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VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1875.

NO. 15

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"EARTH to EARTH, and DUST to DUST BY REV. GEO. CROLY, B. L. D.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust !" Here the evil and the just, Here the youthful, and the old, Here the fearful and the bold, Bold no more, no more afraid, In one silent bed are laid; Here the vassal and the king, Side by side lie withering; Here the sword and scepter rust—"Earth to earth, and dust to dust."

Age and age shall roll along O'er this pale and mighty throng; Those that wept them, those that weep, All shall with these sleepers sleep, Brothers, sisters of the worm! Summer's sun and winter's storm, Song of peace, or battle roar. Ne'er shall break their slumber more; Death shall keep his silent trust-"Earth to earth, and dust to dust."

But a day is coming fast; Earth thy mightiest and thy last; It shall come in fear and wonder Heralded by trump and thunder; It shall come in strife and toil, It shall come in blood and spoil, It shall come in empires' groans, Burning temples, trampling thrones; Then, ambition, rue thy lust-" Earth to earth, and dust to dust." Then shall come the judgment sign, In the East the King shall shine, Flashing from Heaven's golden gate, Thousands, thousands, round his state; Spirits with the crown and plume, Tremble, then, thou sullen tomb, Heaven shall open to our sight, Karth be barned to living light, Kingdoms of the ransomed just "Earth to earth, and dust to dust."

Then shall, gorgeous as a gem, Shine thy mount, Jerusalem; Then shall, in the desert, rise. Fruits of more than paradisc. Earth by angels feet be tread. One great garden of her God; Till are dried the martyr's tears Through a glorious thousand years, Now in hope of him who trust-

The second house of his all it trans"Such to gook, and got to date."

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Such that the second house, he has the second

Atman of muscular form, and tall withal, had by the chin, a silk cap of the same colour, which onlytaking advantage; first of a projecting portico, then of some detached column, and eventually of jutting portions of the architecture of the bridge, succeeded in following her from the Quai of Slaves to the Riskop and his powerful arm now snatched her from a grave beneath the waters of the Adriatic. Rash girl!" said he, "hear one word; if your

conscience is oppressed with the remorse of a bad action—a crime—kill yourself if you will, death may be an expiation; but if you are only unhappy, go to you church of the Saviour and kneeling upon the cold marble pavement, return thanks to God that you have been preserved from the commission

of a fearful crime. In Far from being impressed with these words, though spoken in a tone of singular authority, she repulsed the stranger, exclaiming wildly:

"Leave me; I wish to die!"
And as though Heaven had heard her wish, she became lividly pale, and fell senseless on the pave-ment of the bridge.

The night which had been very dark, now became suddenly light, as the moon emerged from a deep bank of dark clouds, and cast a flood of silvery light upon the deserted Rialto, shining brightly upon the two solitary figures. Supporting the fainting girl against a parapet of the bridge, the stranger gently drew back the mantle which partly concealed her face, and starting, appeared deeply struck with the almost angelic beauty revealed to him. Indeed, as that young face lay still as death upon his stalwart arm.

"White as new-fallen snow."

it formed in contrast with his own burly figure, a picture that the poet or the painter might in vain have sought elsewhere. Beauty was not then so rare in Venice as now; but there was then found a style of beauty distinct from that which those great masters leved to portray. It was a beauty formed by an exquisite delicacy united with firmness of form and feature.

Of such a character was the beauty of this maiden of Venice, who did not appear to be above the age of sixteen. Her dress, by its extreme simplicity, showed that she belonged to the plebeian class. But the stranger, as he gazed with curious interest uron her exquisitely chiselled features, seemed to be inwardly reflecting that fate had mistaken its office in bestowing a lowly condition on one who was so true a patrician, in all but rank—one of Nature's own nobility.

The man, however, who for a moment appeared to abandon himself to such reflections, was one of those who do not admire through the hearth, but through the reason. He had known beauty in every phase, from the peasant to the queen, but its contemplation had never quickened his heart of ice by one apoutaneous bound. The most beautiful had ever been to him a mere model of form, and nothing more, for he was an artist, and his pencil had immortalized more than one proud beauty.

The fainting girl slowly opened her large

eyes, of that peculiar almond form so characteristic of Southern beauty, and seemed endeavouring, as she revived from a sort of artificial death, to reunite the broken thread of her recollection.

"Antonio!" at last she murmured; that word contained the secret of her young heart's miseryin that word was a whole romance of love and

As she pronounced so sweetly the name of Antonio the contemplative and sombre artist fult a thrill, as though of jealousy, vibrate for a moment upon his heart, revealing to him the ecstacy of an undeveloped sense : one which he had never known and never knew.

