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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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NO. 17.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, 275, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Will send, with pleasure, to any address, their 1875 School Book Catalogue, and Classified List of Catholic School Books and School Requisites, used in the different Colleges, Convents, Separate Schools, and Catholic Private Schools in the Dominion.

JUST PUBLISHED: FINE ENGRAVING OF FATHER MATHEW. We take great pleasure in announcing the publication of a beautiful portrait of the GREAT APOSTLE OF TEMPERANCE. It represents him as he appears giving the TEMPERANCE PLEDGE; and below the Engraving is a facsimile of his handwriting endorsing its likeness of himself as "A CORRECT ONE."

LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND; OR, THE RISING IN THE NORTH.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF ELIZABETH. By E. M. Stewart.

CHAPTER XVII. Hark! the reverend flaps his wyng, In the briared dell below; Hark! the dewlike doth sing To the night mares as they go.

It was on the seventh day Gertrude's imprisonment that Euphrasia sat in one of the lower apartments of the house holding deep converse with a tall stately looking cavalier. Refreshments were on the table that stood between them, and the gentleman wore a riding cloak, as if only just arrived at the house, or now about to depart.

"This is a mere weakness," said her companion. "I pray you, why should a few days residence in this old house have touched your spirit with so deep a melancholy. Besides, was it not your own proposal to come hither? I thought your heart was made of sterner stuff."

"I pray you set that damsel free," said Euphrasia. "Set her free!" cried the cavalier with an accent of astonishment. "Good Euphrasia, thou art surely distraught. Behold thyself, Euphrasia, with how much exultation of revenge didst thou contemplate the captivity of that maid, and dost thou now ask me to set her free? Behold whose child is this damsel whom thou wouldst save."

"No, never," answered her companion. "But Euphrasia, didst thou not play false with Sir Philip? Assuredly on the night when I bore thee from Eltham thou didst liberate Lucy Feuton."

"Even so," replied Euphrasia. "I have no horrible ties to urge me on to vice or virtue at Sir Philip's will. 'Tis a poor weak youth, that might hold himself my debtor even that I released the maiden. His vice is vanity, and conscience pricks him when his vanity is full. He would have destroyed the girl for very vanity, and wept afterwards that he had destroyed her. Truly I served the silly youth in depriving him of his prey. And some gratitude I owe him; he bore with the infirmities of my poor overburdened brain when you would not bear them."

"He renders you but slender thanks for the service," replied the cavalier; "but the day wears on, and I must away. Since the Earls have fled, I had fain hoped to bear the damsel hence; but while this rash Dacre blows anew the spark of discord, such attempt were unwise; and now must I back with all speed, to watch in secret the movements of our blunt Hunsdon, whose tough, unmanageable honesty may find too much that will jump with its own humor in the romance of that extraordinary female."

"It is a task which likes me not," she answered petulantly; "I care not to approach either that girl or the chamber of her dwelling; but be it even as you will. Can I choose? are not the evils of my fate beyond my own control? that which you will have I not always done?"

"Nay, Euphrasia, who knows, amid the chances of this life, if I may ever ask a favour of you more." The woman, in her abstraction, noticed not the indefinable expression which again crossed his countenance; but listlessly repeating, "As you will, as you will," she rose to follow him to the door; but he declined this proffered attention.

With these words he quitted the room. A few minutes afterwards the sound of horse's hoofs was heard without, and Euphrasia, looking up, beheld her late companion pass the window, followed by Ralph Adams. Her eyes again grew dim with tears as she watched through that narrow casement the figure of the cavalier, as it appeared and disappeared among the windings of the glen. Tears were common to Euphrasia; for long, long years scarce a day had passed on which she had not shed them; but not such tears as those which she now wept. Tears of terror, of disappointed passion, of fierce remorse, had been hers; but there was something soothing in those she now wept; they seemed to give back to the guilty and miserable woman a portion of the innocence of her youth, and her heart softened to the holiness of hope—to the veriest lowliness of repentance. It seemed even as if these words of loathing and contempt which had in her youth stung her heart to such a bitterness of hatred towards the being who had uttered them—it seemed as if such words would calm her wounded spirit now. Once even, as Euphrasia wept, a thought of prayer crossed her mind. She had not prayed for twenty years before.

Meanwhile, alone and in captivity, Gertrude Harding was borne up by the sweet self-reliance of a righteous spirit; she could not believe that heaven would abandon to be the victim of vice one who had ever endeavored to tread in the path of charity and kindness. Since the morning after her arrival at this lonely dwelling she had not seen Euphrasia. On her entering the room on that morning the girl, urged by a natural curiosity, had enquired who was the original of the portrait, which hung over the mantle-piece. A dark color rose even into the woman's brow at this inquiry, and seizing Gertrude violently by the wrists, she gazed eagerly from her features to the picture, as though she endeavored to trace a resemblance between them. Then bursting into a wild laugh, she released her hold, and exclaimed: "No, no, thou art not like; there is too much softness, too much mercy in thy face. Thou wouldst not trample on the wretched girl? I do think thou wouldst not."

main unmolested. Many other anxious thoughts had Gertrude too, her beloved father, her cousin, what was their fate? And Lord Dacre—success she feared, from the nature of that summons which had arrived at Raby just before she was torn from her friend Blanche, had not attended the enterprise on which she knew so well the gallant spirit of Lord Dacre had risked its dearest hopes. A bitter sigh burst from the heart of Gertrude at these thoughts.

That cause had ever been the loadstone of her own heart, but perhaps she felt in the present instance less for her own disappointment than for that of Lord Dacre. And what would become of her now, for what horrible fate was she reserved should she never see Lord Dacre more? That was a question which recurred with an incessant and painful repetition to Gertrude's mind.

The strange demeanor, too, of Euphrasia, furnished her with much matter for meditation, and, as her eyes rested on the picture which so strangely resembled her own father, and she recollected the words of Euphrasia, while she compared her face with that represented in the portrait, she became convinced that John Harding had at some period of his life crossed the path of that extraordinary female.—There was nothing in the nature of Euphrasia's expressions to repudiate this idea, for though he had over been tenderness itself to her, Gertrude knew that in the cause of virtue her father could be severe.

The miserable remains, too, that were concealed in the closet, often did she shudder as she remembered them; the dagger hid there with the skeleton spoke manifestly of murder. Such a train of horrible associations did the near vicinity of such an object awaken that all the innocence of Gertrude's heart, combined with her unusual power of mind, was required to enable her to support her situation, or perhaps even, when the dim twilight closed in, or through the silent watches of the night, to preserve her reason.

After Ralph had withdrawn on this day that she had completed a week's imprisonment, Gertrude seated herself at the little casement of her apartment, her single and melancholy amusement to mark the mists creeping along the lonely glen, or watch the eddying clouds as they scudded over the surface of the wintry sky.

Seated at the casement, she drew forth the ruby ring of Lord Dacre, for since her flight from London she had worn it not on her finger, but as an amulet, next her heart. Long and earnestly did she regard this ring, her only and most precious treasure, and when she returned it to its wonted hiding place it was wetted with tears.

She now turned her eyes towards the glen, a soft summer kind of sunlight on this day threw a yellow tint over its turf knolls, and danced upon the dark boughs of some fir trees which grew luxuriantly near the house, while it threw into bold relief all the fantastic masses of rock which overhung the river, whose course down the glen Gertrude could distinguish from her casement. Now the glow of the sunbeams touched the sharp, bare rocks with a red or saffron coloring, or darting among the woods which fringed their ledges, contrasted with the black and leafless branches of the trees, the deep shining verdure of the arbutus, and its delicate branches of pink flowers.

So fine was the day that it tempted Gertrude to open her little casement. Though it was now the beginning of January the softness of spring was in the gentle breeze that came whispering down the glen, and on the sky the clouds had assumed the azure tint which they wear in that loveliest of seasons, occasionally flecked with a feathery-looking streak of white.

Heaven for her present escape. Meantime the sunbeams began to stretch in longer lines athwart the glen; then they gradually grew paler, till the sober grey tints of evening settled down upon the landscape and threw a darker horror on the brown rocks and overhanging woods.

Gertrude had closed the casement, and had sat for some time watching the flame leap and play about a billet of wood which she had just thrown upon her fire, when suddenly she was startled by a loud and heartrending shriek, which seemed as though it were uttered in one of the lower apartments. A sound so horrible—so expressive of an extremity of agony—she had never before heard, and she started from her seat and stood panting in expectation that it would be repeated. It sunk, however, in a long, low wail, which was succeeded by several heavy groans, and these gradually died into silence.

Gertrude glanced fearfully about her chamber; the evening had set in, and in spite of the unusual brightness of the day, it was suddenly and unusually dark, the sky having that kind of blackness by which at another season of the year she would have foretold a coming thunder-storm. That dismal shriek had been uttered by a female voice, and though she could not recognize the tones, Gertrude did not doubt that the sufferer was Euphrasia. Believing that the men in his employ, or even Lord Leicester himself, was capable of almost any atrocity, Gertrude would have resolved that the unhappy female was suffering some extremity of ill-usage at their hands, but a total silence reigned in the house; she could not hear either voice or step, and had indeed reason to believe, now that the Earl and Ralph had departed, that Euphrasia and herself were the only inhabitants of the house. If as had been the conduct of this woman towards herself, Gertrude would not have hesitated a moment to tender her any assistance which might alleviate such as was betokened by that horrible shriek; but she was a prisoner in her chamber, the door of which being locked and bolted on the outside; hence she was compelled to remain there listening in nervous agitation for the repetition of that frightful sound.

Now, too, as ever in the still evening hour, the thought of her dread companion stole over her mind, and shook even her firm nerves. She rose hastily, and kindled a lamp which was always left upon her table, and then resumed her seat by the fire, every other thought absorbed for the time in the recollection of that agonizing shriek. It might have been half an hour from the time when the scream had rung through the house that she was again startled by the sound of a heavy, leaden kind of foot, apparently in the act of ascending the stairs. There was something strange and horrible in that lingering footfall, still recurring after a pause of from two to three minutes. At length the stairs seemed passed, and Gertrude heard that heavy, painful step advance along the passage which led to her chamber. No groan or shriek of anguish was heard—nothing but the dull foot, which she shuddered as she listened to. She was now wrought into a state of high excitement, and as the step approached her chamber she flew to the door, exclaiming—

"For Heaven's sake, whoever you are, if it be in my power to assist you, hasten to withdraw the fastening of this dreadful door!" Hereupon a dismal sound, something between a sob and a groan, passed through the gallery, and there seemed an endeavor of the staggering feet to approach more quickly. They reached her door, and its bolt was forced back in the staple; then there was a heavy sound as of some person falling across the threshold.

"Oh, Heaven!" exclaimed Gertrude, "what is to be done?" for she now felt certain that some unhappy and suffering being was in want of such assistance as might be in her power to afford. "Poor unfortunate!" she continued, "it is not possible for you to unlock the door."

A renewed groan was her only reply, and the humane Gertrude snatching a knife from the table, endeavored to force back the lock. This effort on her part, however, seemed to revive the courage of the sufferer without; an apparently uncertain and trembling hand passed over the door, till it rested on the key, which was with some difficulty turned in the lock. The door opened inwardly with a latch, which Gertrude speedily raised, but on her opening the door an object presented itself from which, at the moment, she recoiled in horror. Euphrasia, looking more like an animated corpse than a human being, sat crouched upon the threshold.—Her long, black hair had escaped from its covering, and hung in loose masses over her features, save that about her mouth and fixed eyes there was the purple look of convulsion. Her clenched hands, which Gertrude grasped, were icy cold, and such a coldness too was on her brow, on which were fast gathering the dews of death. Gertrude found that she was incapable either to walk or rise, and with much difficulty she dragged her into the room. A universal shiver now seized Euphrasia's frame, and her teeth chattered as in an ague fit; to lift her head on the bed was an effort beyond the slight measure of Gertrude's strength, but she stretched her within the genial low which spread round the fireplace, and supported her head upon pillows and cushions. She now chafed her hands and temples, and warming a portion of some wine which had been left in her chamber, she succeeded in forcing a small quantity down Euphrasia's throat. Partly revived by these attentions, the latter betrayed some symptoms of returning consciousness, her features became less convulsed, and Gertrude fancied that she could discover a slight warmth diffusing itself over the chill hands, which she still held between her own. At length the eyes of Euphrasia lost that glassy stare which Gertrude had been terrified to look upon, and she fixed them upon the damsel with an expression which had in it both melancholy and recollection. The violence of her agony seemed past, but she was now powerless as the new born babe. She put her hand towards a gold chain which hung about her neck, but that hand refused its office, and fell as if paralysed, by her side. Gertrude perceiving this, unlocked her bodice, in the folds of which the extremity of the chain was concealed; she then discovered that a miniature was attached to that chain, and, as the light of the fire flashed over it she recognized the features of Lord Leicester. A glance told Gertrude that the portrait had been taken many years before; the pride of youth, no less than of beauty, was in that striking resem-

blance, and as the astonished girl intently regarded it she fancied that the curl of the lip betrayed an audacity, a lack of that williness in sin of which she believed the Earl to be now a perfect master. There was an expression of sincere compassion in the countenance of Gertrude as the miniature of Leicester fell from her hand, and she looked upon the face of the dying woman, whom she believed to be his victim.

"You pity me!" said Euphrasia, and as she spoke the maiden was obliged to bend low, in order to catch her weak and trembling accents.

"Alas, unhappy one!" answered Gertrude; "tell me only how I may relieve you." "Alas, maiden, this miserable world is fast fleeting from my sight, and dim and threatening does the future frown on me. Oh, was it not cruel!—His hand administered the cup, his hand has hurried on my frightful doom. There was poison, maiden, in the draught he gave."

"Who gave?" gasped Gertrude. "That Leicester gave," replied the miserable Euphrasia, rallying with the very strength of death, and grasping the hands of the maiden with a frightful energy, while rage, remorse, and terror agitated her countenance.

"Hark! hark! damsel, to my hideous tale, and then you will leave me to my fate, you will shrink from me as from the poisonous asp." "Alas, unhappy woman," said Gertrude, "what tale hast thou to tell, or where is the heart that would not pity thy condition?"

"Within thy father's breast," replied Euphrasia, in a hollow tone. "Oh, all my worst of misery and guilt, do I not owe to that merciless heart, so stern, so insulting in its virtue?" "Speak!" said Gertrude, with a frenzy almost equaling that of the miserable sufferer before her.

"Speak, woman, what hast thou to do with my dear father?" Euphrasia had fallen back upon the cushions exhausted by her late violence, her eyes closed, and her breath was so faintly heaved that Gertrude thought she was even then dying—dying with the secret of her connection with John Harding trembling undisclosed on her lip. Oh, with what an intensity of agony did Gertrude gaze upon her livid features, yet preserving all their chiselled beauty amid the dark shadows of the most horrible of deaths. Once more her eyes unclosed. "Oh!" she faintly murmured. "In this dreadful hour must I be the herald of my sins—must I hear yet another voice? Commend me to despair. Thou hast a valorous heart, Gertrude Harding, says he whose cruelty is that of a coward; who drugs the cup, and deals with daggers in the dark. He told me so, but I will prove it now. Shrink not then from the sister of your father, though he cursed and spurned her twenty years ago. Oh, he might have saved, but he chose rather to urge me on my doom."

"Thou wretched woman!" said Gertrude, "the paramour of Leicester, the sister of John Harding!" "Aye, even so," replied Euphrasia, something of malice flashing through the film, which was fast gathering over her once brilliant eyes. "Thine aunt, most virtuous and dainty damsel, I see thy father's spirit in thee now. Spurn me, then, dying, as he did when I was betrayed, or own that he had a cruel heart. I vowed even to leave the lover whom I adored—I asked him only for silence, that I might hide my shame; and he could refuse me that poor boon, he spurned me from his feet, and slew my father with the dreadful tale, and blazoned it in the ears of my youngest brother."

anon. But why does he stand there and from me? They told me he was buried in the glen. See there is no blood upon my hand."

An Euphrasia spoke thus she pointed towards Gertrude, who trembling turned her head, half-expecting to see the phantom of the wretched woman's conscience by her side. At that moment mingled with the wild winds, and the still beating heart, the seeming blow was repeated—the case-storm, the seeming blow was repeated—the case-storm, the seeming blow was repeated—the case-storm...

