponds Creek, 15ft. from the surface, in a shaft sunk by the railway authorities for the purpose of getting a solid foundation for the bottom of the new railway-bridge over the creek. A gentleman in the locality, as we stated, had forwarded some of the bones to professor McCoy, director of the National Museum, for inspection. Since that time we learn that the professor has written, stating that the bones and teeth were those of the great extinct kangaroo, Macropus titan, and stating that any additional samples of tusk would be very welcome.

AFFECTION IN A LION.—When the plague raged at Naples, Sir George Davis, the English Consul there, retired to Florence. One day from curiosity he went to visit the Grand Duke's collection of animals. At the further end of the place, in one of the dens, there was a lion which the keepers, during three years, had not been able to tame, though all the art and gentleness imaginable had been used. Sir George no sooner appeared at the gate of the den than the lion ran to him with all the indications of transport that he was capable of expressing. He reared himself up and licked his hand, which Sir George put in through the bars of the iron gate. The keeper, affrighted, pulled him away by the arm, entreating him not to hazard his life by venturing so near the fiercest creature of his kind that had ever entered the dens. Nothing, however, would satisfy Sir George; but in spite of all the keeper said to him he would go into the den. The instant he entered the lion threw his paws upon his shoulders, licked his face, and ran about the place fawning, and as full of joy as a dog would have been at the sight of his master. An account of this interview between the lion and the stranger was soon afterwards communicated to the Grand Duke, who sent for Sir George, and received from him the following account of what seemed so strange:—"The master of a ship from Barbary gave me this lion when it was very young. I brought him up tame; but when I thought him too large to run about the house, I built a den for him in my courtyard: from which time he was never permitted to be loose, except when brought into the house to be exhibited to my friends. When he was five years of age, he did some mischief by pawing and playing with people in his frolicsome moods. Having one day gripped a man a little too hard, I ordered him to be shot for fear of myself incurring the guilt of what might happen. A friend, who happened to be at dinner with me, begged him as a present, and how he came here I know not." The Duke then informed Sir George that the lion had been given to him by the very person on whom Sir George had bestowed him.

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

MALE TEACHER WANTED immediately for School Section No. 10, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Lancaster, in the County of Gleggery, Ont., who is competent and qualified to conduct good Common School, to whom fair salary will be given. For further particulars apply to D. J. McLAHLAN, or A. N. McDONALD, Trustees. Gloucester, Dec. 27th, 1875. 21-3

TEACHERS WANTED.—For the Roman Catholic Separate School, Belleville, Ont., a Male "Head" Teacher, holding a first class Provincial or Normal School Certificate. Also an Assistant Male Teacher, holding a second or third class Certificate. Also an Assistant Female Teacher, holding a second or third class Certificate—to whom liberal salaries will be given. Duties to commence after the holidays. Apply to M. J. GRAINGER, Sec.-Treasurer R.O.S.S. Board, Belleville, Ont. 21-3

FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well timbered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G.T.R. Road; thirteen miles from Stratroy, and twenty-eight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Proprietor on the premises, L. C. MCINTYRE, Bornish P.O., North Middlesex Ont. 1

AN ANCIENT MUSICAL ELEPHANT.—It is said that elephants are extremely susceptible of the power of music.

A lady who had on her upper lip something approaching a moustache, lately called on an officer and his wife, whose merry little boy happened to be present at the time.

The other evening a traveller endeavored to walk into the Washington Hotel, temporarily closed for repairs, but he was unable to effect an entrance.

A German about to cross on the ferry to the South Side, took up a position on the wharf boat and gazed abstractedly at the boats moving about on the river.

THE SNAKE-EATING SNAKE.—This reptile, which is now one of the wonders of the Zoological Gardens, London, is likely to be on short commons this winter.

A GIANTIC BIRD.—A letter from New Guinea speaks of a gigantic bird in that island which can fly away with a kangaroo or a large turtle.

A STORY OF CURRAN.—It is related of Curran the famous Irish orator and wit, that he was, one evening, sitting in a box at the French opera.

WA GULLY DOG.—A retriever dog, whose owner was working in the garden of the Bath Institution, lately killed a favourite cat, a frequenter of the same grounds.

Catarth is a common disease,—so common that snuffing, spitting, and blowing of the nose, meet us at every turn on the street.