The history of this poor girl, called Maria, and surnamed La Bella, from her extreme beauty, which had been conspicuous from her earliest childhood, was very simple, and may be stated in three words—an avaricious father—a poor lover—a dis-

appointed: love. In vain had Maria pleaded with indefatigable constancy the cause of her heart. Her father, who kept on the Quai of Slaves one of the best frequented taverus of the district, above the doorway of which might be seen a rudely illuminated painting of the lion of Saint Marc, was obdurate, and treated the love of his daughter for the handsomest gondolier of canal grande with the disdain of a prosperous host, and the irreverence of a calculator. One of those aftercations took place on the night when the stranger artist first beheld Maria la Bella; the brutal Gianetti, in default of better argument, had even struck this beautiful child, and she had fled terrified and trambling to the Rialto to end her sorrows,

and add another name to the martyrology of lovers The artist completed his good work by conduct-

But few minutes had elapsed after the return of Maria la Bella with the artist when Antonio Barbarigo, the handsome gondolier, rushed into the tavern, and seizing the hand of Maria, exclaimed in a voice tremulous with excessive agitation, "My dearest! my beloved!"

These sounds at once roused the dormant anger of the enraged Gianetti, "Hence! hance!" he cried; out of this house—beggar—vagahond—lazzarone!"

But the gondolier did not stir—rendered daring by the danger his mistress had just incurred, but

submissive by the depth of his love, which renders man insensible even to insult, when the welfare of the loved one is at stake.

"Hear me Gianetti," he said coolly, "hear me-

if you have finished insulting me, and if not, complete the list of foul names you have cast upon me, and then hear me. Have you never loved, Gianetti? Was the mother of Maria never as dear to you as her daughter is to me? LAb; Gianetti, you cannot have forgotten the love of your youth—no! And do you not know that when I was but ten years old, and Maria five, I was already her cavalier and defender? that even then, in childish fear, of an imagined danger, she took refuge in my arms, as later, beneath the shade of the sail of my gondolafriends before we became as brother and sister, brother and sister before we became lovers, the little chapel of St. Marc received at last our yows and will keep them forever. And this betrothing, Gianetti, is beyond your power to cancel-beyond the power of man to break; our bodies may be separated—one of us may die; but our hearts—our souls are united for ever. Come, Gianetti will you cheer the path of your old age with a blessing, or

will you wet it with our tears?" "This poor boatman speaks like an orator," murmured the thoughtful artist; "he is inspired—it is love. Strange that all other men exult in a passion that I cannot, or," he murmured in a still lower tone, " perhaps will not feel!"

But the eloquence of the gondolier produced no effect upon the obdurate heart of Gianetti who renewed his insults and his threats.

"Stay ! stay!" cried Antonio, "I may become rich! I have youth-I have strength-I have ambition-1 have hope-I have enthusiasm; these may lead me far, may-

The dreaming of an idlot!" interrupted Gian-

"Why not of a prophet?" replied the still un-daunted Antonio. "Lorenzo de Medici was but a cloth merchant, and Giscomo Sforza but a cowherd." Here the artist, who could contain himself no

longer, interposed and touching the shoulder of the gondolier, said : "Barbarigo, thou hast spoken well. Confidence and success are twin brothers. Maria la Bella shall

be your wife In "Never!" exclaimed Gianetti. "Master Jew," continued the artist, turning

disdainfully toward Gianciti, suppose that this man put six hundred pistoles in the wedding basket!" 'It will be time to talk of that when he has six

hundred pistoles to dispose of," replied the tavernkeeper. "He cannot call even four planks of his gondola his own property."

"He will possess the six hundred pistoles before tomorrow," replied the artist, motioning Gianetti from him hy a turn of his hand; and drawing from his vest a small roll of parchment, he detached a small piece, and spread it out carefully upon a table. Then securing the corners with four forks, which were lying ready for the use of hungry visitors, with marvellous ease and rapidity he drew a human hand—a hand expressive as a face. It was widely opened; but the fingers bending up, seemed as though about to clutch something with anxious joy, as if a shower of gold were about to pour wealth within its grasp-and that would close upon it, not only with ecstatic joy, but with a grasp of iron. It was the hand of a miser, trembling with sensitive impatience for his only idol, his only treasure—his gold! A thick siver ring of a peculiar pattern seemed to make a portrait of that speaking hand. It was, in fact, a portrait, and Gianetti unwittingly furnished the picture, exclaiming.

"But that is my hand."
"And your history," added the artist. Then giv ing the drawing to the gond lier, "Take it." said he, "to the Father Beurdo, the chief librarian of St. Maro, and ask him in exchange aix hundred pis-

'toles." "Six hundred pistoles I"exclaimed the astonished Gianetti, "the man is raving in al-raving mad. [would not give a sequin for it."