Gertrude had finished her awful task, and with her crucifix clasped to her bosom she yet breathed prayers for the dead. The storm still raged fearfully without—a frightful contrast to the spring-like beauty of the past day; and now as she glanced to the unbarred door of her chamber, a bitter thought presented itself—that for that storm, the way had now been open for her to escape, but it were certain death to venture at that dark and terrible hour out into the open glen.

"Well, sweet dame!—fair Mistress Gertrude," he began, "how comes it thou art out of thy cage, and where, I pray thee, is that proud dame, Euphrasia? She was like, my Lord told me, to be sick, to-night; but she is ill so soon?"

The prohibitionists came very near holding the balance of power in the recent election in Pennsylvania. Their vote on Lieutenant-Governor was 4,632, while the majority of the Democratic candidate over the Republican was 4,079.

GRAND LECTURE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO, ON THE

"Alleged Doctrine and True Faith of Catholic Church."

On Sunday evening, Nov. 29th, the Archbishop of Toronto delivered another lecture on the above subject. St. Michael's Cathedral was crammed to the doors, at least four thousand people being present. After compline, which was said by the Archbishop, the Rev. J. J. Shea acting as reader, His Grace ascended the pulpit, and delivered the lecture.

His Grace said:—Since my last lecture I have received a few notes containing objections to some things which I then stated. One is that from words used by Catholics in addressing the Saints, Divine Worship is implied. For instance, *Cultus Virginis—Cultus in Latin*, they (Protestants) say, means worship. All classical scholars know that *cultus* means reverence, respect, and sometimes worship, according to the dignity of the person addressed.

St. Paul also speaks of the same heretics who absolutely condemned the use of all kinds of meat, because they pretended that all flesh was from an evil principle; whereas the Catholic Church prohibits not the use of any kind of meats whatsoever, in proper times and seasons, though she does not judge all kinds of diet proper for days of fasting and penance. But it may be argued from Scripture still, that "nothing that entereth the mouth defileth the soul."

to the Ephesians, was not read possibly in Corinth for many years and likely that to the Romans did not reach the Greeks. St. John, did not write his Gospel until about sixty-three years after the resurrection of Christ, then we all know it was written to put down the heresy of Cerinthus and the Ebionites, who denied the existence of Christ before his birth from the Blessed Virgin Mary.

How, and by what authority, were the true writings segregated and distinguished from the uninspired Scriptures? Was it by any internal or external evidence? It was by both. It was the tradition of the Church that procured them principally. But the authority that could say with certainty that such an inspired book, and such is not, must not be subject to error—must in fine be infallible.

But now with regard to the calumny that the Catholic Church is opposed to the spread of the Gospel amongst the people, and to make the point very clear and palatable. One of the biographers of Luther, D'Abnige, the great Protestant historian, writes this little piece of romance called history:—"One day Luther was opening the books in the library, one after another, in order to read the names of the authors. One which he opened, in its turn drew his attention; he had not seen anything like it till that hour; he reads the title; it is a Bible, a rare book, unknown at that time!"

It was only at the Reformation that the Bible was circulated. We quote still the Protestant historian, who says that twenty different editions of the whole Latin Bible were printed in Germany alone before Luther was born. These editions had issued from Augsburg, Strasburgh, Cologne, Ulm, Mentz (two), Basle (four), Nuremberg (ten), and were dispersed through Germany, I repeat, before Luther was born; and I may remark that before that event there was a printing press at work in this very town of Erfurt, where, more than twenty years after, he is said to have made his discovery.

Secundorf, the great biographer of Luther, states that three distinct editions of the Bible, translated into German, were published at Wittenberg in 1470, 1483, and 1490; one of them thirteen years before the birth of Luther, another in the very year of his birth; and a third seven years thereafter. And all these in the immediate vicinity of Luther's birthplace; not to mention another edition which, the same author assures us, was published not far distant, at Augsburg, in 1518, just one year after Luther had turned reformer, and twelve years before he published the last portion of his own German version of the Bible!

Turn now to Italy. Here were published two versions anterior to that of Luther; one by Jacobus a Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, which was completed as early as 1290; the other by Nicholas Malenni, printed at Rome and Venice in 1471, and which passed through thirteen editions. Two other Italian translations were printed simultaneously with that of Luther in 1532, one of which, in twenty years, passed through ten editions; the other, printed at Venice in 1538, and successive years, passed through ten editions.

Turn now to the lower countries. Archbishop Usher, a Protestant historian, asserts that the Bible was translated into Flemish by Jacobus Merland before the year 1210, and passed through seven editions before 1530, at which time Luther appeared. The Antwerp edition was republished in the short space of seventeen years. In Antwerp alone ten editions of the New Testament, translated by Cornelius Kendrick, were published before 1524. In Poland and Sweden, a Slavonian version was printed at Cracow in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Bible was an unknown book; the prophets were not understood; it was thought that they could not be translated. I was twenty years old before I saw the Scriptures; I thought there was no other Gospel, no other Epistles, than those of the apostles. And this has been repeated from pulpit to pulpit, and to the little children attending Sunday School. It is too bad to disturb the quiet little story, it is so nice to run down the Catholic Church, without being conscious of lying; Now, I would ask, why were these versions multiplied, why so many translations, if the people were vetoed to read them? What publisher would be foolish enough to issue so many reprints of a book which no one ever read or dared to read? At no time did the Church forbid its reading; but always prohibited the circulation of erroneous editions.

MR. GLADSTONE, LORD CAMOYS, AND LORD ACTON.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—As Mr. Gladstone has stated that about one-sixth of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom hold doctrines which, if logically carried out, are "incentive to general disturbance, a premium upon European wars," it is of the gravest importance that in meeting so serious a charge no false impression be allowed to influence the public mind.

- 1. Excellent as are these noble peers, they are in no way representatives either of Catholic thought or of the Catholic laity. They take little or no part in the life of the Catholic body in this country, and would not have the shadow of a chance to be chosen as spokesmen of our laity.
2. Lord Acton, having made statements imputing atrocious charges to the Holy See, is bound in common justice to give equally publicly the authorities on which these rest.
3. If Lord Camoys seriously and obstinately refuses to accept the "doctrine of the personal infallibility of the Pope," then does he make shipwreck of the Faith, and ipso facto separate himself from communion with the Church and the See of St. Peter.
4. Before the Vatican Decree all Catholics were bound to hold that the gift of Infallibility belonged to the Church; that it was exercised by the teaching body of the Church united to the Pope either dispersed in daily teaching or assembled in General Council; and that this Infallibility was exercised over the whole field of "faith and morals."
5. After the Vatican Decree, Infallibility neither in its nature nor in its scope was added to; it was only decided that the ex-cathedra or official utterances of the Head of the Church were so directed by the Holy Ghost that they could not be at variance with the truth. This did but assert the unerring exercise of the Infallibility of the Church through its head.
6. It is, therefore, a misunderstanding on the part of Lord Camoys and Mr. Gladstone to imagine that the Vatican Decree in any way touched the former domain of Infallibility. If it were justifiable to emancipate Catholics, and extend to them the political privileges of other of Her Majesty's subjects previous to 1870, there is not the least reason now for raising a new cry against them.
7. The Church has always held—
(a) That all power, civil or ecclesiastical, emanates from God.
(b) That both, therefore, are to be honoured and obeyed.
(c) That the ecclesiastical power is superior to the civil, and defines the limit of one and the other.
(d) That where the civil power passes its proper province, then has the Church the right to raise her voice and condemn it.
8. As in fulfilling the precept "Honour thy father and thy mother" cases may arise wherein the child must obey God rather than its parent, so likewise may unfortunately happen that the State may abuse its power, and conscience, clearly perceiving this, legitimately refuse obedience. But as the exception in the first instance does not justify us in speaking of a divided allegiance, neither does it in the second.
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. J. CAPEL.
Catholic University College, Kensington, Nov. 15.

DR. DOLLINGER AND THE "OLD CATHOLICS."

The new sect to which Dr. Dollinger now belongs has assumed a new name (as is the wont of Schismatics), and call themselves "Old Catholics," whereby they profess to hold the truths and teaching of the Catholic Church from the commencement of Christianity, or the Faith of the early Church during the first ages of its existence.

"Feed my sheep"; or, in other words, all Churches... The more the Church was extended and developed...

Now, nothing can be plainer than the teaching contained in the above extracts, and the whole chapter from which they are taken, respecting the Divine appointment of St. Peter, not only as supreme ruler of the Church, but as its constituted centre for the maintenance of unity.

JOHANNES SCOTUS ERIGINA.

It has become so habitual with British writers to rob Ireland of its most distinguished men, not even excepting those still living, that we are not astonished at their claiming the remarkable man whose name heads this article, as a native of the "Sister Isle."

John Scotus Erigena was born in the beginning of the ninth century. His studies were chiefly classical and philosophical, and in these he excelled, considering the times he lived in.

John removed to France about the year 845. He was for some time after his arrival there connected with Prudentius, before the latter became bishop of Troyes. John was never in holy orders, and some authors say that he was not even a monk.

Owing to his skill in Greek, Charles commissioned him to translate into Latin the works attributed to St. Dionysius the Areopagite, to which a great deal of importance was attached in France at the time.

between the years 868 and 904. Pope Nicholas I. wrote to Charles the Bald to the effect that previous to its publication, the book of Dionysius the Areopagite, translated by John, of the Scots nation, (so the Irish were then always called on the continent), not having been first sent to him and approved of by his judgment, and the said John though a man of excellent learning, being suspected of not being orthodox, therefore the king was requested "to send both the book and its author to Rome, or to banish him from the University of Paris."

It is said that Charles, being unwilling to offend the Pope, advised John to return for a while to his own country, which he did in the year 864. In 883 he came into England with St. Grimbald, and two years afterward the university of Oxford was founded, its first president being St. Neoth, an abbot and able divine. St. Grimbald, an eminent professor of the Sacred Scriptures, and John (Erigena) his colleague, a man of great parts and a universal scholar, teaching geometry and astronomy before King Alfred.

Beside the works already mentioned, John drew up a translation of the Greek scholia of St. Maximus, on difficult passages of St. Gregory Nazianzen. According to Usher he also compiled the "Excerpta concerning the differences and agreements of the Greek and Latin verbs," which are found among the writings of Macrobius, seven Latin poems of his, mixed with Greek lines, are still extant. In the works of Erigena may be found the origin of the phrenological system which Gall asserted that he had discovered.

The time and place of Erigena's death are both involved in obscurity, some writers asserting that he died in France, and others that he returned to Ireland in his latter days and breathed his last in his native land.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Heresy was established by law in Ireland in the earlier half of the sixteenth century, but was disestablished in a similar manner by the Irish Church Act of 1869 after a barren failure of 333 years to convert any material fraction of the natives. Failing to make the children of St. Patrick rebels against Rome—the See of Peter and of Celestine, which sent the National Apostle to evangelize the warm-hearted Pagan people amongst whom he had spent twenty years of his earlier life—heresy has the recent efforts of Atheists to undermine the Faith which the Irish received more than fifteen centuries before from St. Patrick, and which they have never lost.

The following appears in the last number of Loyd's Weekly (London) News:—"IRELAND.—In the County of Mayo, on Monday night, a man named Hughes stabbed his wife and inflicted a frightful wound in her back. The assailant for the county will be one of the heaviest ever known. Already there are 10 bills for murderous assaults, four for wilful murder, one for manslaughter, two for endangering life, one for infanticide, and several for other serious offences."

The learned Chairman said that the very important criminal business that was to go before them consisted of one petty case in which it was alleged that a plank was stolen from some party. He hoped they would not have much of their valuable time taken up, or be kept long from their private business investigating it. He had been in three large divisions of the county, and he was glad to say that the number of cases was small, and the offences of a most insignificant character.

On the 11th ult., a large deputation of the inhabitants of Mallow waited on the Right Rev. Dr. MacCarthy at his residence in the town, and presented him with an address of congratulation on his elevation to the See of Cloyne. The address was accompanied by a substantial testimonial. The Bishop expressed in warmest language his sense of the compliment, and alluding to the union of the priests and people of Ireland of which the demonstration was an illustration, observed that never was this union more necessary than at the present day, when all the powers of this world seem engaged in hostility against our Church, and when to this unholy league has lately been added the name of a British Statesman to whom our country adores its religion have been indebted in the past for a large instalment of long-delayed justice; and who, from his previously high character and clear intellect, would seem to be the least likely to be drawn into such an impious crusade.

ment of long-delayed justice; and who, from his previously high character and clear intellect, would seem to be the least likely to be drawn into such an impious crusade.

ST. PATRICK'S GRAVE.—To the Editor of the Universe.—Sir, Your correspondent "Amicus Justitia," in last Saturday's issue of the Universe, in speaking of the correspondence of "Erin-go-Bragh" in reference to St. Patrick's grave being in a state "by no means creditable to Irishmen," forgot to tell your readers, or more probably, did not know anything of it, that many years ago the monument which was placed over the grave of our dear national apostle—which was in the form of a cross—was taken away in the quiet stillness of the night by the Orangemen to a place called the Marshes, smashed it in pieces, and, with all the savagery of the Iconoclasts of old, threw it into the plank drain. If the Catholics of the locality of the children of St. Patrick in every quarter of the world, joined with the liberal Protestants, resolved on raising another, what assurance could be given that it would not meet a similar fate to the former one, especially as Orangism was never more rampant than at present, as is shown from the fact of their being engaged in building an Orange hall in the very town of Downpatrick? I have not read or seen any of the correspondence in connection with this matter beyond what I have noticed in the Universe. However, I have reason to believe that not one has alluded to the sad fact of the demolition of the cross. I have often heard the Catholics of the neighborhood, and especially those of the town of Downpatrick, relate the story of the destruction of the cross over the grave of St. Patrick with the bitterest feelings, and that God had manifested, as they believed, His anger against those who destroyed it, by sudden death and other temporal reverses. Your giving this short statement of facts a corner in the Universe may remove strange impressions regarding the apparent neglect of the Catholics of the neighborhood towards the grave of their apostle.—Yours, &c., VERITAS.

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KERRY DIOCESAN DIANOR.—In accordance with a resolution adopted at a recent meeting held in Killarney, a meeting of Catholics was held on the 2nd instant at The Palace, Killarney. It was influentially attended, and on the motion of the O'Donoghue, M. P., the chair was taken by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry. His Lordship, in explaining the objects of the Union, dwelt with much force on the all-important question of education, the satisfactory settlement of which is one of the chief aims of the association. He also spoke of the absolute necessity of devising means to eradicate the degrading vice of intemperance, and of the duty which devolved on Catholics of endeavouring to obtain the complete independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. Mr. B. Toeling, Secretary to the Catholic Union, having read the rules for the guidance and regulation of branches, the following resolution was unanimously adopted—"That a diocesan branch of the Catholic Union of Ireland be formed and established in Kerry." The presidency of the branch having been accepted by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, a representative diocesan council was appointed, and the following candidates for membership elected:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Kenmare, the O'Donoghue, M. P.; Messrs. William Greagh, Hickey, D. L.; E. Morrough Bernard, J. P.; T. H. Downing, D. O'Callaghan, J. Curry, D. M'Donnell, J. W. Reidy, J. Sullivan, T. O'Connor, T. J. O'Connor, Wm. O'Connell, John Leary, Dr. Hickson, and Major, Mulcahy. On the motion of the O'Donoghue, M. P., seconded by Mr. Downing, the following resolution was adopted—"That we, the Kerry Diocesan Branch of the Catholic Union of Ireland, as the first act of our devotion and attachment to our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., tender to him the expression of our sincere sympathy in his deep affliction." In proposing the resolution, the O'Donoghue spoke in warm and eloquent language of the undying fidelity of the Irish people to the Sovereign Pontiff, and alluded to the monster meeting held some few weeks ago in Killarney as a proof, if proof were needed, that nowhere was more devotion and attachment to the head of the Church more true and immortal than in the hearts of the people of Kerry. The Rev. Joseph Beaumont, C. C., having been appointed secretary to the Branch, all communications from those anxious to join the Kerry Diocesan Branch of the Catholic Union should be addressed to him, at The Palace Killarney.