Mr. James I. Fellows, Chemist, St. John, N.B. DEAR SIR.—Having used your Compound Syrup for some time, in my practice, I have no hesitation in recommending it to my patients who are suffering from General Debility, or any disease of the Lungs.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE.) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLANING MILLS, BASH, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY, ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL, MCGAVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS.

Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every description of house finish.

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO., 16 State St Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

PRAYER BOOKS. The Subscribers have just received from DUBLIN a fine assortment of PRAYER BOOKS, with a large variety of bindings, and at the very lowest prices—say from 10cts to \$8.

J. A. LYNCH, FROM NEW YORK CITY, Manager and Cutter of the Tailoring Department at BROWN & CLAGGETT'S, RECOLLET HOUSE, MONTREAL.

Marcy's Scepticon and Lantern Slides. New and brilliant effects. Circulars free. Special OFFER to SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. 7]

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 St. James Street MONTREAL. January 30, 1874. 24-1

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875.

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MCSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md. Aug. 27, 1875]

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and OBSTETRICIAN, 252 GUY STREET, CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[

DECALOMANIE; 10 instant pictures, 50 cts. They are: BIRDS, LANDSCAPES, ANIMALS, BIRDS, FLOWERS, AUTUMN LEAVES, COMIC PICTURES, &c. They can be easily transferred to any article as to make the most beautiful picture. Also, a beautiful GEM CHROMOSOME for 10 cts.; 50 for 50 cts. Agents Montreal: Address J. L. PATTEN & CO., 163 William Street, New York.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No 59 & 61 St. Bonaventure Street, MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, 61 ST. ALEXANDER STREET.

MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, SCULPTOR, MONUMENTS, MANTEL-PIECES, IN LARGE VARIETY, ALWAYS ON HAND August 6, 1875. 51-52

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCKSMITH, BELL-RINGER, SAFE-MAKER AND

GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal.

CHOICE PERIODICALS for 1876 THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York. Continue their authorized Reprints of the FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY REVIEWS: EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical), Containing masterly criticisms and summaries of all that is fresh and valuable in Literature, Science, and Art; and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, The most powerful monthly in the English Language, famous for STORIES, ESSAYS, and SKETCHES, Of the Highest Literary Merit.

These Periodicals are the medium through which the greatest minds, not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but also of Continental Europe, are constantly brought into more or less intimate communication with the world of readers.

TERMS (Including Postage): Payable Strictly in Advance. For any one Review.....\$4 00 per annum For any two Reviews..... 7 00 " " For any three Reviews..... 10 00 " " For all four Reviews..... 12 00 " " For Blackwood's Magazine..... 4 00 " " For Blackwood and one Review..... 7 00 " " For Blackwood and two Reviews..... 10 00 " " For Blackwood and 3 Reviews..... 13 00 " " For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews..... 15 00 " "

CLUBS. A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$48, and so on. Circulars with further particulars may be had on application. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41-BARCLAY STREET, New-York.

THE LORETTO CONVENT. Of Lindsay, Ontario, IS ADMITTED TO BE THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or elsewhere.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN, (near Lancaster), Ontario.

The System of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-Work. Scholastic year, ten months, (payable quarterly in advance.)

TERMS: Board and Tuition in French and English.....\$6.00 Music and Use of Instrument..... 2.00 Drawing and Painting..... 1.00 Bed and Bedding..... 1.00 Washing, &c..... 1.00 Entrance Fee..... 3.00

No deduction made, when the Pupils are withdrawn before the expiration of the term except in case of sickness. Parents wishing their children to be furnished with materials for Drawing and Fancy work, should deposit funds for that purpose in the hands of the Superior of the Convent.

No Pupil will be admitted without a recommendation. Uniform: Black and Plain. Board during the two months vacation, if spend at the Convent \$10 00. The Scholastic year commences in September and closes at the end of June.

BEST VALUE IN WORKMEN'S STRONG SILVER LEVER WATCHES IN MONTREAL, (Warranted Correct Timekeepers.)

WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 66 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 11, 1875 43

JOHN BURNS, 675 CRAIG STREET. PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WORKER, HOT AIR FURNACES, &c. SOLE AGENT FOR Bramhall, Deans & Co's Celebrated French COOKING RANGES, 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2, '75] Hotel and Family Ranges.

REFERENCES: St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, C. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

GO TO HELLANS BOOT STORE. 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. BE OUR YOUNG BOOTS! GO TO HELLANS BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, and get a pair for yourself for almost nothing!!! Pick them up, let him go quick.