Antonio Barbarigo, who stood gazing on Maria, partially confined his crisp and abundant hair. The pale with excess of joy, now threw himself, with But few minutes had alanged after the return of true Italian enthusiasm, at the feet of his benefactor, 'One more boon," he exclaimed, " one more-who erenkon 3.,

."What matters it?" said the stranger, turning proudly away.

"What matters it, say you?" cried the gondolier with a delirium of enthusiasm, of the carnest en-thusiasm, that communicates itself, to the coldest nature—to the hardest hearts. "What matters it? then what matters the name of God to the priest who glorifies Him, or to the faithful who adore Him —or what matters to a lover the name of his be-trothed? Your name, signor, your name! that I may add it to the religion of my heart."
"I am Michael Angelo Buonarotti."

"Michael Angelo!" exclaimed the surrounding group-and with one accord they bent the knee beore the renown of the great painter, sculptor, and architect; for in Italy, the majesty of genius is always acknowledged with enthusiasm.

"It is now my turn to ask a favor," said Michael

Angelo, grasping the hand of the gondolier; "but will not fix the date of its performance. You must allow me to reproduce upon canvas, or in marble, the exquisite form of the beautiful wife I have given you."

Was it only the great artist that spoke?--dreaming of conferring the immortality of a masterpiece upon the evanscent but exquisite beauty that stood plooming in short-lived youth before him?-or was it the man that spoke, longing to preserve the record of a moment which had roused, though but for an instant, some dormant, but vet not absolute sentiment in his being-the softness of which though re-

jected, was yet sweet in recollection. His cold face showed no sign by which the enigma might be guessed.

Maria had not uttered a word since the return of Antonio.

Sentiment suffocates words, as words destroy sentiment, which Montaigne felt when he so naively exclaimed," Nothing empties the heart like the tongue." But now, Maria, approached the great artist, and taking that hand which had wrought so many marvellous works—the most marvellous of which appeared to her, her marriage with Antonio -she reverentially kissed it, and as she did so, a tear felt from her beautiful eyes, the overflowing fountains of her gratitude, and traced its silver course over the dark hand of the deeply-moved Buonarotti. His pulse beat tumultuously, and a world of gentleness and love and beauty appeared to him for a mom nt—ss the clear serenity of heaven is seen sometimes for an instant through the dark clouds of the tempest—but brief, too, as the glimpses of azure in the storm was the gleam of a love world of to the solitary soul of the great painter; the vision closed—and for ever.

The destiny is written in the character of man, his fatility consists in his organization; and the great Michael Angleo was destined to make the even-Raphael, once said "lonely as the headsman"

Twenty years passed, and Antonio Barbarigo found, as Buonarotti had foretold to him, that confidence and success are twin brothers; he became step by step, a distinguished commauder in the service of the Venetian Republic, but never forget his debt of gratitude to the artist which had accompanied Buonarotti to the last. Maria la Bella too, continued to render her pure homage and gratitude to the name of Michael Angelo; and his name was always associated with her purest reveries and most fervent prayers.

The "band"—the almost momentary work of a small piece of black chalk, guided by the inspiration of genius—was long preserved in the library of St." Marc: but on the French Invasion, when so many rare and valuable works were dispersed, it was carried to France by a private soldier, and found its way to the matchless collection of drawings of the great masters in the Louvre, where it was carefully preserved, and formed one of the rarest gems even of that incomparable casket. But the year 1814 brought about the fall of France; and the trophies of her victories were torn from her, many to be restored to their original and legitimate homes, but many more to be lost forever. I have since sought the famous "hand" of Michael Angelo in the collections of Venice, Rome and Florence, without success; but the last-named city preserves among its popular traditions the little romance I have endeavoured to narrate.

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

Well, indeed, may the celebrated conundrum,

however, they were regular professional thieves, and then he had more respect for them.

The captain of the band—there were just forty of them—approached a rock hard by and uttered the words, "Open Sesame!" when, as Ali afterwards expressed it to his wife, "you'd orter see Sammy open." Instantly on the word a door concealed in the rock opened as if by magic, and the captain entered, followed by his band, who marched in open order by the left flank double rat-tail file, centering on the left wing, the extreme right resting on the door sill, at a shoulder arms, with muskets reversed. [Military readers may understand this. I don't.]

When they were all in, the captain shouted "Shut Sesame I" when Sammy immediatly shut, that being apparently what Sammy was for. Shortly after the robbers (having stored away their plunder) reappeared; the door closed after them at the word of command, and mounting their horses they rode away. When they were gone, All Baha, getting down from the tree, tried the magic word himself, When open flew the door, and after a little hesitation he entered the robbers' cave.

Great was his astonishment at what he beheld. He found splendid apartments, suitable for married or single gentlemen, handsomely furnished, and lighted with gas, with or without board, and within five minutes' walk of the post-office. On every hand were heaps of diamonds, bags of gold, and dead loads of greenbacks. Here, then, was where the robbers lived when they were at home, and stored their plunder. He was determined to have ais whack at it. So loading his mule with all the gold it could carry, he started for home.