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The deaths registered in the Dublin Registration District, during the week ending 7th November, represent an annual mortality of 26 in every 1,000 of the population, by the Census of 1871. The births registered during the week amounted to 171, and the deaths to 166. The average numbers in the corresponding week of the previous ten years were—births, 149, and deaths 139. In the suburban district of Bathnines the annual ratio was 17 per 1,000; in Donnybrook it was 14; in Blackrock 29; and in Kingstown 17 deaths per 1,000 of the population by the Census in 1871.

A largely attended meeting of the Roscommon Home Rule Association was held in the county courthouse, on the 11th ult., at which the O'Connor Don and the Hon. Chas. French attended. Thos. A. F. Maphos, Esq., presided, and briefly addressed the meeting. The Conor Don and the Hon. Mr. French both addressed the meeting, and were received with applause. At the conclusion of the addresses, votes of confidence in the honorable gentlemen were warmly passed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The attention of the Ballineen Farmer's Club was directed yesterday to the prospect held out of a factory for the production of beet root sugar being established in the neighbourhood of Cork, if an adequate supply of beet could be obtained in the county, and a committee was appointed to report how the cultivation of the root could be introduced into Ballineen district. Colonel Bernard stated that beet was a first-rate paying crop, requiring little trouble or expense, and not occupying the ground for any considerable length of time.

"THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME."—The London Correspondent of the Freeman's Journal writes as follows:—"There is a story afloat among the members of the League that the lease under which the Old Parliament House, in College-green, Dublin, now the Bank of Ireland, was let, contains a clause to the effect, that if at any time the building would be again needed for a Parliament House, it should be possible to have the Bank available for the purpose, at a moment's notice."

O'CONNOR POWERS'S LECTURE.—Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., delivered a lecture, on the 2nd Nov., in the Round Room of the Rotundo, Dublin, on "Ireland—Her Past Struggles and Present Hopes." There was a crowded and enthusiastic audience, which nearly filled all parts of the building. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Martin, M.P., and a number of influential Home Rulers were on the platform. The lecture was highly interesting, and the proceedings terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

A SPLENDID DESSERT.—The Marquis Henry O'Neill, who has just died a lieutenant in the French army, claimed to be descended in a direct line from the famous Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, who waged a long war against Elizabeth. His genealogical tree shows many alliances with the MacMahons, and in the list of his family the number of monarchs, princes, and saints is something enormous. It includes a line of 180 kings, who reigned in Ireland for nearly 2,000 years.

The Standard has become alarmed at the support which the Catholic Clergy are giving the Home Rule movement, and believing that their principal cause for dissatisfaction is the admitted unsatisfactory state of the Irish schools at present, it expresses a hope that a speedy and well-matured settlement of the intermediate school question will be effected, such as would satisfy moderate men of all creeds and parties. The Standard trusts that the Irish Government is collecting materials which will enable it to propose such a settlement.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION.—Dr. Porter, assistant professor of surgery at Netley Military Hospital, and son of Dr. Porter of Dublin, has carried off the 300 guinea prize offered in the Empress of Germany's name, by the Berlin War Office, for the best essay on the treatment of the wounded. There were above one hundred competitors.

Mr. Charles Curling, C. E., has been appointed agent to the Earl of Devon's estates, in Limerick, in the room of his late father, Mr. Edward Curling, J. P., of Newcastle West.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Among the public correspondence arising out of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet is a letter from Lord Camoys, expressly repudiating the dogma of Papal Infallibility. Monsignor Capel, head of the Catholic University in London, replies to Lord Camoys that his rejection of the Vatican dogma separates him from communion with the Catholic Church.

A London correspondent alleges that an effort is about to be made to establish an "Old" Catholic congregation in London.

At a meeting of Home Rulers in Birkenhead on Monday night, it was resolved to make the question of Home Rule a test question in the election rendered necessary by the death of Mr. Laird.

It is stated that the present value of wheat is the lowest within the memory of any living farmer. Last week, at the local corn markets in Surrey, good samples of wheat were sold at the unprecedentedly low price of 1s. per sack.

THE NEW WOOLWICH INFANTRY.—This tremendous gun, which will be ready about next June, will be 24 feet long, the diameter will be 16 inches, and the projectile will weigh considerably over half a ton. In a recent address to the Royal Arsenal Volunteers, General Adye said that "the new baby" would have such an enormous appetite that it would have to be fed with 2½ barrels of powder at a mouthful, and it had been calculated almost to a certainty that its shot would pierce the side of a ship at a mile distance, through 20 inches of iron armour without thinking of the wood backings.

A Community of Anglican Sisters in the North of London have within the last few days been received into the Church. They are seven in number, one having remained a Protestant. These Sisters have done good work amongst the poor in their district, and perhaps they may be able still to remain together like the Community at Ash Grove, who to the number of some thirteen were received in the early part of 1868, and are now a flourishing Franciscan Community with nearly fifty members.—Tables.

On the evening of the 30th Oct., the members of the Durham branch of the Irish Home Rule League presented Mr. Thomas Charles Thompson, the late Liberal representative of the town, with an illuminated address, in acknowledgment of his vote on the Home Rule question while in Parliament. The address, while thanking him for the redemption of his promise, assured him that Home Rulers would never rest until they had secured an Irish Parliament. Mr. Thompson, in reply thanked the Home Rulers, and assured them of his renewed support of the question should he ever return to Parliament. Other speakers followed on Home Rule.

EXCOMMUNICATIO IN MASSO.—W. F. C. S. Frazer, of Offham, writes to a contemporary thus:—"As one who, perhaps, has attended on the scaffold, at least as many poor sufferers as any, will you allow me to make a statement—now that it can no longer affect poor Coppen's interests—which I have been desirous of sending to you, ever since I read the postscript (so to speak) appended to the jury's verdict, 'recommended to mercy.' Of course I do not know how it has affected Coppen, but I do know how in many cases this 'merciful' saving clause has been for the dying murderer, as he went to sleep and as he woke in the morning, the thick cloud between him and his God. Let us, either admit that 'whosoever sheds the man's blood, his blood shall be shed'—or let us cease to be Dr. Bull (forgetting the strong word) by recommending to the jury, perhaps, the weakness of the judicial system of the home secretaries, will spare your life at the eleventh hour." Ah, say your readers, an extreme man in name and deed. No! If "recommendation to mercy" there must be (as I, for one, say there ought in certain cases, to be) let such be given by the jury in private, either by writing, or viva voce to the judge, and let not prisoner or prisoner's friends know of such. Sir, it has been my comfort to hear from many dying murderers the last whispered, "God bless you for what you have done for my soul!" to feel the last pulse of thankfulness from the hand which would beat no more; but I can never read a "recommendation to mercy" without saying, "You know not what you do." Let the law come in, and say if such recommendations are to be, they must be made not merely to show the public how merciful the jury is, but that in its mercy it thinks of the poor culprit's soul as well as his body and seeks not only to stand well with the outside world, but has the pluck and unselfishness to appear stern, not letting its right hand know what its left doeth, even though in secret exercising its undoubted prerogative of recommending mercy.

Supposed Discovery of the Body of King Stephen.—We read lately in the Daily Telegraph as follows:—"According to our contemporary the British Architect, antiquarian discovery of great importance has been made at Dover. In carrying out some excavations under the pavement of the Old Tower of St. Mary's church something like a large sea chest was found about a foot beneath the surface, enclosed in which was a leaden coffin very carefully packed, with a small amount of earth to keep it in its place. Nothing being sacred to an archaeologist, the coffin was, of course, opened, and curiosity was rewarded by the disclosure of a "most perfect military figure" with a very handsome face, thoroughly preserved, and the accompaniments of a moustache and military beard. The stature, however, was small. The body was swathed in masses of white linen, within each fold of which was the most exquisitely perfumed matter in the shape of embalming that anyone could imagine. When a pinch of this fragrant stuff was set on fire in a trowel the aroma filled the church as much as twenty pastilles would an ordinary ball-room. Who was the illustrious stranger thus brought back to the light of day, like the mummy apostrophized by Horace Smith? Mr. Pullen of the British Museum, it appears, was at once sent for, and he after looking, taking careful notes, and deliberately pondering the matter over, gave it as his opinion that the corpse was either that of King Stephen, or of a favorite of Mary, Queen of Scots, known to have died somewhere under the shadow of Shakespeare's Cliff. The latter supposition however, seems to have been at once scouted, since no ordinary person could have been buried in so sumptuous a manner. The evidence that the defunct was Stephen of Blois is at least plausibly good. Miss Strickland declares that he died at Dover. The British Museum says that he died at Boulogne, that his heart was carried at the request of his queen to Faversham Abbey and that his body disappeared. In either case it is probable enough that the dead monarch found a temporary resting place at Dover, prior to a contemplated removal to Westminster, Canterbury or Winchester, and the hurried nature of the arrangement would explain the sepulture so near the surface, and the clumsy chest which had been used for the purpose of over-sea transport. But it would be desirable to have some further information, since, on certain points, as for instance the smallness of the stature, the evidence does not harmonize with what history tells us. It is also surprising that not a solitary triquet, relic or other help to identification, has been found besides a corpse laid out with so much care, if, as is assumed, the intention was to bury it with royal honours at a later period. Additional explanations, however, will no doubt be forthcoming. Meanwhile it may be admitted that the particular locality is exactly that in which such discoveries may be most confidently looked for.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.—The Saturday Review says that *si vis pacem para bellum* is an excellent maxim when it is addressed to any one particular State.—But if all States provide for peace by preparing for war, they may easily defeat their wish purpose.—And yet the very ingenuity of modern armaments has some advantages. The armies of Europe are most valuable instruments in aiding the process of binding nations together. These big armies are, too, from their composition a guarantee for peace.—The whole nation becomes deeply interested in the policy of its rulers. Middle-aged men who hate marching about, and have no anxiety to kill or to be killed, are not nearly so like to view with satisfaction schemes of military aggrandizement as a young ferocious army longing for adventure and distinction. We may be sure that no Germans received with greater pleasure the assurances of the Emperor that he was on the best of terms with Austria and Russia, and was indifferent to insults of French journalists, than the venerable persons who will be affected by the proposed terms for embodying the Landsturm. We hear so often of the feverish state of the Continent and of the many causes that might give rise to war, that it is as well to look sometimes on the other side of the picture and notice the many influences which tend to preserve peace. It is not so much because they are oppressed by internal embarrassments, or because they groan under military burdens, that the nations of the Continent and their Governments may be supposed to be averse to war, as because they are all actively engaged in trying to accomplish aims with which war would interfere.

UNITED STATES.

LARGE EMIGRATION TO EUROPE.—The N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 23, says:—"The feature of ocean travel last week was the large number of steerage passengers who left this city for Europe. The immigration was large for the time of year, but the emigration exceeded it by several hundreds. This is accounted for by the fact that the demand for laborers in this country is at present small, and growing less day by day, it being estimated that 70,000 persons in this city are out of employment. On the other hand there is an extraordinary demand for help in England and Ireland. Letters are being constantly received by persons in this country from their relatives and friends on the other side of the water, and the result has been a large exodus of steerage passengers. During the week which ended on Saturday, there arrived at Castle Garden 2,216 immigrants, of whom 360 were Mennonites on their way from Russia to Dakota. The City of London, of the Italian line, which sailed from this port on Saturday, carried 26 cabin and 300 steerage passengers. The Ethiopia, of the Anchor line, sailed with 20 cabin and 335 steerage passengers. The Hohenzollern, of the North German Lloyd's, carried 28 cabin and 106 steerage passengers; and the Baltic, of the White Star line, had on board 91 cabin and 325 steerage passengers."

The destitution in Nebraska from the ravages of the grasshoppers extends, it is said, to twenty thousand people; and Kansas has nearly forty thousand short of their supplies by clouds of grasshoppers. Kansas, however, has still comparatively an abundance of corn, wheat, and bacon, while Nebraska, with her much smaller population, is short and calls for help for her thousands of industrious people from the verge of starvation. The neighboring States should be drawn upon by the State authorities for its immediate necessities, and the States itself should meet the emergency, and without further delay. A court martial has been ordered by Gen. Terry for the trial of Lieutenant Hodgson, who was captured by General Sherman and taken to St. Louis. A court martial has also been ordered for the trial of a man named O'Reilly, of General Emory's staff, who was captured by the same general.

The True Witness

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER—1874.

Friday, 11—Fast. St. Damasus, P. C. Saturday, 12—Of the Octave. Sunday, 13—Third in Advent. Monday, 14—St. Lucy, V. M. Tuesday, 15—Octave of the Immaculate Conception. Wednesday, 16—Ember Day. St. Eusebius, M. Thursday, 17—Of the Feria.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Notwithstanding all his vapouring and his boasts of the great thing he was just-a-going to do, Ferraro's exploits for the past week limit themselves to the shooting of an unarmed Carlist officer, General Lozano, whom the brave republicans had taken prisoner, and whom they of course proceeded to shoot on the pretence that he had been guilty of robbery and assassination. A mutiny amongst the republican troops at Madrid is reported.

The Address of Marshal MacMahon to the Assembly seems to have been well received by all parties. That peace can long be maintained amongst these is scarcely credible, and the rumor that the Assembly will soon be dissolved obtains very general credence. From the fact that the use of horse flesh and that of mules is increasing in Paris, we are forced to the conclusion that the physical condition of the poorer classes is not improving.

A notable instance of the iniquity of the Liberal system of compulsory education has just come to light in England. A poor woman, a widow, Louisa Maylon by name, the only support of four children, left the three youngest in charge of a boy of nine years of age during her absence. The school authorities heard of this, and down they came upon the sinning widow, or dering her to send the boy to their school; and on her refusal, taking her before the magistrate, and demanding that she be severely dealt with for contravention of the State School Law, and as a solemn warning to others. The magistrates were men, however, with human hearts in their bosoms, even if their heads were crammed with Statute Law and liberal ideas; they therefore refused to enforce the law, and the school authorities were discomfited. This shows up the absurdity as well as the iniquity of the compulsory clause. For the well-to-do such a clause is not needed, whilst in the case of the needy it is impracticable. Even the judges charged with administering the law, set it aside instead of enforcing it. The sooner it is effaced from the Statute Book the better. From latest despatches from British India it would seem that it is very doubtful whether the man lately arrested as the Nana Sahib, the prime agent in, if not the instigator of the massacre of Cawnpore, be the real Nana after all. The evidence however, is contradictory, but as contradictory the prisoner should have the benefit of the doubt.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Quebec Legislature was opened on Thursday, 3rd inst. We give below the speech from the Throne—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, Dec. 3.

This day, at 3 o'clock p.m., the Lieut.-Governor proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament buildings. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, to deliver the following speech:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to meet you again and to be able to profit of your knowledge and experience in the consideration of the important measures which will be submitted to you. Since the last session I have found it incumbent upon me to accept the resignation of the members of the Administration, and to entrust a new Minister with the direction of the affairs of this Province.

You will be called upon in the interest of the public to institute an enquiry in relation to the exchange of Government property situated near the city of Montreal.

A bill, severe in its enactments against bribery and corrupt practices at elections, will be submitted for your consideration.

The liberal policy adopted by you with regard to railroads has produced encouraging results. It is the intention of the Government to continue that policy in so far as the finances of the Province and the rules of prudence will permit. Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The public accounts will be submitted to you, and you will be called upon to grant the necessary supplies. You will learn with satisfaction that, in spite of the expenses needed for public works, the state of the finances will show a surplus to be added to that of last year. I deem it also right to congratulate you upon the success of the mission of the Honorable the Treasurer of the Province to

England. The result of that mission will be communicated to you at the proper time.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The return of a large number of our countrymen, and the desire evinced by a greater number to follow their example, will assuredly be for you a subject of rejoicing, and I have no doubt but that you will give your best attention to the measures submitted to you with the object of assisting such return of our countrymen, as also of favoring such wholesome emigration as may come up from Europe.

Relying upon your loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, and upon the patriotic feelings which animate you, I have every confidence that, with the assistance of Divine Providence, your labors will assure to our Province an increase of happiness and prosperity.