HEARSE! HEARSE!! MICHAEL FERON No. 23 ST. ANTOINE STREET. BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. Montreal, March, 1871.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists. HENRY R. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street (Established 1859)

AGENTS FOR THE GRAND NEW BOOK. PRESENT CONFLICT of SCIENCE with RELIGION; or, MODERN SKEPTICISM MET on its OWN GROUND. The grandest theme and most vital question of the day. By the author of "SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE."—Every man, woman, and child wants to read it. It gives the Christian a reason for his Faith, proves the wonderful discoveries of Science in harmony with God's Word, disproves the Tyndall assertions, and destroys the Darwin Theory. It sells beyond all expectation. First agent sold 33, second 17, third 25, first week. First agent \$1 second week. Everybody buys it. Avoid the sensational trash advertised by other publishers, and secure territory for this book, that sells because the people need and want it. Send for circular and terms to agents. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO, 518 ARCH ST. Philadelphia, Pa. 21-9]

TEETH! MCGOWAN'S DENTIFRICE.

To my Patients and the Public: In transferring the entire manufacture of my "DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. MCGALE, Chemist, of this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and conscientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient cleanser of the Teeth, and a preparation well calculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial coloring matter, acids, or other substances deleterious to the Teeth or Gums.

W. B. MCGOWAN, L.D.S. The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly according to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan, Surgeon Dentist, of this city. B. E. MCGALE, Chemist, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 301 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE Persons from the Country and other Provinces will find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, No 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE, opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1875.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC—22 St. JOHN STREET. TORONTO—77 KING STREET. St. JOHN, N. B.—32 KING STREET HALIFAX N. S.—119 BARRINGTON STREET

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL Insurance Co FIRE & LIFE CAPITAL, - \$10,000,000. Province of Quebec Branch, 744 1/2 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Directors: SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, C.B., K.C.M.G. A. FREDERICK GAULT, Esq. EDWARD MURPHY, Esq. CHARLES S. BROWN, Jr., Esq. ROBERT DALGLISH, Esq.

Commercial Risks, Dwelling and Farm Property taken at current rates. THOMAS CRAIG, Res. Sec. Montreal 1st Dec 1875. 23-71

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital.....\$10,000,000 Funds Invested..... 12,000,000 Annual Income..... 5,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

Fire Department. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates. Life Department. Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders. Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department. W. E. SCOTT, M.D., Medical Referee. H. L. ROUTH, W. TATLEY, Chief Agents. H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. For the convenience of the Mercantile community, recent London and Liverpool Directories can be seen at this office. Montreal 1st Ma 1875

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM Highly recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, HEALING, BALSAMIC, EXPECTORANT, AND TONIC.

Persons who are very susceptible to sudden changes of weather would do well to keep GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM in the house. Its delicious flavor makes it a great favorite with children. Price, 25 cents per bottle. For sale at all Drug Stores. Prepared only by KERRY, WATSON & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. May 28. 1y-41

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address MENEELY & CO., West Troy N. Y.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate "The City Fire Insurance Company." Montreal, 30th November 1875. J. C. HATTON, Solicitor for Applicant 16. 2 m.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament at its next session for an Act to incorporate "THE CANADIAN WIDOWS FUND (Mutual) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY." Montreal 23rd, November, 1875 J. C. HATTON, Solicitor for Applicants. 15-2m

SUPERIOR COURT, Montreal. DAME HERMINIGILDE GAGNE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of LOUIS MORAND alias MORIN alias MOREN, of the same place, Contractor, judicially authorized a *acta in justice*, Plaintiff; vs. The said LOUIS MORAND, alias MORIN, alias MOREN, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this cause. Montreal, 29th December, 1875. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROUIDOUX, & HUTCHISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 21-5

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. MARY MADDIGAN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM DANAHER, Laborer, of the same place, Plaintiff; vs. The said WILLIAM DANAHER, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted by said Plaintiff against said Defendant. Montreal, 18th December, 1875. DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROUIDOUX & HUTCHISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 20-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, for Lower Canada. The Eighth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six. No. 2256. "LA SOCIÉTÉ DE CONSTRUCTION DE CANADA," a body politic and duly incorporated, having their principal office and place of business at Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiffs; vs. JOSEPH BRIEN dit DESROCHERS, formerly Joiner, of Montreal aforesaid and now absent from the Province of Quebec.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs Trudel, Taillon & Vanasse, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs in as much as it appears by the return of M. Jette, one of the Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the district of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *Le Franc Parleur*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called *The True Witness*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer to the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment in cause by default. (By order.) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P. S. C.

DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilated; an areolar semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with red; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure. A universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN THE MONEY in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that Dr. M'LANE'S Vermifuge DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocuous preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

Address all orders to FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA. P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take care to specify Dr. M'LANE'S Vermifuge, and to send them to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one of Vermifuge for thirteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Druggists, and Country Storekeepers generally.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, OR TO MEASURE,

at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.

BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and woft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits—Prices from \$10 50.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 23 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q.

W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public Buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam-pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.

Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves &c. &c. 1-y-36

THOMAS H. COX, IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLESON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. B. DEPOT), No. 151 BONAVENTURE STREET. July 4, '74 MONTREAL 47-43

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNDON, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S. PUPILS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages

TERMS. Full Boarders..... per month, \$12.50 Half Boarders..... do 7.50 Day Pupils..... do 2.50 Washing and Mending..... do 1.20 Complete Bedding..... do 0.60 Stationery..... do 0.30 Music..... do 2.00 Painting and Drawing..... do 1.20 Use of the Library..... do 0.20

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

Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College, Toronto, March 1, 1872

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street, TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City. Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-ventilated playgrounds and the ever-refreshing breeze from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian 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 discipline.

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

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September and ends in the beginning of July.

COURSE OF STUDIES. The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining 1st 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, Synonyms, 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 Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, 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.

TERMS. Board and Tuition, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders, " " " 7 00

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 4 00 1st Class, " " " 5 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 6 00 1st Class, " " " 6 00

Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin. Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute, BROTHER ARNOLD, Director. Toronto, March 1 1872.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION. STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates alone (10 to 25 per cent.) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies. Its Government Savings Bank Policy (a specialty with this Company) affords absolute security which nothing but national bankruptcy can affect. Policies free from vexatious conditions and restrictions as to residence and travel. Issues all approved forms of policies. All made non-forfeiting by an equal and just application of the non-forfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interested in management with Stockholders. All investments made in Canadian Securities. All Directors pecuniarily interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid.

Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET (Merchants' Exchange), Montreal. Agents wanted. Apply to H. J. JOHNSTON, Manager, P. Q. W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.O.S.E.d., Medical Referee. [Montreal, January, 21

FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS. BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hancock's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, he will find a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1857. SEYMOUR HANCOCK, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: Feeling your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1853. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I acquired recourse to my family remedies; I was cured and had several different times. I was generally attacked without any preliminary symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often unable to get up, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever I was occupied with, and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was advised to use castor oil, but it did me no good. I also was advised to use calomel, but it did me no good. I was cured of my Epilepsy in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1855, I commenced to use your Pills, and only took six or seven. The last one was April 15th, 1855, and they were of a less serious character. With the blessing of Providence your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of this distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly afflicted may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 336 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. WILLIAM ELDER.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? The subject will never. GREENADA, Miss, June 30.—SIR:—Dear Sir: You will find enclosed two orders, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son was badly afflicted with fits for two years. I took care and received two boxes of your Pills, which I was according to directions. He has never had a fit since. It was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills. His case was a most remarkable one. He has always recommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from them, they have tried to cure. Yours truly, Grenada, Yalabushu County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS. BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONTGOMERY, Texas, June 20th, 1857. TO SEYMOUR HANCOCK.—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and sometimes several in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they had so much violence as to render him almost insensible, and he would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. I tried several remedies prescribed to me by different physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement I concluded to try your Pills. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they cured a permanent cure. The patient is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, ten years ago. He was very grateful to you, and has since that time been exposed to the severest of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would give every case who has fits to give it a trial. B. L. DUFFIN.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada. SEYMOUR HANCOCK, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of Epilepsy, cured by your Epileptic Pills. My brother, J. J. HANCOCK, has been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as time went on they seemed to increase. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, rendering him, body and mind. His mind had undergone great loss, but now, after having taken your Pills, he is cured of his fits. He has enjoyed his health for the last five months. He has also returned to his original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in commending to you, as the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, etc. W. P. LINDSAY.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SEYMOUR HANCOCK, 125 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, \$3; two boxes, \$5. Please mention where you saw this advertisement.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

OWEN M'GARVEY MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from M'GILL STR.) Montreal.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

1875 PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Persons ordering will please take notice that we have marked below each book the lowest net price from which No Discount will be allowed, as the following List of Books with its Special prices has been made expressly for the Premium Season of 1875. When ordering give price and style of Binding. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

This list is an abridgment of our Premium Catalogue. The Complete Premium Catalogue will be forwarded free of Postage on receipt of address.

- Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, paper covers, 12 vols in box..... 1 00 per box. Father Jerome's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 1 60 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, first series, paper bound, 12 vols in box..... 1 68 per box. Do do do fancy cloth..... 2 64 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 3 24 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, second series, paper bound, 12 vols in box..... 1 68 per box. Do do do fancy cloth..... 2 64 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 3 24 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, third series, paper bound, 6 vols in box..... 0 84 per box. Do do do fancy cloth..... 1 32 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 1 62 per box. Catholic Youth's Library, fourth series, paper bound, 6 vols in box..... 0 84 per box. Do do do fancy cloth..... 1 32 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 1 62 per box. Sister Eugenie's Library, containing Sœur Eugenie, God Our Father, &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box..... 2 40 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 3 20 per box. Faber's Library, containing All For Jesus, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 8 vols in box..... 6 72 per box. Little Catholic Boy's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 1 32 per box. Little Catholic Girl's Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 1 32 per box. Catholic Pocket Library, 32mo, fancy cloth, 13 vols in box..... 1 43 per box. Sister Mary's Library, 24mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 2 00 per box. Brother James' Library, royal 32mo, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 2 00 per box. Parochial and Sunday School Library, square 24mo, first series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box..... 2 40 per box. Parochial and Sunday School Library, square 34mo, second series, fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box..... 2 40 per box. Young Christian's Library, containing Lives of the Saints, &c., fancy cloth, 12 volumes in box..... 3 20 per box. Illustrated Catholic Sunday School Library, first series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 2nd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 3rd series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 4th series, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 5th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 6th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 7th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box..... 2 00 per box. Do do do 8th series, fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box..... 2 00 per box. Catholic Magazine Library, fancy cloth, 4 vols in box..... 2 40 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 3 20 per box. The Young People's Library, containing One Hundred Tales, &c., fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box..... 1 85 per box. Do do do gilt, fancy cloth, 5 volumes in box..... 2 10 per box. Spanish Cavalier Library, containing Spanish Cavaliers, Elinor Preston, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box..... 1 87 per box. Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth..... 2 50 per box. Catholic World Library, containing Nellie Netterville, Diary of a Sister of Mercy, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box..... 5 00 per box. Ballantyne's Illustrated Miscellany, 12 vols, fancy cloth, gilt back and sides, containing "Chasing the Sun," &c. &c., 12 volumes in set..... 2 60 per set. Lorenzo Library, containing Lorenzo, Tales of the Angels, 5 vols, fancy cloth..... 1 87 per box. Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth..... 2 35 per box. The Golden Library, containing Christian Politeness, Peace of the Soul, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols, assorted in box..... 0 80 per box. Leandro Library, containing Leandro, Simon Peter, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols, in box..... 4 20 per box. Alfonso Library, containing Alfonso, The Knout, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box..... 3 00 per box. St. Agnes Library, containing Life of St. Agnes, St. Margaret, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 5 vols in box..... 3 00 per box. Young Catholic's Library, first series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 3 60 per box. Young Catholic's Library, second series, fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 3 60 per box. The Irish Library, containing Irish Soldiers in Every Land, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 4 vols in box..... 2 40 per box. Maguire's Library, containing Irish in America, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 3 vols in box..... 3 00 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 4 00 per box. Irish Historical Library, containing Irish Rebellion of '98, fancy cloth, 4 vols in box..... 2 40 per box. Grace Aguilar's Library, containing Mother's Recompense, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box..... 4 00 per box. Canon Schmidt's Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box..... 2 00 per box. Library of Wonders, Illustrated, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth, 5 vols in box..... 1 25 per box. Fabiola Library, containing Fabiola, St. Bernard, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 6 volumes in box..... 4 00 per box. Do do do &c. &c., full gilt, fancy cloth, 6 vols in box..... 6 00 per box. Calista Library, containing Calista, Catholic Legends, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 10 volumes in box..... 5 00 per box. Do do do full gilt, fancy cloth, 10 vols in box..... 6 70 per box. Conscience Tales, gilt back and sides, fancy cloth, 10 vols in box..... 6 00 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt back, sides and edges, 10 vols in box..... 7 50 per box. Carleton Library, containing Willy Reilly, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 7 vols in box..... 4 69 per box. Gerald Griffin Library, containing Collegians, &c. fancy cloth, 10 vols in box..... 6 70 per box. Do do do fancy cloth, full gilt..... 8 40 per box. St. Aloysius Library, containing Life of St. Aloysius, St. Therese, &c. &c., fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 10 00 per box. Firsides Library, containing Orphan of Moscow, Life of Christ, &c., fancy cloth, 10 vols in box..... 4 00 per box.