Imagine the delight of Mrs. Baba, when her husband arrived. (She had been very much concerned over his prolonged absence, because he was Ali Baba she had.) She helped him unload the gold and store it away in the cellar with an alacrity she rarely displayed in doing her housework.

She was anxious to know just how much there was of it, so as to make out a correct income return to the government. Accordingly while her husband was gone to put up the mule she tried to count it. Naturally wearying of this employment after she had got up among the millions, she concluded to measure it, and for that purpose ran across the street to her sister-in-law's, Mrs. Cassim's, and borrowed a half-bushel measure, pretending that she wanted to measure some potatoes. As it was so unusual a thing for Ali Baba's family to have half a bushel or potatoes at one time, Mrs. Cassim's curiosity was excited, so she put some of Spaulding's glue on the bottom of the measure to see what kind of potatoes they were, which was mighty small potatoes on the part of Mrs. Carsim.
When the measure was returned Mrs. C. found a

five cent nickel adhering to the bottom. This was a very suspicious circumstance, indeed. "When," said she to Cassim, in relating the circumstance and showing the nickel, "when did your brother have five cents in the house all at once?" Cassim walked over to his brother's house and questioned him on the subject, when All, being a gererous-hearted fellow, told him all about the cavern. Next day Cassim went up there to get some of it himself, butafter loading himself down with wealth he forgot the magic word which opened the door, and so he couldn't get out. He tried various words; cried_ Open, Sec-Tommy !" "Open, Sec-Billy " and Open, Sec-Polly Aun!" but all to no purpose, because his memory couldn't come and see Sammy. The result was the robbers came and killed him, and being always ready to make a quarter when they could they quartered him-he was the only gentleman who had ever been quartered there before except themselves—and hung him up inside of the door as a warning to any other rash intruder who might seek to enter without a suitable recommendation from his last place.

The result was as might have been anticipated. Mrs. Cassim, alarmed at her husband's absence, sent Ali to look for him. He went to the cavern, and, on finding his murdered brother, felt almost as badly cut up as his brother was. He packed the last four sad remains of his brother in one of the sacks which were on the mule he brought along, and then, to balance it—to make accounts squere with his brother, as it were—thoughtfully stuffed the other sack with gold and things, so that as he afterwards reckoned it, his brother's four quarters on one side of the mule were equal to thirteen hondred thousand six hundred and forty-threef dollars and fifty cents on the other. It is rarely that a brother can he made so useful, dead or alive, especially with only four quarters.

The next business, after getting his quadrilateral brother home, was to bury him without creating suspiction among the neighbors. To account rea-



But see from the south comes the Sassmach host, Brave warriors of Erin, your last hope is lost; Yet still they stand, fearless, and moveless, and

Still wield the stout brand, and shout "Lamh-Dearg-Aboo."

But to ! when swift death seems the best of their

The enchanter, sage Merlin, comes forth to the band "Enter in | enter in !" the enchanter exclaimed, Enter in l'enter in l'warriors fearless and famed In the depths of the mountain a refuge you'll find, For safety's before you, but death is behind."

The warriors wheeled round as the sage showed the way, maingan est in

And entered the mountain in martial array Till the reached in its centre, a high-vaulted dome Behold," said wise Merlin, "your refuge and

"Here rest ye, in safety, and peaceful repose; Forgotten by friends, and defended from foes, Unwenkened by age, unpolluted by crime, All armed, and girded, and biding your time.

"Here rest ye, in slumber, unbroken and still, In this dome of enchantment beneath Alleach's Here dream ye of heroes and glories sublime,

All ready for action, and biding your time. When the wrongs of green Erin o'er earth shall be

bornelm in in in produce of And the hearts of her people with anguish be torn When death's a relief and endurance a crime, Then rise from your slumbers, for that is your complete and allower to premiers the e

When the wood is so dry that the least spark will light,

Then march forth from Aileach, and rush to the When the dread hour of vengeance on spoilers shall

chime. Then start from your slumbers, for that is your time."

His wand of enchantment he waved then around And the horses and horsemen sank down on the · ground :::

There in slumber they lie, still in manhood's strong prime, All armed, and girded, and biding their time.

THE BIRTH PLACE OF TOM MOORE

The following account of a recent visit to the birthplace of the poet Moore is from the pen of Mr. J. P. O'Flanagan, LL.D.