As must have been anticipated, one of the first things brought before the notice of the House was the Tanneries Land Swap Job. M. Ouimet, followed by Mr. Irvine and M. Chapleau, gave their several explanations on the subject, but told us nothing that we did not know before. The facts are very simple. On the plea, and we think the plea a good one, that the ground owned by the Quebec Government near the Tanneries was not adapted for the site of a hospital for contagious diseases, the late Ministry exchanged it for a piece of land farther off from town, and known as the Leduc property, which, in some respects, appeared to be well suited for the purpose of building thereon two hospitals—one Catholic, the other Protestant—for cases of contagious diseases. The exchange was hurriedly effected. No precautions were apparently taken to determine the relative values of the two properties; and it is certain that the Government made a very bad bargain for the Province, in giving away a lot of land more than twice the value of that which they received in exchange for it. Whether the parties to this transaction had any pecuniary interest therein? whether the Ministry who made the bargain were guilty of a simple piece of negligence, or of personal corruption? are questions upon which we cannot hazard an opinion till such time as the whole affair shall have been thoroughly sifted before a Committee of the House, which it is proposed to appoint for the purpose of enquiring into all the circumstances of this lamentable affair. We call it lamentable because of the doubts which it has thrown on the integrity of our public men. On the reasonableness of these doubts we for the present refrain from offering any opinion.

SACERDOTALISM.

This, we think, is a far more appropriate term, than is Ritualism, to apply to the extreme high church party in the Anglican church. It better defines the position in which they stand as towards their brother Protestants of the same denomination; and whilst it indicates the objects upon which one party has set its heart, it explains and logically accounts for the bitter hostility entertained towards Ritualism by the low church party.

This too seems to be the opinion of no less an authority than Lord Coleridge, who on the occasion of a religious meeting recently held at Exeter, made a very remarkable speech upon the subject, when treating of the recently enacted Bill ostensibly for regulating public worship in the Established Church; really with the view of enabling the bishops to put down ritualism by process of law. Now Lord Coleridge in the speech we allude to, for the term Ritualism substituted that of Sacerdotalism showing that, in his opinion—and in his professional capacity he has had to study the question as closely as any man in England—sacerdotalism is the more appropriate term for the thing which by the Public Worship Act, it is proposed to suppress.

For if ritualism implied nothing but a more elaborate set of ceremonies, changes of posture, and gorgeous vestments, than for many generations have been in common use in England, the frequenters of the Anglican churches would scarce be so savage against it. But it involves far more than this; it involves the entire sacerdotal principle; now it was against this, above all things, that the Reformation protested. But it may be asked what is sacerdotalism?

By sacerdotalism is meant the theory which implies the continued existence on earth, since the day of Pentecost, of a body of men endowed with peculiar power, or spiritual authority, which, by the laying on of episcopal hands has been transmitted from the Apostles down to the Bishops and Priests of our own day; and to which body, and to none other, is given the power of administering certain sacraments, which again are the divinely appointed means of grace whereby we are made members of Christ's mystic body, are enabled to live the Christian life, and to wage successful war with our spiritual enemies. It is against this theory of the Church that Protestantism, whether Broad, Evangelical or Liberal does above all things protest. This in its eyes is the monster evil of Romanism.

Now, and here is the important point, Lord Coleridge in his Exeter speech, admitted, though he regretted that truth compelled him so to do, that the sacerdotal principle, though not to be reconciled with some passages in the Anglican standards of faith, was undoubtedly and most clearly laid down in other passages—in the Ordination service for instance, in the Office for the Visitation of the Sick, and in other parts of the Book of Common Prayer. This it is that makes Ritualism of so long a life, and baffles all the wrath of its enemies, numerous and powerful though these be. The Book of Common Prayer does most certainly contain the full sacerdotal principle; does assert the continual existence in the Church of an order of men to whom, and to whom alone, is committed the tremendous power of releasing and binding, of administering the sacraments, of ministering in holy things. To purge the Prayer Book of these offensive passages would be no easy matter, indeed the attempt to do so would in its present weak condition lead to the dissolution of the Establishment. They must therefore be allowed to stand; and whilst some—the low churchmen and others—attempt to explain them away, and to show that two and two do not necessarily make four—the high churchmen always appeal to them, and in spite of all that their

Opponents can do manage to maintain their legal footing in the government church.

Lord Coleridge has, we think, been happy in thus defining the battle field, and in giving us the word Sacerdotalism as a substitute for the unmeaning term Ritualism. The latter may mean anything or nothing; for the lowest low churchman, in whose eyes the communion table has naught more sacred about it, than has an ordinary deal board, in that he changes place and posture whilst conducting his services; is a ritualist, differing in degree only from his more advanced brother. But the difference betwixt the sacerdotal and non-sacerdotal principle is a difference of kind, not of degree only; and the lines which separate the one from the other are sharply defined.

And so it is that, intuitively, the low churchmen are quite right in their opposition to Ritualism; for in opposing it, it is sacerdotalism that they oppose; whilst again the sacerdotal principle is incompatible with Protestantism, and logically carried out must lead those who adhere to it to Rome. Flowers on the communion table, vestments, genuflections are of themselves nothing; it is only in that they imply that the table is an altar, and that he who officiates at that table, who wears these vestments and adopts those postures is a sacrificing priest, sacerdos; one of a distinct order of men, endowed with spiritual faculties to which no laymen, to which no one not episcopally ordained can lay claim, that these things are important; and it is the intuitive apprehension or this more than their natural dislike of the histrionic, or the artistic that provokes the wrath of all true Protestants.

THE SISTINE BIBLE.

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe criticises the lecture on the Bible lately delivered by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. The critic makes merry over the fact that, in the first edition of the Sistine Bible, 1590, in the printing and publishing of which the Pope, Sixtus V., took a deep interest, exercising himself a supervision over the press, an immense number of errata were present. Well, what of this? The Infallibility of the Pope does not extend to proof-reading, or typography; and it is very possible that in the office of the London Times, or other large printing offices, are to be found more accomplished proof-readers than are to be found in the Vatican. We may, therefore, frankly admit, that, in the Sistine edition of the Bible, in spite of the utmost vigilance on the part of the Pope, many errata did occur. These the Pope immediately they were detected, endeavored to correct, for the first edition was immediately called in for correction; and though Sixtus V. did not live to see his work completed, it was carried on by his successors, Urban VII., Gregory XIV., Innocent IX., and Clement VIII., under whose Pontificate, 1593, the work was brought to a close.

Italian printers were, however, not so bad as were English printers; for in D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, which our critic quotes in testimony of the numerous errata in the first edition of the Sistine Bible—which, however, thanks to the vigilance of the Pope and his successors, were immediately acknowledged and corrected—we read of the "extraordinary state of our English Bibles which were for some time suffered to be so corrupted, that no books ever yet swarmed with such innumerable errata."

And these were not mere printer's errors, or the result of careless proof-reading, but were made deliberately, with a set purpose, and were "suffered to stand so corrupted." For the same author, whom the critic in the Globe quotes as a good witness against the Sistine Bible, and who, as a Protestant, must be esteemed an equal good witness against Protestant Bibles—himself tells us in the next paragraph—

"These errata unquestionably were in great part voluntary commissions, passages interpolated, and meanings forged for certain purposes; sometimes to sanction the new creed of a half-hatched sect, and sometimes with an intention to destroy all Scriptural authority by a confusion or an omission of texts—the whole was left open to the option or malignity of the editors, who probably, like certain ingenious wine-merchants, contrived to accommodate 'the waters of life' to their customers' peculiar taste."—Curiosities of Literature, p. 378, Am. Edition of 1856.

Catholics may, therefore, frankly admit the errata of the Sistine Bible, as it is evident, from the haste made to correct them, that these were involuntary; what, however, can Protestants—the admirers of the pure "Word of God"—say in extenuation of the voluntary errors in their Bibles, made with a dogmatic purpose, and long suffered to stand, until the Catholic outcry against them became too loud to be longer resisted?

HOW DISEASE IS PROPAGATED.

In the Montreal Witness, of the 24th ult., we find two paragraphs which, if true, reveal not only an amount of stupidity that is almost incredible in the nineteenth century, but which fully account for the unhealthiness of Montreal, and the propagation of small-pox in the rural districts.

The first paragraph is to the effect that the fifth lately taken out of the Craig street tunnel—fifth containing the germs of all possible disease—has, with the consent of the civic authorities, been deposited on St. Hubert street, between Sherbrooke and Ontario Streets. It will be a wonder indeed if some fearful sickness do not soon declare itself in that district, if this story be true; but it is so monstrous that we can hardly credit it, and hope that it may be authoritatively contradicted.

The second paragraph reveals an amount of disregard for the most obvious laws of health on the part of an individual, as gross as that which in the first is attributed to the civic authorities of Montreal. It is to this effect.

A young man named Hackey, from the county of Bathurst, N.B., had occasion lately to visit Quebec to look after the property of a brother who had lately died of small-pox in that city. Having arranged the affairs of the succession, Hackey returned to his usual place of residence, "wearing the clothes of his deceased brother." Of course he soon fell ill of the "small-pox," and died; then his wife and three children shared the same fate, and in all ten days seven fatal cases occurred.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. Gladstone's protest against "force" in things spiritual is the more remarkable from the fact of his belonging to that English Church which was founded by force under Henry, was sustained by force under Elizabeth, and was established as the religion of England solely and only by means of force. Mr. Gladstone's appeal to history can only bring discomfort upon himself. No one will pretend to say that the Bismarckian policy in Germany is in accord with the will of the German people. Nor will any but the most audacious, "bluffer" dare to assert, that the English reformation was in accord with the wishes of the English people. What Bismarck's "force" is to Germany, Henry's and Elizabeth's was to reformation England; i.e. the lust of monarchs made to override the institutions of the land and the will of the people. Before Mr. Gladstone wrote his protest against force, he should have left the bosom of the Anglican Church, for to force is that Church indebted for its inception, birth, and continued existence. The pen which wrote his protest against modern "force" could hardly have been dry from the ink which wrote his insulting protest against the force used during Mary's reign. "At no time since the bloody reign of Mary could such a scheme be possible." Such are the words of the protest. Now this allusion to Queen Mary's reign is grossly inconsistent. If Marian force was wrong, by what rule of ethics is Elizabethan force admissible? Right or wrong, the Marian force was used only in the suppression of a new order of things; the Elizabethan was used in the overturning of the old. The Marian "force" was protective, the Elizabethan revolutionary; the Marian was loyal to the constitution (as then existing) of England, and to the legitimate sovereign; the Elizabethan was disloyal to the constitution of England, though loyal to the illegitimate sovereign. Again; this force was carried on under Mary against Protestantism at the instigation of the very men, who, under Henry had been its instigators against Catholics.

Mr. Gladstone objects to the theory of development as an argument in defence of Infallibility. In other words he claims that development is change; and that change is fallibility. The vagaries of great minds are astonishing and serve to teach us, how small after all even "great minds" are. Several years ago Mr. Gladstone told the Social Science Association that the waggon wheel was invented by "observing the circular motion of certain birds and particularly of one kind of hawk, when in flight—a description of hawk which in the Greek tongue still bears the name from which our word circle is derived." After this nothing from Mr. Gladstone should astonish. If "development" is "change" the world will have to unlearn its philosophy. The law of England demises the father's property to the eldest son, be that son a man full grown, a boy in his teens, a child in the arms, or an infant yet to be born; recognizing in all these, one and the same person. Now if development from the infant about to be born, to the full grown man, be "change," how can the British law acknowledge him as one and the same person? Mr. Gladstone forgets his British law (and may we add) his common sense when he writes for a purpose. But not only has Mr. Gladstone British law against him; he is equally opposed by our best lexicographers. Turning in our Worcester to the word "development," we nowhere find any of Mr. Gladstone's "change" in the meanings given to it. In its mathematical meaning alone do we find any approach to it, and that is only apparent, not real, since in developing, an algebraic expression all algebraists know that we do not effect any change, but merely expand it. Worcester's meanings are:

- 1. The act of developing; an unfolding; an exhibition; a disclosure. 2. (As used in Physics) Change from the embry state to maturity; growth; increase. 3. (As used in Math.) The process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form.

Now here there is no approach to that change, which Mr. Gladstone ought to imply if he wishes to found thereon an argument against infallibility. The change, which can affect the infallibility of the church, is such a change as is implied by one thing being changed into another of quite different elements. Now development always presupposes, the presence (only in an expanded form) of the primitive elements; and never means a change of one thing to another. Mr. Gladstone is only juggling with words, and playing upon the ignorance or credulity of his readers. We feel that it is almost absurd to treat Mr. Gladstone's assertion seriously; had it come from any one commanding a less prominent position, it out to be treated with silence. Coming however from him, any assertion however ridiculous (such is the hero worship of the day) is dangerous. But even Mr. Gladstone himself appears to recognise the absurdity of his assertion; since in this, his ungenerous attack upon the character for loyalty of English Catholics, he abandons the weapon of infallibility early in the fight, substituting for it un-noticed and by a species of legerdemain the totally different weapon "conformity." Little does it matter he writes, to me, whether my superior claims, infallibility, so long as he is entitled to demand and exact conformity. This change of base, this shifting of ground, this "new departure" is indicative of conscious weakness to Mr. Gladstone's prudence but not to his honesty.

But we cannot thus allow Mr. Gladstone to escape from his false position. If having conceived an absurd idea of infallibility—one which the most elementary Catholic student could at once explode—he chooses to make an untenable assertion; if through an absurd idea he makes an absurd attack, we have a right to hold him up to ridicule, and it is a duty to enlighten his ignorance however humiliating to him the process, Mr. Gladstone is doubtless somewhat of a mathematician. As such he will know that in Geometry we have axioms, theorems and corollaries. He will further be aware that axioms are self evident truths; that theorems are truths to be demonstrated; and that corollaries are deductions from one or more truths already proved. Now in Catholic doctrine as in Geometry we have these 1st. axioms or first principles; these 2nd. theorems or truths to be demonstrated, and these 3rd. corollaries, or evident deductions from truths already proved. Thus we have the axioms God is infinitely good, wise, and powerful, or the axiom—Jesus Christ had power to send his apostles to teach. "We have the Theorem: Jesus Christ did send his apostles to teach." And we have the corollary: Granted Jesus Christ had the power to send his apostles; granted he did send his apostles to teach—then it follows that Jesus Christ's teaching church must be infallible." Thus the doctrines of the Catholic Church are like the great science of Geometry; they all depend upon and flow from a few axioms and first principles; and as the 47 Prop. I Book Euclid depends upon and exists as soon as the 41st is demonstrated, so the doctrine of infallibility sprang into existence the moment Jesus Christ spoke those words: "Go teach all Nations." Mr. Gladstone does not surely call this, "change." Geometric truth has not changed because the 47 Prop Euclid was enunciated after the 41st. Neither would the Church have changed even if Infallibility had not as our enemies affirm been enunciated before the 19th century. The truth, contained in a former proposition, exists the moment that former proposition is proved.

CITY ELECTIONS.—WESTERN DIVISION.—On Thursday, 3rd inst., the nomination of candidates for this division took place. Messrs. Mackenzie and White presenting themselves, the first as a Ministerialist, the second as an opponent of the present Ministry. There was not much speaking, and everything passed off in a very orderly manner. The polling takes place on Thursday, 10th inst., and the candidates on both sides are making strenuous exertions. The writ for the election of a member for Montreal Centre has not yet been issued. As we write M. P. Ryan, Esq., is the only candidate in the field.

Sunday, the 29th of last month, was a remarkable day in Hungerford, Co. of Hastings, for on that day His Lordship Mgr. Jamot, presided over the solemnities of the day, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 245 persons; in the evening, at 7 p.m., His Lordship delivered a lecture on the Catholic Church.

Hungerford Catholic church, which is a large stone building, under the charge of the Rev. Father Davis, was on both occasions filled to its utmost capacity with a devout congregation delighting in the presence of their indefatigable Bishop, and listening in wrapt attention to every word that fell from his lips.

As a practical commentary upon the Evangelical Alliances and their loud boasting of the "essential unity of Protestantism," we copy the following short but important telegram from the pages of our contemporaries of Wednesday of last week:—"The dissensions in the French Protestant church are on the increase."

LITERARY NOTICES.