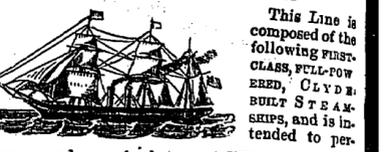
Any of the above books sold separately out of the box or set. Lace picture at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75cts., \$1.00, \$1.25, and upwards, per dozen. Sheet Pictures from 40c. to \$2 per dozen sheets, each sheet contains from twelve to twenty-four pictures.

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER, 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street,

Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates. Wood and Iron Coffins of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52]

DORION, CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, No. 10 St. James Street, Montreal.

P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.; P. J. COYLE, B.C.L.



DOMINION LINE. This Line is composed of the following FIRST CLASS, FULL-POWERED, CLYDE-BUILT S.T.E.A.M. SHIPS, and is intended to perform a regular service between LIVERPOOL, QUEBEC and MONTREAL in SUMMER, and LIVERPOOL and BOSTON in WINTER. These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and Prepaid Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing out their friends. Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers.

Table with columns: MONTREAL, TONS (BUILDING), CAPTAIN. Includes Capt Bouchette, Capt Roberts, Capt Mellon, Capt Lindall, Capt Laureson, Capt Thearle, Capt Reid.

The Steamers of this Line are intended to Sail for Liverpool as follows:— Ontario..... 18 December Quebec..... 1 January Dominion..... 15

Rates of Passage:— Cabin..... \$60 Steerage..... 24

THROUGH TICKETS can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada. For Freight and Passage, apply in Havre to H. Genestal and Dolzou, or C. Brown; in Paris to H. Genestal and Dolzou, or C. Rube; in London to Messrs. Faure Freres; in Copenhagen to P. M. Kalle, 18 Sanctanuplads; in Bergen to Michael Krohn, Consul; in London to Bowring & Jamieson, Langbourn Chambers, 17 Fenchurch street; in Belfast to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square; in Liverpool to Finn, Main & Montgomerie, Harvey Buildings, 24 James street; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson; in Boston to Thayer & Lincoln; and in Montreal to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court. April 2, '75

ALLAN LINE. Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of the CANADIAN UNITED STATES MAILS. 1875-6—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—1875-6. This Company's Lines are composed of the under-noted First class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:—

Table with columns: VESSELS, TONS, COMMANDERS. Includes SARDINIAN, CIRASSIAN, POLYNERIAN, SARMIAN, HIBERNIAN, CASPIAN, SCANDINAVIAN, PRUSSIAN, AUSTRIAN, NESTORIAN, MORAVIAN, PERUVIAN, MANTOVAN, NOVA-SCOTIAN, CANADIAN, CORINTHIAN, CADIAN, WALDENIAN, PUENGIAN, NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Portland:—

Prussian..... 11th December Sarmatian..... 18th " Moravian..... 25th " Scandinavian..... 1st January Sardinian..... 8th "

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTREAL. Cabin..... \$75 to \$85 Steerage..... 26 50

THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are intended to sail from the Clyde, between Glasgow and Portland, at intervals during the season of Winter navigation.

Cabin..... \$60 Intermediates..... 40 Steerage..... 25

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Corkage will be charged at the rate of 2c per bottle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines or Liquors.

For Freight or other particulars apply to:— In Portland to H. & A. ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordeaux to LAPITTE & VANDERVOORT or E. DEJAN & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAY & Co.; in Havre to JOHN M. CURRIE, 21, Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHEMPS & Co.; or RICHARD BERNIS; in Rotterdam to G. P. ITTMANN & ROON; in Hamburg, W. GIBSON & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLEY & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERY & GREENHOODS, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; or to

H. & A. ALLAN, Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875.