My feeling, as I approached the grocer's shop, as that a more unsuitable locality for the author of "Lalla Rookh" could not be found. The street, Aungier-street, Dublin leads from the southern suburb towards Dame-street, and is occupied by paperstainers, furniture-brokers, manufacturers of window blinds, and the usual variety of tradesmenbutchers, bakers, and grocers preponderate. In this street at No.12 Aungier-street, the corner house Little Longford-street (fee latter little more than a narrow lane), on the 28th of May, 1780, Thomas Moore was born. His father then followed the avocation of a grocer and eked out his means by letting lodgfrom Little Longford street, which is still to be

At the time of my visit the house was quiet-looking, and differed much from the other houses in the row. The front was tall and narrow, terminating in one of those fantastic gables often seen in Dutch architecture. In the centre of the front, between the windows of the first and second storey, was a bust of Moore placed in a niche. The windows, too. were peculiar, and differed from the square average commonplace windows of the rest of the street in being long and arched overhead. Beneath was the shop front, which was like the other shop fronts, and the board above the door announced that WILLIAM DAFFRON, grocer, sold teas, sugars, wines. and spirits.

I was glad to see the house preserve its identity, for it associated itself still more with the memory of the grocer's son, Thomas Moore. I need not say this memory gave it to me an individuality far superior to its brick and stonework. Yet. I have no doubt, many pass it heedlessly by and pay it no more respect than any other of the shops in the vicinity.

It is very profitable to mark the dawning of genius. There is truth in the old saying, "The child is father to the man." If we can gather reliable information respecting the childhood of most men of celebrity, we find that in thought, and words, and deeds they differed from others of the same growth, and gave promise of the renown they gathered in after years. There was much in the fine old city of Moore's birth to awaken interest, to excite a thirst for historic knowledge. But how did he ever become a poet when his carly years were passed in this house in Aungier-street, corner of Little Longford-street? Daily the sordid traffic of selling pounds of tea, and pints of whiskey, took place upon that spot—daily the jar and bustle of a busy throughfare took quiet from its neighbourhood. No sights or sounds of beauty-no elevating aspirations could have touched him here-no bowers of roses bloomed-no limpid streams flowed-no bright eyed gazelles sported—for the amusement of their sweet-

The house, outside of which I have lingered rather long, is situated in a locality which appeared to me so prosaic as to render it difficult to imagine how poetry could have found a way to Moore's soul with so little to excite the imaginative faculty. Now, I can safely assure my readers, Moore is not the only author who had his home in Aungier street. Genius is not dead among the "Ohildren of the Gael," as every day's experience plainly demonstrates. As T examined the details of the house, I could not help :..!: contrasting its appearance with Moore's refined tastes. The rere is one few Peris would care to see a second time. Here the actual life of the future bard must have waged a fierce war with those glorious pictures with which his brilliant imagination se was ever flooding his soul, and it is a singular proof is n of the power of intellect, that in such a dwelling proprietor of the establishment, who was standing at the entrance to the shop with a bright-eyed little wileye of resort at all times, even when the library, ingiril by his side my desire to enter the irrors which one formed the home of our National Poet Mr. in preparing his translation of the Odes of Anaore on Daffron gave me prompt, and willing access. He in preparing his translation of the Odes of Anaore on Daffron gave me prompt, and willing access. He in preparing his translation of the Odes of Anaore on he constantly visited this old library, and thus refers to his researches:—On these occasions I is a library hours which both at the many, ingroom where those gay, suppers used to be sold to be locked in there alone and to the many, out of which hope tells us, The entertainments of this hid given by my loyous and social achier through the dusty tomes of this old library. Howe

was also myself one of Dibdin's /song, casions, and gave some of Dibdin's /song,

were at that time in high vorney with noting octat. The rooms of which Moore speakes are spparated by a lobby, and the front drawing rooms. which faces Aungier-street, lighted by three na windows, in deep recesses, such as usually exist in old houses. The present owner informed me these recesses had been much deeper, when he got into possession, when the sashes were on a line with the front wall, but as the house was then in a deplorable state of ruin, he was obliged to have considerable repairs. I remarked on the parrowness of the windows, saying, "poarchilect, now a days, would have three windows, when one, or two at most, would suffice." "Of course not," he replied, "and while the repairs were going on, my builder suggested altering the windows, but I declined to have any change made, as I wished to preserve the place as much as I could in its original form, for the honour of Moore." "You did very right, Mr. Daffron,"] said, " and every lover of literature must feel obliged to you." Leaving the sitting-rooms, we ascended another