TRACTS BY CANADIAN LAYMEN.—No. 4.—Mere Anglicans.—Such is the title of a short tract—one of a series apparently—which we have just received, and have read without being able to make out what its author is aiming at. He is evidently what is called a Ritualist, but how he reconciles it to his conscience to remain a member of an institution which is essentially Protestant, which glories in the name—though of late years some of its members seem to be ashamed of it—we cannot at all understand. For the rest we need only add that the writer seems to be in good faith, and that we have no right, and do not intend to call that good faith into question; only would we respectfully correct one error of fact into which he falls. He tells us that when the British Government sent out to Quebec a gentleman with the title of Bishop of that city, "the Roman Bishop of Quebec greeted him with the kiss of peace, as a brother in the Apostolic rank." Now even according to his own lights the writer of the Tract before us should know that there cannot be two Bishops of one See; that no Bishop can exercise jurisdiction in another Bishop's diocese; and that therefore it is morally impossible that the Roman Bishop of Quebec should have looked upon the gentleman sent out by the government of Great Britain "as a brother in the Apostolic rank, or indeed as anything but a Protestant layman. No doubt the real Bishop received him with that courtesy which one gentleman owes to another, but this was the full amount of the meaning of the kiss of peace.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—December, 1874.—D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Terms: \$4.50 per annum; single numbers, 45 cents.

We give the list of the contents of this excellent Catholic periodical whose fame is so well established that it is unnecessary to say more about it: 1. The Persecution of the Church in the German Empire; 2. The Veil Withdrawn; 3. Church Music; 4. Assunta Howard; 5. Swinburne and De Vere; 6. Requies Mea; 7. Ontologism and Psychologism; 8. Reminiscences of a Title Field; 9. The Ingenious Device; 10. The Rigi; 11. Church Song; 12. A Discussion with an Infidel; 13. The Ice Wigmans of Minnehaha; 14. A Russian Sister of Charity; 15. News Publications.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—October, 1874.—The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

It is seldom that we find a more interesting number of the British periodicals than the one before us. The first article Scharnhorst is a sketch of the great regenerator of the Prussian military system after the disastrous day of Jena. It is to Scharnhorst that Prussia owes those reforms, which faithfully carried out, have made her the first military Power in the world. The second article, The Book of Carlevarock, treats of the fortunes of the Maxwell family whose history is interwoven with that of Scotland. An article on English Fugitive Songs and Lyrics comes next in order, and is followed by another entitled The Census of France in 1872, bringing out some suggestive facts with respect to the population of that country. Convention, Parliament, and the Prayer Book—of which the argument is that not to the first named body, but to Parliament it belongs to determine the Creeds and Worship of the Anglican Church—is the title of the fourth article, which is succeeded by a short treatise on Comets and Meteors. The seventh article treats of the origin of the Grenadier Guards. The eighth is a review of Renan's Anti-Christ, and discusses the, amongst Protestants, much vexed questions as to the authorship of the Apocalypse, and the Fourth Gospel. A notice of a lately published work, Journal of Mr. Charles Creville, and a political article, The Session and the Ministry, conclude this most entertaining number.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—October, 1874.—The Leonard Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The current number of this great Protestant organ is rather dull, we think, and in other respects hardly up to the mark. We note the contents:—1. The Revolt of the Residium; 2. The Character of Achilles; 3. Principles of Political Economy; 4. The Origin of Language; 5. Charles and Mary Lamb; their Editors and Biographers; 6. Indian Public Works; 7. American Women; their Health and Education; 8. The Best Food for Man; 9. Contemporary Literature.

The seventh article on our list is of deep interest to all who inhabit North America; for if it be true, that in any degree the terrible falling off in population, so conspicuous in the New England States, be due to climatic influences, we in Lower Canada would be subject to the same lot. Such however is notoriously not the case; and the physical phenomena characteristic of New England are in fact due not to climatic, but to moral causes which affect the Protestant population only, and from which the Irish Catholics are exempt. This is proved by the fact that whilst the old Puritan stock is dying out, the Catholic element is daily increasing. Medical men, as well as clergymen, well know the reason for this, and have often sounded a note of warning, but in vain. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.—November, 1874.—The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. Rather a dull number, and less interesting than usual. The tale Alice's Lorraine is omitted, and the continuation of Valentin and His Brother, tediously spun out. The article on Prussian Military Manoeuvres is interesting as it also sheds the light of a new view. The following is a list of the

Contents: Modern Scientific Materialism; The Story of Valentine and His Brother; The Abode of Snow; part III; The Valley of the Shadow of Death; British Association, 1874; Prussian Military Manoeuvres: Ancient Classics: Latin Literature; 6. No Highlands this Year; 7. Lord Dalling's Life of Palmerston.

The contents of the Dublin Review will always repay a careful perusal, and these of the present number are, to Catholics of deep importance. The first on our list, that of Catholics, we would in particular commend to the notice of our readers. We subjoin a list of the contents:—1. The Sovereignty in Modern States: The Count of Chambord, and the Pope's Civil Primacy; 2. Saint Cecilia and Roman Society; 3. The Babington Conspiracy: Mary Stuart; 4. The Pilgrimage to Pontigny; 5. M. Aubrey De Vere's Alexander the Great; 6. The Infidelity of the Day: The New Scheme of Higher Catholic Education; 7. An Examination of Mr. Herbert Spencer's Psychology; 8. Church Music; 9. Note to the First Article in our Last Number; 10. Notices of Books.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER.—We can heartily commend this Catholic periodical to the notice of our friends, as a very interesting and instructive publication, well worthy of the support of the public. It has we are happy to see increased in size the price being only \$1.50 per annum, thus placing it within the reach of all. It is an excellent work for young people; and during the long winter evenings now at hand, no Catholic family should be without it.

IRISH HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League, was held on the 1st inst., in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Society, Corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, there was a large attendance.

Edward Murphy, Esq., President, occupied the Chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Coyle, read the minutes of the last meeting which were approved.

The President said since their last meeting full reports had come to hand of a series of important demonstrations in favor of the national movement which had been held in several places in Ireland.

In Wexford there was held an enthusiastic meeting, worthy of historic Wexford, at which the town and County members and others made eloquent speeches.

In Youghall, Sir Neil McKenna made an able address, he was followed by other able speakers, the meeting was largely attended.

In Limerick City, Mr. Butt, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and other Home Rulers, Clergy and Laity spoke. Mr. Butt gave a full account of his stewardship for the past year, and as usual, made a most eloquent and patriotic speech, demonstrating the fact that the Irish people are not in the enjoyment of the benefits of the Constitution, he dwelt with great emphasis on this subject, indeed, his arguments were absolutely irresistible. He advocated full and complete amnesty for the political prisoners, he dealt with the Land and Education questions in a sound and able manner, his treatment of all the subjects he touched upon was such as was expected from one possessing the confidence of the Irish people.

His speech was, it is said, a masterpiece of oratory. Mr. Butt complimented his Colleague Mr. O'Shaughnessy and said of him that he was one of the most active and devoted of the Home Rule members. Mr. O'Shaughnessy followed in an able and eloquent speech, his reception was only second to that of Mr. Butt.

The meeting in Limerick County was the largest yet held for Home Rule, it is estimated that at least 20,000 persons were assembled at it, the Irish papers describing it as resembling in grandeur and enthusiasm the old Repeal meetings of 1843 (Cheers). Mr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Synan, (the members) and others made eloquent speeches.

The demonstration in the Rotundo, Dublin, (the last of the series) was a great success, it was one of the largest gatherings ever seen in the old historic "Round Room" of that building, hundreds had to go away unable to gain admittance to it. The patriotic trades of Dublin sent delegates there, to whom were intrusted the task of keeping order. This meeting was attended by the Revd Clergy, by Bankers, Merchants, and the Tradesmen of Dublin; patriotic and eloquent speeches were made by Mr. Shaw, M.P., John Martin, M.P., O'Connor Power, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, T.C.D., A. M. Sullivan, M.P., and others, all were listened to with the greatest attention, their speeches evoking storms of applause.

At the conclusion his address the Chairman, Mr. Murphy, showed the members some old "Repeal Cards" belonging to himself and his Father, dated 1841 and intermediate years to 1846, and also his "32 Volunteer card" of 1841, these relics of the past (34 years ago) were handed round and examined with the greatest interest by those present—the exhibition of them was greeted with loud cheers.

Mr. J. J. Curran said they would believe him when he stated that he did not come with the intention of making a speech. There is one thing which gratified him very much, and it was this, that all Irishmen irrespective of the politics of this country, could come there on one platform, unanimous in their sentiment, the desire to obtain Home Rule for Ireland. [Loud applause]. The card which his friend, Mr. Murphy, showed, brought him to the old days in which the struggle was commenced. On the leaves of the shamrock there was something which deserved to be noted, as it showed unity. On the first leaf was the word "Catholic" on the second "Bisserter," and on the third "Protestant." In the centre the words *Quis Separabit*, "who shall separate them," were engraved (great applause); so that each and every person without religious distinction, were united in demanding repeal. (Hear, hear). One would have thought that in consequence of repeated afflictions Irish nationality would by this time have been crushed; but no, it burst forth to-day as blooming as ever, and Irish nationality would never die as long as such men as Mr. Butt were in the land to defend it. (Applause). We ask them to continue the fight so nobly begun, and by their unanimity and the good feeling that prevails amongst them there is no doubt but their influence would be felt and the movement would be successful. [Great applause.]

Mr. McNamara followed in a very able speech. He said some people have wanted Irishmen to attend to Canadian affairs and not mind Home Rule. He would tell them that they would be unworthy of the land from which they came if they acted in that manner. Who had a better right to advocate the claims of Irishmen to self-government than those who were enjoying it here? (Hear, hear). They are yet laboring under "coercion and gross gagging acts." The Irish people now hold out the hand of friendship to England. He sincerely hoped they would accept it, and that the oldest man present would live to see an Irish Parliament in College Green. (Cheers). Mr. McNamara then suggested that subscriptions should be received at the first meeting of the year. Mr. Murphy said the suggestion had his approval, and the meeting concluding, notice was given that at that effect. After the disposal of some routine business the meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday in January.

"BISMARCK" LECTURE BY DR. ROGERS.

On Friday night, 4th inst. Dr. Rogers, of England, who has attained considerable celebrity as a lecturer here, delivered his lecture on "Bismarck," to a very large audience in the Bink Music Hall, Ottawa, Mr. Bermingham, auctioneer, occupied the chair, and briefly introduced the speaker.

Mr. Rogers commenced by saying that on the occasion of his last lecture, he little thought of delivering another, but that being invited by several of the rev. clergy, by members of Parliament, and many distinguished citizens, both Catholic and Protestant, whose card of invitation had been published, he deemed an apology for appearing again unnecessary, and although profoundly conscious that his lectures were unworthy, the notice given them, he would nevertheless proceed cheerfully as though they were really worthy of being delivered in the capital of this great Dominion, and before so polished an audience as that by which he had been greeted. He would venture, however, to promise them that on Sunday evening next the lecture on "Ritualism," being on a subject more familiar to him, than the political issues of Europe, he would at least make it instructive, as well to Catholics, as to the many generous Protestants who had honored him in Ottawa. That even to-night he begged to avoid a mere abstract speculation on European politics, and to connect the subject with certain issues in Canada and the United States—to show the dangers to which we are exposed in this country, and to demonstrate from historic precedents, that as all States, from the Roman Empire down to the German Empire, have persecuted the Church and confiscated her property so in America also, the day of trial must come—that, indeed, judging from the signs of the times, the day might not be far distant; for, said the speaker, the analogies between Prussia and Germany on one hand, and Canada and the United States on the other, are singularly striking.—That Canada reminded him of *Septentrione*, which was the ancient name of Prussia, *Austria*, as that word implies meaning the South and Prussia the Northern colony—that in the United States there is a confederation of many separate States under the supreme control of a federal power. That the Potomac and the Main were singularly analogous for the Northern States of Germany, Saxony, the two Mecklenburgs, Alendburg, Saxe Weimer, Saxe Coburg, Gotha, Brunswick Anhalt, Waldeck, Schwarzburg, Sonderhausen, Schaumburg, Lippe, etc., in their relations to the Southern States, Wurttemberg, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt and Litchenstein were strikingly analogous to the North and South. That the Church bill of Prussia, and the Civil Rights bill of the United States demonstrated alike the power of the federal government, and that there was nothing left either in the Constitution of Prussia, or of the United States, strong enough to resist encroachment, whenever the Church should throw herself in the path of either Government. "Throw herself in the path of either Government" a politician might exclaim; "and pray why should the Catholic Church ever oppose the civil government—since all other churches submit." The Catholic Church, continued the speaker, teaches her children to respect and obey the laws of the land, so long as they do not infringe upon and break the commandments of God—of which infraction she is the only judge on earth! Other societies generally submit for the simple reason that they believe the State as competent to judge as themselves. That legislators having the same bible as as competent as other individuals to interpret its meaning; and that with this theory, nothing could be more preposterous than for an individual religionist or his church to set up in a christian country their judgment against the decrees of a body equally Christian, and equally competent to judge as themselves. True, they might differ with the legislature or Parliament, but so they did about many laws enacted, yet submitted quietly, as good citizens should—submitting their private judgment to the State! But the Catholic Church, on the other hand stood out with the doctrine that she should interpret the Bible for her children. In the dignity and yet awful humility of her Divine Lord, she believes in her heart of hearts (which is the sacred heart of Jesus), that this responsibility is placed upon her, and that the Holy Ghost enlightens her in proportion to this responsibility. This is our answer to the question; but since the subject is one of great delicacy, at this time, we must guard this answer against all misapprehension; and protest that in matters purely civil in their nature, not opposing God's law, the true Catholic is of all men the most obedient and patriotic of citizens. But when the State encroaches upon God's law, by presuming to appoint bishops and priests to their respective administrations, rejecting those appointed by the Church—when the State proclaims itself the teacher of our children, and compels them as is now done in several States, to be taught in pagan schools—in these and all like cases, the Church arrays herself for martyrdom, and throws herself in the path of the State, denouncing her iniquity, and bearing only the Cross, defies the powers of earth and hell. For this bishops and priests are now imprisoned by Bismarck. For this earnest Protestants, taking, in a very few isolated instances, the illegal position against the State, to which we have just referred, are also imprisoned in Germany. For this the Jesuits have been scourged and whipped through the world for three hundred years; and for this are now, with toll-worm feet and limbs, bending their steps from Prussia and Austria, Italy, Brazil and Mexico, to China, Japan, the Fiji Islands, to Canada and the United States. Be not alarmed, good friends, that other Jesuits are coming. It is Jesus, from Gethsemane, coming to save your souls—perhaps your country! Grieve not for their sufferings, ye faithful, devoted to the sacred heart of Jesus, for they say at every step, "Weep not for us, but for yourselves and for your children!" They may one day cry out, "O America, America, how oft would we have gathered ye together as a hen gathers her chickens under her wings but ye would not! Your house is left unto you desolate! For had the mighty works been done in Prussia and Austria, which have been done in you, they had repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes!" It was the Catholic priests (Jesuits) who first penetrated your Canadian forests; built the first ship on Lake Erie; offered the first sacrifice, amid the thunders of Niagara, and now appeal to your Parliament "to return them in the name of British Liberty their confiscated property!" Let us learn, then, from the Prussians, a solemn lesson to-night; and in order to do this let us weigh well the several laws which have been enacted to destroy the Church. The speaker then made a summary of the Falck laws, analyzing them, and showing that they were framed for the destruction of Catholicity in Germany. He then proceeded to the career of Bismarck, and unfolded the fascinating diplomacy of the wonderful statesman. His treaty with Russia in 1849; with Victor Emmanuel in 1862; his part in the Schleswig and Holstein affair; the complications with Austria and France; the battles of Sadowa and Sedan. He then drew a glowing picture of the church now persecuted throughout the world; predicted her ultimate triumph, and concluded amidst loud and prolonged cheering.

This brief synopsis may give some faint idea of the argument, but the Doctor must be heard, to be appreciated, and delivered his last lecture, in the same place, to-morrow (Sunday) evening on Ritualism. At the conclusion of the lecture Alderman Henry, who along with a few others occupied seats on the platform, briefly proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Rogers, which that gentleman acknowledged, and the meeting dispersed.—Ottawa Times.

VISIT OF MGR. JAMOT TO EMBLY.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

ENHMORE, 28th Nov. 1874.