storey, and turning to the left, M. Daffron led me into the room corresponding in size and shape winh the drawing-room beneath.""Here sir," he said,
" our poet was born!" I took off my hat instinctive. ly as he spoke. I remember doing so many years ago from a similar feeling of respect. It was on visiting the statue of Guttenburg, the inventor of printing, at Mayence. I was now in the room where a gifted Irishman was born; and I felt the aspiration of his presence as though I saw him. What a name he left! How literature ennobles a man! how great an influence does it exert over the soul! Truly the intellectual man, as compared with the uneducated, has almost as great an advantage as the man who possesses his sight over the blind. Literature confers pleasure, not procurable by any amount of riches—it affords enjoyments the deepest privations may diminish but not de prive us of. Here the young bard of Erin felt the first breath of life, and as a room may be considered the upper garment of a person. I was curious to know how young Moore was habited. It is a tolerably good-sized apartment, with three windows looking upon Aungier-street, and the fire-place in an angle, where the young melodist often had his food warmed. Higher yet we clambered, and entered rooms cone-celled and boarded. I tried to make out the rooms he thus describes: |-"As our house was far from spacious, the bedroom which I occupied was but a corner of that in which the two clerks slept, boarded off, and fitted up with a bed, a table, and a chest of drawers, with a book-case over it; and here as long as my mother's brother continued to be an inmate of our family, he and I slept together. After he left us I had this little nook to myself, and proud enough I was of my own apartment. Upon the door, and upon every other vacant space which my boundaries supplied, I placed inscriptions of my own composition, in the manner, as I flattered myself of Chenstone's at the Leasowes." I carefully examined the rooms, back and front, of this portion of the house, to try and fix upon the corner allotted to Moore, and think it must have been the back room which was thus ina, Belfast, Coleraine, Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, divided, because it has a window looking upon the Dundalk, Galway, Limerick, Londonderry, Newry. rere. A glazier, who was at work on the premises told me he possessed a piece of glass from one of the panes, with Moore's name inscribed by himself. I asked him, as also Mr. Daffron, if any traces of the inscriptions Moore mentions existed in his time? he said " not; they had probably been effaced by paint." Moore's domestic affection were very strong and it is impossible to read his memoirs, without being convinced that no matter how high the There was a private entrance to the house circle in which he was placed, or how much he appeared engrossed by the flattering attention of the rifted, his heart was ever turning to the oniet scenes of home. He was devotedly attached to the lovely and engaging wife of his choice—to the mother he loved-to the father he revered-to his sisters and his friends. It is no small tribute to his worth. that his earliest friends were his latest and now those who survive hold his memory in affectionate regard. It is not my province to relate his life, to review his writings. This has been done by abler pens than mine; but ere I leave his "home," I must jot down one or two extracts from his works, to show how closely entwined in his heart were his

> TO MY MOTHER. They tell us of an Indian tree, Which, howsoe'er the sun and sky May tempt its boughs to wander free, And shoot and blossom wide and high, Far better loves to bend its arms Downward again to that dear earth. From which the life, that fills and warms Its grateful being, first had birth. 'Tis thus, though woo'd by flattering friends And fed with same (if same it be),

With love's true instinct, back to thee. The second was written when he was far away from Ireland. It is so homely a picture of the life he led in this dwelling, I cannot forbear inserting it

This heart, my own dear mother, bends,

TO MISS MOORE Car From Norfolk in Virginia. In days, my Kate, when life was new, When lull'd with innocence and you, I heard, in home's beloved shade, The din the world at distance made : When every night my weary head Sunk on its own unthorned bed. And mild as evening's matron hour Looks on the faintly shutting flower, A mother saw our eyelids close, And blessed them into pure repose; Then haply if a week, a day, I lingered from that home away, How long the little absence seemed! How bright the look of welcome beam'd, As mute you heard, with eager smile,

My tales of all that passed the while!

Now eager listener and ardent narrator are alike silent. Another family occupies the poet's home Another mother watches over her children in athe twilight, and blesses them into sleep. #1f, they are absent she welcomes them back, and listens to the prattling parestive of their childish rambles. Thus t'is ever with life. Here to-day, and strange feet press our hearths to-morrow. I was glad to find Mr. Daffron fully appreciates the distinguished Irish man who was born in his house, and I stender him my thanks for his courtesy and kindness: 1933-473 One of the haunts of Moore was Marsh's library,



irtsh intelligence

Michael J. Balte, Esq. 1:06 South Park, Castlerea dithers, he removed the Revs Father: O'Connor, from has been appointed to the office of High Sheriff of Williamstown where he had been for nearly in his Lawrence Harman King-Harman, deceased.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy Bishop of Cloyne, been appointed to the pastorship of Ahinagh, and has curacy of Donaghmore, with the last of the

STRANGE CASE .- An undoubted case of foot and mouth disease in the human subject has occurred in Ballinasloe in the person of a car driver named M Cormack. It appears that he drank some of the milk of a diseased cow, and in two days after exhibited all the symptoms which present themselves in the case of sheep and cattle affected with the disease.