Dear Sir,—We have had a visit from his Lordship Bishop Jamot, who gave confirmation yesterday to 92 children.—He gave confirmation the day before to 60 children at Downeyville, in Embly. After the ceremony was over he expressed himself much pleased with our new church, which, he said, was one of the best outside of the cities and towns, and gave great praise to our good priest, Father Coyle for the energy and taste shown in the completion and quality of the work. He advised us to persevere in the practice of all the virtues—faith in God, hope for a future happy state, and charity to all, from which would result union and success in all our undertakings. He warned us against the terrible evil, to soul and body from drink—the drink curse—the drink demon. He told the tavern keepers he did not wish to hurt their feelings, but his duty forced him to speak the truth, and to tell them theirs was a bad business—liquor selling would be found by themselves to be a poor business, generally ending in poverty to those engaged in it, and often in vice, sin, and sorrow, but seldom in repentance and restitution of their ill-gotten goods.

He advised those young men who could settle in Ontario to remain in it by all means, because here they had good lands—good schools—churches convenient, and a good government under which all were protected in their rights. But if they failed to settle in Ontario, then to give his diocese the chance of a trial in preference to the States, where so many young men met with signal failure. He advised parents to give the very best education to their children—to spend their savings from the liquor dens on educating their daughters, and recommended them strongly to give Lindsay Convent the preference as it was convenient to them—cheap, only \$100 a year for boarders—and by far the finest, most complete, best furnished, and for the health and comfort of its pupils, unequaled in the whole Dominion.

His Lordship added many other recommendations, such as to avoid dances and parties and sprints—to devote our long Canadian winter evenings to the reading of good books, and good papers, and in such amusements as would cultivate and refine, and leave us better at the end of each day, better citizens and better christians. He then called on all who wished to escape from the dangers of whisky-drinking, to take the pledge. The whole congregation without one exception pronounced the following words—"I promise Almighty God to abstain from all intoxicating liquor all the days of my life." On which promise he invoked the blessing of the most Holy Trinity—Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. God grant such a pledge so made and so sanctified may never be broken. D.

EVANGELICAL CANT.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Dear Sir,—In the Evening Star, of Dec. 2nd, I was highly amused on seeing a report of a missionary meeting held in the St. Joseph St. Wesleyan Methodist Church. One of the speakers, the Rev. E. Parent, politely invited his hearers to go on an excursion to Oka, if they wished to see a specimen of the grovelling ignorance of the representatives of the Church of Rome. Now, I used to pride myself not little on my knowledge of geography, and, at first sight, I imagined that the place in question was to be found somewhere in Russian Lapland; but in reading a little further, I discovered it to be an Indian village or settlement situated in the Dominion of Canada. We will suppose for the sake of argument that the priest and place, like certain oysters and cigars, are all O.K. To what does the woful ignorance of this ignorant priest amount? To this; that he strove to impress on the poor Indian the belief, that the gifted E. Parent was accompanied by no fewer than a thousand devils invisible to all but the priest himself, I am no adept in the O. K. language, but I have no doubt that, like other Indian dialects, it is highly figurative. It is, therefore, possible, nay, highly probable that he warned his flock against coming in contact with Protestant missionaries of any denomination, as bringing in their trains a thousand evils or "devils" unknown in their uncivilized state, witness for example the almost total extermination of the aborigines of the United States, the hideous ravages of Syphilis and Leprosy and the gradual extinction of the nations of the Sandwich Islands the boasted grounds of Protestant missionary labour.

The Rev. James Roy follows in the same strain and exultingly points out the astonishing "miracle of the development of the Fiji Islanders embracing, within fourteen years, a growth from cannibalism to a high state of Christian civilization." All this looks very well in print but protestant missionary experience has ever shown that after it has extorted from the savage an unclean spirit it goeth and taketh with it seven other spirits more wicked than itself and entering in, they dwell there; and the last state of that man is worse than the first, Luke xi. 24, 25, 26. Mr. Roy concludes his address with an eulogy on the F. Canadians, and represents that a reaction is taking place among them towards Protestantism. Rev. Mr. Roy knows that his statement is not true. If anywhere the French Canadians of Montreal and vicinity have had every opportunity of showing their hatred to the Catholic Church, if such a feeling existed among them. Yet what is the case? One French Church—the Scotch French Presbyterian, in Dorchester street, has been shut up for years—as useless as an empty walnut, the only sign of any living thing going in or coming out when lately seen by me being a hole at the bottom of the grande porte d'entree, gnawed in all probability, by some hungry rat in its frantic efforts to escape from so forlorn a place. I cannot positively say what is the present condition of the Eglise Evangelique in Craig street. But some time ago I had occasion to pass while the congregation was issuing from morning service. No pleasant elbowing or crushing there Mr. Roy, as may be seen at Notre Dame, the Gesu &c. No *grande sortie sur l'organe* necessary to while away the moments in reaching the open air; this whole affair was over in the time required to light a lucifer match. It may not be amiss to inform Messrs. Parent & Co., that as long as the Canadian priesthood inculcate on their flocks the necessity of hearing the Church which is the pillar and ground of truth—that to hear they must have a preacher, and that to be a preacher he must be sent, there is little fear of any tendency to protestantism on the part of the French Canadians, and finally, if they would obtain any quasi permanent triumph for their cause, they must resort to the same plan, so successfully adopted by Henry VIII and John Knox, in the sixteenth, and by Germany Switzerland and Italy in the nineteenth Century—the plan of wholesale fines and imprisonment, robbery and spoliation. Yours truly, J. L. PETER, 390 Broadway, New York. The 12th number has appeared. Its cost is only fifty cents per single copy, or four dollars per annum, in advance. This publication is calculated to supply a want long felt in many quarters, namely, the issuing of a cheap rate of collection of the

best music for advanced players. The present number contains what would cost two dollars if published in sheet form. Peter's music house has already earned a reputation for the excellence of its publications in all forms, not surpassed by any other either in Europe or America. By publishing *La Creme de la Creme* the enterprising publisher has added additional honors to his widespread fame. We give below the contents of the current number:—Homeward Bound, Morceau de Salon, by C. Wagner; A Forest Hymn, Meditation, by Wilson; Le Crepuscule, (Twilight) Andante, by Smith; The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls, Reverie Caracteristique, by Bache.

MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND.—This is a very well executed *Chromo* of a work by Mr. Charles D. Townsend, an artist of the United States. It is indeed the likeness of a noble dog, man's unselfish friend; and it is presented gratis to all subscribers for the *Aidne* who for an annual sum of \$6 are entitled to receive *The Aidne*, this *Chromo*, and one share in the Art Union distribution.

We have received Chisholm's International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for December. An invaluable book for travellers.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the TRUE WITNESS:—Erinsville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar.—Mr. James Armstrong.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

A carpet factory is about being established in Guelph.

In 1830 the population of Newfoundland was 80,000 of which about one third were Catholics; at the present time the colony contains 61,000 Catholics to 84,000 Protestants.

Imitations of Canadian five and ten cent silver pieces are said to be plentifully in circulation. They are so cunningly made that very few people detect their business.

On Saturday of last week, owing to non-payment of civic and school taxes, the property of the Catholic Bishop and priests of St. John, N. B., was levied on, namely a carriage belonging to the Bishop, the furniture of Father Murray, and the books of Father Chapman.

From British Columbia we learn that about a dozen men recently came from the Stickeen mines into Victoria, bringing with them about \$200,000 in gold dust. A Victoria firm has just received the contract for the erection of a penitentiary at New Westminster for the sum of \$130,305.

DEATH OF AN OLD WATERLOO VETERAN.—On Monday last, says the Peterboro Review, death called from our midst an old, respected citizen, William Thompson, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was an old veteran of the British Army, having seen considerable service in the Napoleonic war which ushered in the present century. He was present at the battle of Waterloo, though not actively engaged in it, being in a corps of artillery which was held in reserve. For some years he had received a liberal pension.

The Corporation of the Municipality of Orillia and Matchedsh offer a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of Stephen Whitney, charged with having murdered A. R. McDonald, at the village of Washago, on Thursday, the 12th day of November, 1874. The accused is of medium size, stooping shoulders, aged about 50 years, greyish hair, small eye whiskers, florid complexion, small eyes. When last seen he wore: Blue-black jacket, striped pants, and long boots.—Cobourg Sentinel.

ASSAULT.—A man by the name of Mat Parsons, of Mariposa, says the correspondent of the *Whitby Gazette*, was last week arraigned before Squire Brown, charged with deceiving a man out of the American Hotel in the evening, pretending to be friendly but seizing the opportunity knocked him down and kicked his face a few times marking it very badly. Parsons was fined eight dollars and costs, but time being granted him till ten o'clock next morning to waste the needful, he vanished out of the constable's sight and has neglected to put in his appearance since, but should he accidentally turn up it is said that he will be accommodated to a free ride to the county town.

DEATH OF E. COONEY.—We regret to announce the death of Edward Cooney, for many years the popular Chief Constable of this Town, which took place at his residence on Division Street, at about nine o'clock on Thursday evening last. His geniality of character and kind-hearted disposition made him a favorite with young and old of all classes, and we doubt very much if any man ever filled a similar official position for so long a number of years who made less enemies. He was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and had died comparatively young, being only 51 years of age. He leaves a wife and family, most of whom are grown up.—Cobourg Sentinel.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Includes Flour #1 of 196 lb., Superior Extra, Extra Superfine, Fine, Strong Bakers', Middlings, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Oatmeal, Corn, Pease, Barley, Lard, Cheese, Pork, Ashes, Pears.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Includes Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Apples, Geese, Turkeys, Cabbage, Onions, Dressed hogs, Beef, Mutton, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, Hay, Straw.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig) Flour—XXX per bbl. 6.25 to 6.75. Family " 100 " 3.25 to 3.50. Ex Fancy 100 " 0.00 to 0.00. GRAIN—Barley per bushel. 1.00 to 1.60. Rye " " 0.65 to 0.85. Peas " " 0.00 to 0.75. Oats " " 0.37 to 0.37. Wheat " " 0.90 to 0.90. MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs. 4.90 to 5.00. " hind " " 5.90 to 6.80. " livo " " 8.00 to 0.00. " per lb. on market. 0.10 to 0.10. Mutton " " 0.06 to 0.06. Veal " " 0.90 to 0.90. Ham " in store. 0.17 to 0.17. Bacon " " 0.15 to 0.16. Kids—No 1 untrimmed. 5.00 to 7.00. " 2 " 3.00 to 4.00. Lambkins, " 0.75 to 1.15. " pella " 0.75 to 1.15. Deka Skins. 0.30 to 0.50. " Fallow " 0.04 to 0.07. POULTRY—Turkeys, each. 0.50 to 0.75. Ducks per pair. 0.50 to 0.60. Fowls per pair. 0.40 to 0.45. GENERAL—Potatoes bag. 0.48 to 0.50. Eggs, per dozen. 0.20 to 0.25. Cheese, home made. 0.11 to 0.13. Hay per ton. 10.00 to 13.00. Straw " " 7.00 to 9.00. Wood, on wharf. 5.50 to 5.75. Coal, delivered. 7.50 to 0.00.

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

May 1st, 1874. 37-52

WANTED—A First Class ORGANIST, for St. Michael's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to Very Rev. J. Farrelly, V.G., Belleville, Ont. 15-3

WANTED.—For Union School, Section No. 6, Ellico and Logan, A FEMALE TEACHER with first or second class certificate; must be able and willing to take charge of the choir in a Country Church. A liberal salary will be given. Apply, enclosing testimonials, by the 1st December, to the Trustee, Kinkora P.O. Duties will commence on the 4th January. Nov. 6th 1874. 14-3

WANTED—A good MALE TEACHER, with the necessary recommendations, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. D. J. McLACHLAN, A. N. McDONALD, ANGUS R. MLEOD, Trustees. Glennevis, Oct. 26, 1874. 11-3

WANTED.—A situation as GOVERNESS in a Catholic family, by a lady who can produce satisfactory testimonials, and give unexceptionable references.—Address "Governess," TRUE WITNESS Office.

THE LINDSAY LORETTO CONVENT. IS now OPEN with a good attendance. This is said to be the finest Convent in Canada. Parents leaving their daughters there to be educated, can see and judge for themselves. Charges moderate only \$100.

MONTREAL CENTRE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF MONTREAL CENTRE.

GENTLEMEN.—The Election for this District having been set aside by the Court of Review, I again offer myself as a Candidate for re-election to represent this important Division in the Commons of Canada.

Whilst thanking my friends and supporters for the confidence so generously placed in me on former occasions I beg to solicit once more a renewal of the expression of that confidence in the forthcoming Election. For the present, I shall merely say that should I have the honor to be elected as your representative, I will devote my best energies to promote the interests of the Dominion generally, and of my own constituency in particular.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant, M. P. RYAN.

Montreal, 4th November 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WESTERN DIVISION.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been requested by a large number of the Electors of the Western Division of Montreal to present myself as a candidate at the approaching election for the House of Commons, and having accepted the nomination, I beg most respectfully to solicit your suffrages.

I have had, during the last four years such frequent opportunities of expressing my views on public questions, that they are well known to you. Should I be honored with your support, it will be my earnest endeavor so to act that my conduct may justify your selection of me as the representative of this important constituency.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, THOS. WHITE, JR.

Montreal, 17th November, 1874.

Advertisement for THE HARP, featuring a decorative logo and text about the contents of the November number, including lines by Robert Emmet, Kilsheelan, a Romance, and a Tribute to M. of Loretto.

Contents of November Number: Lines by Robert Emmet; Kilsheelan; a Romance; A Tribute to M. of Loretto; Dead but not Buried; The Witchery of Manner; Editorial—Intemperance; its only remedy; The Land we Live in; The Home Rule Movement as it stands; Mr. Disraeli's intended visit to Ireland; Tearing of the Mask; A Presumptuous Baronet; The O'Gorman Mahon (portrait); The gloom of Sadness; Catechism of Irish History; Captain Nolan (portrait); Dublin (illustrated); The Blue Light; A Story of Charles' Dickens; Execution of Jeanne D'Arc; Bray; County Wicklow; Music—Forget not the Field.

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AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Dominion.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

Paris, Dec. 9.—The Message of President MacMahon was delivered to the Assembly this afternoon. The President says order has been maintained throughout the country. Relations with foreign Governments are on an excellent footing. France has shown a firm determination to respect treaties, and has gained the increased confidence of her neighbors. The financial position of the country has sensibly improved at home. Thanks to a good harvest, agricultural production has reached an unprecedented figure. Everything now favors the expectation that these most satisfactory results will be at least equalled in 1875. The President insists strongly on the necessity of definite legislation with regard to constitutional powers. The country asks you to guarantee by measures of wise foresight the regular action of the public powers during the period of stability which you promised France. You will shortly examine these grave questions and an understanding I hope will be arrived at. I shall not decline any share of the responsibility, nor will the intervening of my good will be wanting. I only pursue the work of social defence and national restoration. It is my ardent desire to have the support of men of good will, those whose personal preferences bow before the present necessities of the sacred cause of country. I claim their support in the name of France, whose welfare and greatness I have alone in view. Nothing will discourage me in the accomplishment of the task. It is my duty not to desert the post in which you have placed me—to occupy it up to the last day with unshaken firm, and scrupulous respect for the laws.

The Radical Reform Journal, La République Française, says the greatest confusion exists among various parties in the Assembly—both Right and Left. It is considered a dissolution is imminent. La Française says that the idea of a renewal of the Assembly by successive partial elections is gaining ground, and adds that a motion to that effect will shortly be introduced in the Chamber.

It is time that those who live away from France should understand that this country does not possess a definitely organized Government; that the establishment of such a Government is a problem ever present in the minds of all; that France is divided and subdivided into a frightful number of parties; that the number increases every day; that each party thinks itself likely to obtain power to the exclusion of all competitors.

Every Party has, naturally its own particular theory of transmission. The Republicans will ask that at the expiration of the Septennial delay they should be convoked to elect its President of the Republic; Bonapartists will ask for an appeal to the people; the Legitimists, will ask on leaving the hands of the Marshal the power should be bequeathed to the legitimate and hereditary King. Those called the Septennialists—that is to say, the Orleansists, who do not intend to wait until Doomsday to wake up, and who do not aspire to a share in the Government of the Valley of Jehoshaphat—will propose the nomination of the future President by a combination of the Upper House and the next Assembly. Such a combination would give some Prince of the House of Orleans—the Duc d'Aumale, for example—a chance very near to certainty of succeeding the Marshal, and of holding the gate of power ajar until it pleases Providence to recall the illustrious author of the letter which put such a sudden end to projects of the Monarchist fusion. In the fourth measure, therefore, as in the three preceding ones, no concession is made for the Assembly. Things will be found exactly in the same position as when the Assembly broke up for the vacation if the Government has no other plan than that of making an urgent appeal to the moderate men of all Parties; and if it is on this urgent appeal that it depends to make itself heard, it is unquestionably under a great mistake, and the Assembly will take care that Government soon forms a more accurate idea of the situation.