A FUTURE CANDIDATE FOR GALWAY -I have read son to believe that Mr. Gregory, when he completes | the chapel in a body. his term of service as Governor of Ceylon, will return to England, with the view of re-entering public life. Mr. Gregory does not desire to continue in the career of a colonial governor, but he is anxious to rescue the representation of the county of Gal way from its present hands. At the earliest opportunity after his return he will undoubtedly give the electors an opportunity of vindicating their character and their independence of priestly dictation.—Correspondent of Express.

The Irish Times of the 28th ult., says :- The heavy rains of the past few days have caused great flooding in the North. Lough Erne has risen considerably, and the low lauds adjoining are considerably under water. At Newtownstewart the river is six feet higher than the ordinary level, and the flat country between this and Fintona is under water. All round Redhills, county Cavan, the country is submerged, and the rivers everywhere have greatly risen, and rush with extraordinary force towards the lake, flooding the low lands around.

From a blue book issued by the Board of Trade we learn that in 1874 there, entered the nineteen Irish ports 26,376 British vessels, 1,020 foreign vessels, with a total tonnage of 5,345,390; there cleared 15,146 British and 104 foreign vessels, with a total tonnage of 3,504,612. Of the nineteen ports (Ball-New Ross, Skibbereen, Sligo, Tralee, Waterford, Westport, Wexford, and Youghal), Dublin had nearly three times as much as Waterford, which is second on the list, Westport is least, Trulee next, Skibbereen next, and Ballina next.

At a meeting of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association, held in Tralee on the 22d ult., a letter was read from Mr. Herbert, M.P., in answer to one from the club asking that gentleman was he prepared to support a Land Bill based on fixity of tenure, fair rents, free sale, and compensation for improvements. Mr. Herbert replied that he was of opinion that no tenant willing to pay the fair letting value of his farm should be disturbed and when the landlord wanted the land for his purposes that the tenant should be fully compensated. He is opposed to free sale, and thinks that the bill as proposed would be unjust to improving and favorable to non-improving landlords.

On the 26th ult., the chapel of the Mercy Convent at Gort was the scene of the reception of two young postulants, and the profession of two novices. The Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly officiated on the occasion, assisted by the Rev. J. Geraghty, C.C., Gort. The ladies who received the white veil of noviceship were Miss Mary Brennan, Old Kilcullen. Co. Kildare, in religion Sister Mary Gonzaga; and Miss Catherine Moran. Manchester, in religion Sister Mary Ignatius. The two novices who made their vows and solemn profession were Miss Francis Hooney, Ballyshannon, county Kildare, in religion Sister M. Bernard; and Miss Marian Rush, Athenry, county Galway, in religion Sister Mary Philomene.

WHY THE COUNTY KERBY IS SOMETIMES CALLED THE KINGDOM OF KERRY.—Kerry is a county of large extent almost surrounded by the rea, and contains the best harbors of any county in the country. In the time of William III, it was "full of woods, full of people, full of cattle, and had great store of corn in the ground." When all Ireland was reduced this one county kept near ten thousand men almost two years in action. It cost more men and money at that time to reduce Kerry, than half Ireland; because the county was full of natural fastnesses, and contained plenty of provisions. The greatest advantage might be now made of its harbors, which are f.r all winds. No matter how the wind blows a ship can always find a port in Kerry. All ship-ping from America, the Mediterranean, the West Indies, Brazil and Hindostan must pass near Kerry before they reach England. If the county Kerry were in the possession of independent rulers sitting in Dublin they might destroy more English merchants than out of any other port in Europe. Hence it is called a kingdom, and the large by

CONVICTION OF A' WOMAN-SLAYER WHO WAS FIFTEEN YEARS AT LARGE. - At the Commission Court, in; grievously assaulted one Elizabeth: M'Manus, at Glencullen, county Dublin, and inflicted; such

lying district of the railway station is entirely with water. The townlands of Mul. The Celtic Chair in the Catholic University—
Professor O'Econey, has been appointed to the reestablished Chair of Celtic Literature in the Catholic University.

The ceremony of the profession of Miss Nannier
Kelly, Roscommon, in religion Sister Many Evan
gelist, took place at the Dominican Convent, Call
way en the 27th ult.

and small living with their banks. A large portion for days overflowed their banks. A large portion of Water street is underwater. The Camilm is rising rapidly The accounts arriving, from the Roscommon side of the Shannon state that many houses in that direction have been deserted in congelist, took place at the Dominican Convent, Call
way en the 27th ult.