Herr Guericke, a German residing in Paris, has published a pamphlet at Duisburg on the relations of France and Germany. He states his conviction as the result of his intercourse with French politicians and his study of the Press, that there still exists a strong hatred of Germany which is common to all parties. Republican and Conservatives, Royalists and Bonapartists, outvie each other in their protestations that the loss of Alsace and Lorraine cannot be acquiesced in. Herr Guericke might have added that this antipathy to Germans is not merely abstract, but concrete. Individual Germans find themselves the objects of disfavour. Among the lower classes, as the police reports show, this feeling sometimes finds vent in insults and blows. In educated circles it, of course, takes a far milder form but it is equally perceptible. A Paris paper a few months ago gravely stated that German tourists had adopted the expedient of saying "Yes," instead of "Ja Ja," in order that they might pass for Englishmen. This statement had, of course, as little foundation as the allegation of the same paper that German non-commissioned officers representing themselves as Alsacians were procuring menial situations in France in order to spy out the nakedness of the land; but it may be suspected that German travellers would sometimes be glad to conceal their nationality, and German-speaking Austrians and Swiss must find it unpleasant to be taken for Prussians. I lately heard two Englishmen exchanging their experiences on this point. One of them was a sailor in the merchant service who travelled from Marseilles to Paris in a carriage full of French soldiers. They insisted that he was a German, and he had not sufficient knowledge of their language to argue the matter with them. His gestures did not satisfy them, and though they contented themselves with thus stigmatizing him, it made him uncomfortable and indignant. The other Englishman had lived in Alsace, and could speak German, but had not uttered a syllable of the obnoxious language, when a lady in the same compartment pointed him out to the other passengers as a Prussian; nor could she be convinced of the contrary until he pulled out his passport which he happened to have in his pocket and furnished written evidence of his nationality. In neither of these cases was there any semblance of German physiognomy. A heated imagination which fancies that German spies are ubiquitous was alone to blame. Herr Guericke sees no reason to fear a renewal of the war for some time to come. Intelligent Frenchmen, he truly remarks, see that schemes of revenge must be relegated to a somewhat remote future, and they are also sensible of the importance of seeking allies, which there is no immediate prospect of their obtaining. They rest their hopes also on internal dissensions and cherish wishes for the success of the Ultramontanes and the Socialists. An unreflecting populace may dream of reviving the "A Berlin" cry within a few years; but Pessimist views respecting the Army prevail in influential circles, and it is understood that M. St. Genest's military articles, which give a very gloomy account of the state of affairs, have most weight at the Elysee. By sending a number of their best officers to witness the Prussian Autumn Manoeuvres, the Government acknowledged that they had much to learn; and the Minister of War is not too proud to take a lesson from the enemy, even in small matters; for he lately recommended officers to imitate the Prussians in using gestures at drill, instead of the loud orders to which they are accustomed. Military reorganization, financial difficulties, and political dissensions, all exclude the idea of an early renewal of hostilities, and if time can reconcile the French to their defeat its operation may be speedily upon. The cry for avenging Waterloo gradually died out, but this precedent must not be taken for more than it is worth. The humiliation of France was not

1870 than in 1814-15, when she yielded only to the combined forces of Europe and was allowed to retain her old boundaries. Times have changed, and the English papers is not unlikely to have done so, is contradicted by the *Univers*. The *Univers* of Paris asserted on Monday that the Bishop of Orleans is about to place himself in communication with the Conservative members of the National Assembly on the subject of a Papal Brief inviting the Catholic Deputies to bring forward in the Assembly a resolution proposing in direct terms the immediate restoration of the Legitimate Monarchy. No such Papal Brief exists or has existed, and therefore no such proceeding as that ascribed to Mgr. Dupanloup can be taken. *Tablet*.

A writer in the *Montreal Witness* thus treats of the split in the French Protestant Church:—"The split in the Reformed Church is something more than serious; from the meeting of the opposition delegates of numerous Protestant congregations throughout France, recently held in Paris, it looks as if the minority has imposed its 'orthodoxy' on the majority, by voting a test of subscription—which they must accept or be declared heretical, although having been quite the contrary up to a few months past—until the passing of the decree. It is not the nature of the test that is discussed, but the adoption of any test at all, and certainly the schism in the Huguenot camp partakes of war to the knife. Yesterday it was a church marked by peace and good-will toward men; to-day it is a death struggle. The Government must uphold the law, till it be altered at least, and as it will likely be now that Guizot is no more. The latter in the Synod resembled the Irishman at home, that boasted his residence was Liberty Hall, where everyone should do as he was ordered. The Government after summoning the clergymen to submit must suspend them in case of refusal; but for this the consent of the congregations is also necessary, and such will not be accorded. The flocks will sustain the shepherds. Not a little extra misery is created in this vale of tears by not allowing people to go to heaven their own way. Guizot once observed, but did not, like the good divine, practice the precept, that we will never be truly tolerant till we can tolerate even error. We are all Infallibilists, like M. Jaurdain and his speaking prose, without knowing it. The order of the day is still, orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterodoxy every other man's doxy, and promises to continue till the end of the chapter.

SPAIN

SERRANO.—MADRID, Dec. 3.—Marshal Serrano will leave this city on Saturday next for the North, where he goes for the purpose of directing military operations. In the selection of his staff particular pains were taken that no one should be placed on it who is suspected of being a supporter of Prince Alphonso, son of the ex-Queen Isabella.

FAILURE OF CARLISTS.—The Carlist leaders Velasco and Cucula have unsuccessfully attempted to enter the Province of Murcia with their bands.

ITALY

THREE CANARDS.—The *Daily News* published, at the end of last week, three items of Roman intelligence which were quickly despatched back again to the Continent and disseminated by the Liberal journals abroad. The first was that the Pope had written a letter to the German Emperor; next, that the Holy Father himself had a fainting fit, and that the state of his Holiness's health was causing great uneasiness at the Vatican. The last was that Cardinal Antonelli was endeavouring to prevail on the British Government to defer the recall of Mr. Jervoise. All these statements, it may as well be known, have received a flat contradiction from official sources. We learn from Rome, in the first place, that the Pope has neither written nor intends to write a letter to William of Prussia. In the next place, the excellent health and vigour so long enjoyed by the Sovereign Pontiff have undergone no unfavourable change, but continue, thank God, as good as ever. Lastly, his Eminence Cardinal Antonelli has not thought it worth while to trouble himself about the recall of his courteous and efficient but unofficial, representative by the British Government, the Court of the Vatican. Truly it would be pleasant to be able to rely implicitly on the truth of such Roman intelligence as we may read in our London daily papers. Their editors are neither ignorant nor insensible to the advantages of an established character for exactitude in their foreign intelligence. Why should it not be maintained in reference to Papal affairs, whether personal or political?—*Tablet*.

In spite of the contradiction in the *Voce della Verità* it is, unfortunately, no longer a matter of doubt that Mr. Clark Jervoise has received orders to quit his post at the Vatican, and it is reported that he will be shortly appointed to another at Lisbon. But we hesitate to believe the statement published by the *Journal de Florence*, under "the most express reservations, that the Italian Cabinet has prepared a Circular Memorandum to the Powers demanding the recall of all the diplomatists accredited to the Holy See. This paper said to point out the danger to Italy and the world arising from the Vatican being any longer permitted to be "a centre of permanent conspiracy against modern Institutions. The Romans, it is urged, go in thousands to the Apostolic Palace, and read addresses "full of gall and the spirit of revolt" which, together with the replies of His Holiness, find their way into the papers, and thus obtaining a wide circulation in Italy and in Europe cause "the gravest embarrassments" to the different Governments. The plain English of which is that it is difficult, so long as there is a diplomatic representation at the Vatican, to prevent the free access of the faithful Romans; that they go thither in thousands in an acknowledgment worth noting.

MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

"Ours is a wise and earnest age, an age of thought and science, sir. To error, ignorance, and bliss we fairly bid defiance, sir. Professors everywhere abound, both in and out of colleges, and all agree to cram our nobs with 'isms' and with 'ologies.' Philosophy, as you're aware, material is, and mental, sir. At one extreme is 'positive,' at t'other 'transcendental,' sir. And each of us who in these days would speculate 'en regle,' if he can't run the rig with Comte, must take the trip from Hegel. "The fundamental problem which, debated now for ages, sir, is still attacked and still unsolved by all our modern sages, sir, is, if an effort I may make a simple form to throw it in. Just what we know, and why we know, and what's the way we know it in. "We can't assume (so Comte affirms) a first or final cause, sir. Phenomena are all we know, their order and their laws, sir. While Hegel's modest formula a single line to sum in. It's nothing is, and nothing's not, but everything's becoming. "Development" is all the go, of course, with Herbert Spencer. Who cares a little more than Comte about the 'why' and 'whence,' sir. Appearance, he seems to think, do not exhaust reality."

But indicate that underneath there's some "Unknown Reality." "And Darwin, too, who leads the throng 'in vulgar voices spargere.' Maintains Humanity is nought except a big menagerie. The progeny of tailless apes; sharp-eared but pugg-nosed, sir. Who nightly climbed their 'family trees,' and on the top reposed, sir. "There's Carlyle, on the other hand, whose first and last concern it is To preach up the 'immensities' and muse on the 'eternities.' But if one credits what one hears, the gist of all his brag is, sir, That 'Erbrwurst,' rightly understood, is transcendental 'Haggis' sir. "Imaginative sparks, you know, electric currents kindle, sir. On Alpine heights or at Belfast, within the brain of Tyndall, sir: His late address, some people hold, is flowery, vague, and vapoury. And represents the 'classic nude' when stripped of all its 'Draper-y."

"Professor Huxley has essayed to bridge across the chasm, sir. Twixt matter dead and matter quick, by means of 'protoplasm,' sir. And to his doctrine now subjoins the further grand 'attraction' That 'consciousness' in man and brute is simply 'reflex action.' "Then Stanley Jevons will contend in words stout and emphatical: The proper mode to treat all things is purely mathematical; Since we as individual men, communities, and nations, sir, Are clearly angles, lines and squares cubes, circles and equations, sir. "George Henry Lewes, I'm informed, had 'gone off quite hysterical' About that feeble, foolish thing the 'theory Metempsychical.' And only found relief, 'tis said, from nervous throes and spasms, sir. By banging straight at Huxley's head a brace of brain-new 'psalms,' sir. "Such are the philosophic views I've ventured now to versify. And if I may invent the term, in some degree to 'tersefy,' Among them all, I'm bold to say, fair room for choice you'll find, sir, And if you don't, why then you won't, and I for one shan't mind, sir."

The Wrong End.—"Longford" writes to the *Times*.—"I have read, with the satisfaction of a loyal subject, the report in the *Times* of the recent reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Birmingham; and I have read, sadly read, the letter of 'W. C. D.' in the *Builder* of this week, on the 'Sanitary State of Birmingham,' a description, unfortunately, applicable to towns and villages, large and small, north and south. It appears to me, as a humble observer, that royal processions begin at the wrong end. All that is puffy and proud, all that smells of prosperity and wealth, is put forward; things less rosy are hid from view. Some day a royal pageant, with the courage of his opinions, may answer a town council: 'I have received with appreciation your loyal address. You have shown me the best of everything in your town; now let me see the worst. Let me see where your population live; let me learn how you, who have the charge of local arrangements here, have provided, with the powers that are vested in you, for all that concerns the health and well-being of those who depend upon the efficiency of your administration. Among the crowds who filled your streets I saw with pain pale women, sickly children, prematurely old men. Are these necessary conditions of life in this locality? Have you, or others, failed in exertions, or even in ordinary duty, in your respective offices? Municipal government has its displays; it has also its duties. Have they been performed here? This is not a new subject. Very few of us are in a position to cast the first stone in this matter of sanitary arrangements, or of dwellings for the million; but possibly a royal progress through the slums, instead of a day of turtle and triumphal arches, may be one step, and a long step, towards a day of better things."

How SHE ACTS IN THE HORSE CAR.—She stands upon the curb with a little spring up and down motion, as if she had spiral springs in the soles of her gaiters. As the car approaches she sticks the point of her colored parasol in the direction of the driver, with a small rick. The car stops. She gives one or two more little springy motions before she leaves the pavement, and then dances to the car. As she ascends the step the conductor seems to consider it absolutely necessary to her safety to place one of his hands on the small of her back, while he rings the bell with the other. She enters the car with the spiral spring still bobbing her up and as all the seats are full she stands holding her hands in front of her and gazing off into limitless space, as if the one idea which never entered her mind, and which never could enter it under any possible circumstances, is that some young man will rise and offer her his seat. But a young man in the corner does rise, and immediately the fellow next to him moves quickly in the corner, as if the performance of that maneuver had formed the subject of his anxious thoughts during many years of his life. To get a corner seat would seem to be the chief end of man. When the young man rises the young woman suddenly becomes conscious that there is something nearer to her than the horizon and she gives two or three more little bounces and says: "Oh, keep your seat!" The young man is embarrassed, and says he is going to get out soon, whereupon the fair being dances towards the seat, sinks into it, and pretends that the fact of the existence of any young man who occupied that seat, and who is going to get out, has entirely faded out of her consciousness. She smooths down her dress and its supplemental frillery, flounces and penants, and again looks far beyond the confines of the car into emptiness. She knows she is expected by the other women in the car to remain unconscious of their presence while they study her clothes. They immediately begin. They stare at her dress, her sash, her hat, her black hair, her jewelry, her gloves, her bows and ribbons, her miscellaneous millinery, until the entire costume is photographed in their memories, and the price estimated and a critical opinion formed, and a resolution to have a bonnet of the same kind, or a "body" cut upon the same pattern. When the young lady thinks that this examination is concluded, she becomes conscious again, and begins to look around and see how the other women are dressed. She examines each one in detail, and in a few minutes she is in possession of all the necessary information. Presently a young man with whom she is acquainted gets into the car, and stands clutching the strap, and trying in vain to keep in a graceful attitude while he converses with her. All the women begin to wonder whether she cares particularly for him—and, as she knows their thoughts, she is so distant that the young man becomes more embarrassed than ever, and make renewed struggles to maintain a graceful position. When she wishes to get out she rises, smooths down her frillery, again indulges in two or three springs, and dances along the platform. The conductor again considers it imperatively necessary to press the small of her back. She dances down the steps, dances to the pavement, and then dances along

the street, fully aware of the fact that the women in the car have all turned round to look at her; and, serenely confident in the assurance that she has on good clothes which fit her splendidly. As she disappears, the conductor turns to the man who is smoking a cigar on the platform, and remarks that she is a "crusher."

Breakfast—Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may have many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets, only, labelled—"James Epps & Co. Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide*.

S. E. Burwell, of Fingall, Ont. writes.—Last autumn I was suffering from a severe cold which settled on my Lungs and produced a distressing cough for which I gave trial to a number of Cough Medicines but without any benefit. I at last tried one bottle of Allen's Lung Balm, which I am happy to be able to state gave almost immediate relief and performed a perfect cure in a short time.

BAZAAR.

The Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, have the honor to announce a Grand Bazaar, to come off in January, 1875, for the benefit of the New Church about to be erected at Lancaster, in honor of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, and under the invocation of St. Joseph. Contributions, in money or otherwise, will be thankfully received by the Rev. Father MacCarthy, or any of the undersigned Ladies:

- Mrs. ANGUS TOBIN, Lancaster.
Mrs. WM. McPHERSON, "
Mrs. WHITE, "
Mrs. MISSISS DONALD, "
Mrs. MISS O'NEILL, "
Mrs. BOWDEN, "
Mrs. GEORGE McDONALD, Cornwall.
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Williamstown.
Mrs. ARCH. FRASER, Frasersfield.
Mrs. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 St. Famille Street, Montreal.
Williamstown, Nov. 6th, 1874.

TO BUILDERS!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Rev. Father MacCarthy, will be received till the 8th day of December next, for the Erection of a BRICK CHURCH at Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Presbytery, Williamstown. The lowest, or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874. 13-4

P. N. LECLAIR,

(Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 415 CRAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 2 to 2 P.M.—(4)

JOHN CROWE,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER. Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street, Montreal.

T. CULLEN,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, 101 St. Joseph Street, WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY Repaired with Despatch. All work warranted. [10-4

"FITS and EPILEPSY" POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using Dr. Hubbard's Cure. A bottle sent Free to all dressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Druggist, 814 Sixth Avenue, New York. [10-13t.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED. When death was hourly expected from CONSUMPTION, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of *Cannabis Indica*. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address, CRADDOCK & CO, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM.

Is the great modern remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CROUP, and BRONCHITIS. It is recommended by Physicians everywhere, who are acquainted with its great usefulness. Dr. A. L. Scovil, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says:—"I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For Coughs, and all the earlier stages of Lung complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure; and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to rise without irritating those delicate organs (the lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night-sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, \$1 per Bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors.—[Dec. 4

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! SAVE YOUR EYES, RESTORE YOUR SIGHT, THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES. By seeing our Illustrated PLYMOUTH AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-sighted Eyes; and all other Diseases of the Eyes. WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING YOUR GLASSES OR USING RIGIDLY YOUR EYES. For a Pamphlet of 100 Pages, Sent Free. Send your address to us at once. A limited number only. Price 50 Cents. Gentlemen or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to DR. J. BALL, & CO., C. O. Box 907, No. 110 Liberty Street, New York City, N.Y.

Agents Wanted

TEACHERS WANTED.—A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER for R. O. S. School, Peterborough. The former to hold a First Class Provincial Certificate, and the latter a Second Class Certificate, and to be a good Organizer, and capable of teaching Singing Classes. Term to commence immediately after 1st January next. Good references required. Address, prepaid, stating salary, &c., to JAMES HOGAN, P. O. Box 193, Peterborough. 15-2

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SIMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE.) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, DOMINION BUILDINGS, McGill St., May 1, '74] MONTREAL. [37-52

COSTELLO BROTHERS, COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal. Have now and will continue to receive large lots of Choice Dairy Butter, Milwaukee and Cincinnati Sugar-Cured Hams, Cheese, Lard, &c., which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers. Liberal cash advances will be made on receipt of goods consigned to us. Butter and Cheese made a speciality. [July 24, 1874.

CURRAN & COYE, ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, 191 St. James Street, 191 MONTREAL. MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO. THOMAS H. COX, IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT), No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET. July 24, '74] MONTREAL. 49-52

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, 59 St. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to. P. F. WALSH & CO., DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str., (One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Goulden's) MONTREAL. JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS, 675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEUET), MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. REMOVAL. JONES & TOOMEY, PAINTERS, HAVE REMOVED TO 28 St. JOHN STREET (Corner of Notre Dame Street). Where they are prepared to receive orders for HOUSE PAINTING, GRATING, DECORATING, GLAZING, SIGN WRITING, WINDOW-SHADES, WIRE-SCREENS, GLASS-GILDING, ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, &c. Sign Writing a Speciality. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '74

MYLES MURPHY, COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT, OFFICE AND YARD: 135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL. All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to, and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.) WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.) BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Ebangetical.) AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, REPRINTED BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK. By arrangement with the English Publishers, who receive a liberal compensation.

These periodicals constitute a wonderful miscellany of modern thought, research, and criticism.—The cream of all European books worth reviewing is found here, and they treat of the leading events of the world in masterly articles written by men who have special knowledge of the matters treated. The American Publishers urge upon all intelligent readers in this country a liberal support of the Reviews which they have so long and so cheaply furnished, feeling sure that no expenditure for literary matter will yield so rich a return as that required for a subscription to these the leading periodicals of Great Britain.

TERMS: About one third the price of the originals. For any one Review, \$4.00 per annum. For any two Reviews, 7.00 " " " For any three Reviews, 10.00 " " " For any four Reviews, 13.00 " " " For Blackwood's Magazine, 4.00 " " " For Blackwood and one Review, 7.00 " " " For Blackwood and two Reviews, 10.00 " " " For Blackwood and three Reviews, 13.00 " " " For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 15.00 " " " Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery. Misses' terms, 50 Cents. Circulars with further particulars may be had on application. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

B. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State St. Boston, 37 Park Row New York, and 701 Chesnut 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.

THE VISITATION HOSPITAL LOTTERY OF ST. EUSEBE.

Approved by His Lordship Mgr. Guigues, Bishop of Ottawa; and under the patronage of the members of the Clergy for forwarding the work of the construction of the Visitation Hospital at Wright, Ottawa County.

- Conditions and Advantages Offered. Farm at Wright, annual rent \$1,200. \$6,000 House in Wright Village. 1,500 Farm. 300 Two Good Horses. 300 Four Lots, each of \$100. 400 One Buggy. 120 Five Watches of \$20 each. 160 Ten Watches of \$12 each. 120

In all 800 objects, many of considerable value. SPIRITUAL ADVANTAGES.—An annual Mass on the Feast of St. Eusebe will be said in perpetuity for the benefactors of the work. PRICES OF TICKETS.—Fifty cents. Responsible Agents wanted, with commission of one ticket on ten.

The money must be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer who will pay it over to the Committee. Monthly deposits will be made in a Savings Bank. The drawing will take place during the year 1874, and will be announced in the public journals. It will be conducted on the plan adopted by the Building Societies, and will be presided over by three priests appointed by the Bishop of Ottawa.

Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits of Tickets will also be made with the members of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work.

EUSEBE PAUER, Pt. Missionary Apostolic, President. (By Order), OMER BROUILLET, Secretary-Treasurer.

Wright, P.Q., 8th Dec., 1873.—31 C.A.C.

Le CREDIT-FONCIER DU BAS CANADA, Capital, \$1,000,000.

PRESIDENT.....C. J. COURSOLO, Q.C. VICE-PRESIDENT.....M. C. MULLARKY.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW IN FULL OPERATION. It advances money only on first mortgage and only to the extent of half of the value of the property mortgaged.

The longest term granted for the repayment of its loans is twenty years, and the shortest is one month. It lends to Fabriques, Municipalities and Corporations, according to the laws by which they are governed.

The Company is authorized to receive funds on deposit. Interest at the rate of six per cent. is allowed on deposits of six months, and seven per cent. on deposits of twelve months.

For the transaction of business, apply directly to the Cashier. Office open daily from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., No 13 St. LAMBERT St., MONTREAL.

J. B. LAFLEUR, Cashier. Montreal, 23 Oct., 1874. 6m10.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of J. BTE. BOLDUC,

An Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Chs. Albert Vilbon, Esquire, of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, parish and District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

The Creditors are required to file their claims before me within a month; and they are notified also that there will be a meeting of the Creditors of the Insolvent at my Office, No. 6, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on the thirtieth day of December next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the administration of the business of the Estate in general.

Montreal, 1st December, 1874. CHS. ALB. VILBON, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal.

In the matter of MARY MATHIESON, Insolvent. On the 21st of December next, the undersigned will apply to the Judges of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 18th November, 1874. MARY MATHIESON, Per her Attorneys ad litem, ARCHAMBAULT & DR.SALABERRY.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1869. CANADA, } In the SUPERIOR COURT, Province of Quebec, } in and for the District of Dist. of Terrebonne, } Terrebonne.

In the matter of "P. MARTIN & COMPANY," and PATRICK MARTIN, individually, Insolvents. On the thirteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for their discharge under the said Acts, and as well individually on the part of the said Patrick Martin, as copartner of Jean Baptiste Decary, under the name and firm of "P. MARTIN & COMPANY."

P. MARTIN & CO., PATRICK MARTIN, By DURANCEAU & SEERS, His Attorneys ad litem. Saint-Scholastique, 29th October, 1874. 15-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of PREFONTAINE & PETTIGREW, of Montreal, Traders,

Insolvents. I, the Undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of December, 1874, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the examination of the Insolvents, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 24th November, 1874. 16-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LEON BRUNEAU, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

Insolvent. Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Thursday, the seventh day of December next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignee. Montreal, 24th November, 1874. 16-2

INVALIDS. Requisites for the Sick Room.

INVALID FEEDING CUPS, PAP BOATS, CHINA MEDICINE SPOONS, 3 sizes. DELPH do do with handles, 3 sizes. MEDICINE DROPPERS, DRINKING TUBES, BED PANS, PERFUMERY DISTRIBUTERS, &c., &c. DISINFECTANTS—Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Powder, Carbolic Acid, Coady's Fluid, Bromochloralum, Coppars, Carbolic Toilet Soap, Carbolic Household Soap.

B. E. McGALE, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street, (Between Murray and Mountain Streets), Montreal.

Particular attention given to the dispensing of Physicians' prescriptions.

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted!—All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but two cents. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. '74, 11-52

WHOEVER Wants a good salary, an independent business, an agreeable occupation, should not fail to send to John Church & Co., Cincinnati, for their circular and terms to agents for Church's Musical Visitor.

For a business which can be started without capital, it is the most profitable occupation in the land, requiring only intelligence, activity, and perseverance—qualities that many a young man and woman can bring to bear when they cannot command money. Try it; send for terms and circulars and see—Address JOHN CHURCH & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. 10-6

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

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BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC—23 St. JOHN STREET. TORONTO—77 KING STREET. St. JOHN, N. B.—32 KING STREET. HALIFAX N. S.—119 BARRINGTON STREET.

"THE ONTARIO TRIBUNE," Established specially to defend the interests of the Catholic people of Canada,

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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, H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. W. TATLEY, Chief Agents. Montreal, 1st May, 1874. 37-52

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FOR GOLD RINGS, FROM \$3.50 TO \$100, AND UPWARDS, GO TO WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 87 & 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

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D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 10 St. JAMES STREET MONTREAL. JANUARY 30, 1874. 14-1Y

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, LORNH, 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 weft 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

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM FOR COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes. Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer, HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist, Montreal, 1872.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (And Door from McGill Str.) Montreal.

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

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.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens of all classes, establishes the fact, that this Cherry Pectoral will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy, it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued, from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against colds, cures the most distressing and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influences and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured. Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues which are so memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Leguachette Sts.) TANSLEY AND O'BRIEN, SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish.

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. B. TANSLEY M. J. O'BRIEN.

PAY NO MORE FEES.

QUACKS CONFOUNDED. Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer if all their pretended science; and what doth it avail,—their long and tedious course of study—if they are obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries and limitations compelling the student to tread in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and excommunication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often genius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by those self-constituted censors, for no reason whatever, but that they are innovations upon a stereotyped and time honored prescription. It was not so, however, with the proprietor of the Diamond Rheumatic Cure, for his high standing in the profession, and the learning and science of an able mind, quickly compelled the censure to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really conscientious physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benefits arising to mankind from its use.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY. MONTREAL, 21st March, 1871. Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON: Dear Sirs—I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give my endorsement to the immediate relief I experienced from a few doses of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to do so. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P. MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874.

Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON: Gentlemen—I have suffered much with rheumatism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the "Diamond Rheumatic Cure." JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

DEVINS & BOLTON: Gentlemen—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond remedy, following the directions carefully,—relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathize with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism. Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labelle Street. FURTHER PROOF. Toronto, March 30, 1874. Dear Sir—After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remedies and Doctor's prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take great pleasure in recommending your medicine to all. I remain, MARGARET CONROY, 127 Sumach Street.

This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded, for this terrible complaint. In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic case it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is for sale at all druggists throughout the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it. DEVINS & BOLTON, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, General Agents for Province of Quebec. Or to the proprietors, Messrs. NORTHROP & LYMAN, 307 N. GUY ST. TORONTO, General Agents for Ontario. PRICES \$1 PER BOTTLE. 40. May 22, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the approaching Session of the Legislature, of Quebec, for an Act to Incorporate the Society entitled "LA COMPAGNIE D'EMPRUNT DES PROPRIETAIRES FONCIERS DU CANADA," to enable them to borrow, at a moderate rate, Foreign Capital, on good security, for the purpose of ameliorating property and the development of Agricultural industry in this Province. Montreal, 6th Nov., 1874.

NOTICE OF PRIVATE BILL. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next Session by Dame Marie Louise Panet, widow of the late Arthur Lamotte, Esq., to obtain an Act authorizing her to sell, exchange, or alienate the immovable property, situate in the Districts of Joliette and Montreal, which has been bequeathed to her by the late Dame Louise, Amelie Panet, wife of the late Wm. Bruce, charged with substitution, by the terms of the will of the late Dame Bercey. Montreal, 3rd November, 1874. 13-5

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to Incorporate the "CANADA LAND INVESTMENT GUARANTEE COMPANY." Montreal, 1st December, 1874. J. C. HATTON, Attorney for Applicants. 16-2m

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to Incorporate the "METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA." Montreal, 30th November, 1874. J. C. HATTON, Solicitor for Applicant. 16-2m

THE RECTOR and CHURCH WARDENS of TRINITY CHURCH, MONTREAL, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next Session for power to borrow money and hypothecate as security therefor the lot of land on which said Church is erected and said Church and other buildings thereon erected. Montreal 30th November, 1874. 16-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. In the matter of PIERRE GRAVEL, of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, in the District of Montreal, Trader, An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on the seventeenth day of December next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the Discharge thereby effected. PIERRE GRAVEL, By LACOSTE & DRUMMOND, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 6th November, 1874. 13-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LOUIS HART, of the City of Montreal, carrying on business there, under name of LOUIS HART, An Insolvent. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the under-mentioned immovable will be sold at the times and places mentioned below. All persons having claims on the same which the registrar is not bound to include in his certificate under article 700 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known according to law; all oppositions *afin d'annuler, afin de distraire ou afin de charger, or other oppositions to the same* are required to be filed with the undersigned at his office, previous to the fifteen days next preceding the day of sale; oppositions *afin de conserver* may be filed at any time within six days next after the day of sale, to wit: All that certain lot of land, or emplacement, in the St. Louis Suburbs, of the City of Montreal, being lot 112, upon the official Plan and books of reference for Saint Louis Ward of said City, with a two story brick dwelling, and other buildings thereon erected, with right of *mitoyennets* in the South-West gable, and wall of the house of Madame Cordeur, and adjoining said property. To be SOLD at the COURT HOUSE, in the Room reserved for proceedings in Insolvency, in the City of Montreal, on SATURDAY, the NINETEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon. ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Assignee. Montreal, 5th November, 1874. 13-6

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of WILLIAM J. CRAVEN, individually, as also of the late firm of CRAVEN & FORRAR, of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Trader, An Insolvent. On the seventeenth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. WILLIAM J. CRAVEN, By GILMAN & HOLTON, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 10th November, 1874. 13-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In re JOSEPH ISAIIE RIVIERES, Hotel-Keeper of the Parish of Sault au Roccollet, Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business at the aforesaid Village, Wednesday, the fifth day of December next, at eleven o'clock a.m., to appoint an Assignee, and to receive a statement of the affairs of the Estate. CHS. ALB. VILBON, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 18th November, 1874. 16-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In re OLIVIER LEBERRE, Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. OLIVIER LEBERRE, Per J. E. ROBIDOUX, His Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 18th November, 1874. 15-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In re MAGLOIRE PREVOST, Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. MAGLOIRE PREVOST, Per J. E. ROBIDOUX, His Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 18th November, 1874. 15-5

DR. McLANE'S 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 dilate; an emerald 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; teeth 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 blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure. Its 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 at tending 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.

DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from other than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders directly, and take note that Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge is prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, in any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

FRENCH PANAMA AND STRAW HATS, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES, FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN, O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S, No. 269, Notre Dame Street. DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 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. Steaming 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.

THE ALDINE, THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Issued Monthly. A Magnificent Conception, Wonderfully Carried Out.

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures, which so invariably followed each attempt in this country, to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number, affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chromo, besides!

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention. "Man's Unselfish Friend" will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. de Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

THE ALDINE ART UNION. The Union holds the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over \$2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

THE ALDINE COMPANY, 58 MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK.

P. E. BROWN'S No. 9, CHABOLLEZ 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, AND ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED. Don't forget the place: BROWN'S, 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE opposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Depot Montreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

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