n the present ages

made several changes in his diocese; amongst place. It seems that some of the parishioners, however in this instance were not agreeable to the aphas lately made the following changes in his pointment, and refused to give up the chapel or hear diocese. The Rev. G. Lane, P.P.; Kilnamartyr, has Mass as long as the Rev. Mr. Loftus is in the Consequently matters looked so sections that a been replaced by the Rev. J. Swoghig, C.C., Donagh body of constabulary, under the command of more. Rev. J. McAuliffe has been appointed to the Sub-Inspector at Dunmore and Mr. Bagot, local magistrate, were drafted into Williamstown on Sunday, the 24th ult. At the hour appointed for Mass the constabulary formed a cordon round the altar rails. The body of the chapel at once became thronged, and a rush was made to dislodge the Rev. gentleman from the altar, or at least prevent him from saying Mass. With the greatest difficulty the constabulary prevented the people from ascending the altar steps ; they had to fix their bayonets so threatening were the people. When the congregation saw they were foiled in their attempt they left

> In consequence of the overwhelming floods which swept over the lower parts of Enniscorthy, on the 27th ult., and the night previous, great loss and destruction of property have taken place. During three days, almost without intermission, the heavilest downpour of rain ever remembered in the town occurred. The lower parts of the town were com-pletely flooded, so as to render it impossible to travel except, by wading. The Slaney overflow swept over the quay with such tremendous force as to sweep away timber, boats, cars, and everything, in fact, moveable that was on it. The gasometer was floaded, so that no gas could be lit, and darkness reigned over the town; business stopped in the kilns and stores. The railway between Enniscorthy and Wexford was so submerged by water that the morning train from Dublin was almost unable to travel, and was nearly two hours late. In fact, the splendid valley of the "Gentle Slaney," for thirty miles, was one stupendous sheet of water, rivalling the Shannon Much nof the farmers' stock was destroyed. The island of Enniscorthy disappeared, and the Camp Fields and wet meadows were twin

On the 28th ult., a man named Lee descended a well in the hospital yard, Fermoy Barracks, for the purpose of executing repairs, as he had frequently done previously. Descending on this occasion to a depth of over 121 feet, it seems he was overpowered by the foul air, and another man named Wm. Condon was sent down to his assistance. Condon also became insensible, and this being noticed by the men working the rope they, with difficulty drew him to the surface. He was still quite insensible, and was removed to hospital. This showed the extreme peril of any further descent, but as any effort to save Lee, assuming he was alive, should be undertaken at once, a man named John Walsh volunteered to go down He also, became affected and his body, catching in the scaffolding, could not the dangerous task, but with precisely the same result. A plumber named John Higgins, was then sent for, and he descended to the assistance of the three men, but was immediately seized with insensibility, and his life also sacrificed, for, as in the pre-vious cases his body caught in the timber work of the scaffolding. Two soldiers then went down and brought up Sheehan's body, but the bodies of the others, up to the latest advices, were still in the shaft. They were all married men, and leave large families.

A great popular demonstration in favour of Home Rule, fixity of tenure, freedom of education, and an amnesty for the political prisoners was held at Maryborough on the 24th ult. Mr. Edmund Dease, M.P., who took the chair, deprecated any attempt to separate Irishmen upon sectarian issues. The resolution upon Home Rule was moved by Mr. Digby, M.P., and Mr. Butt spoke to a motion calling upon all classes of Irishmen to support the Irish party, and oppose all attempts to divide the National ranks. He reminded the meeting that religious dissensions had been; the bane of Ireland, and expressed confidence that once the responsibilities of self-government were thrown upon Irishmen they would learn to settle their differences and ive in concord and peace. The hon, member reiterated his belief that if Ireland were true to herself the day when the doors of the old Parliament in College Green would be reopened were nearer than any one imagined. The resolution on the land question declared for," fixity of tenure, fair rents. and free sale for all classes of occupiers," and with regard to education the meeting demanded; that all our "efficient denominational schools," whether primary, intermediate or University, shall be recognized by the State, and shall receive their fair proportion of all public endowments. The incarceration of the political prisoners was declared to be vindictive and unwise."

to see out it was to a more ST. COLMAN'S, QUEENSTOWN, CORK -The wantfof a suitable Church or Cathedral in Queenstown has long been experienced a It has been felt, that the was indicted for having on the 8th February, 1880; a Temple worthy, of Ireland, and of our country is colleges of Ireland, were required before the country Dublin, and inflicted, such is the state of the country Dublin, and inflicted, such is rambles. This server injuries as resulted in her death ten days at the following country. The nand strange feet as glad to find Mr. This after the occurrence in question of the present year the word and no morphism of the holy means by which it country. In Aprill of the present year the was at its glad to find Mr. The state the occurrence in questions to the find the present year the was at its glad to find Mr. The large of the country. In Aprill of the present year the was at its glad to find Mr. The large of the country. In Aprill of the present year the was at its glad to find Mr. The large of the country. In Aprill of the present year the was at its glad to find Mr. The large of the country was found against him formulation and every country and the library in the library of the country of the country of the country of the country of the present year the was at its country. In Aprill of the present year the was at its glad to find Mr. The large of the present year the was at its glad to find Mr. The large of the country of the present year the was at its glad to find Mr. The large of the present year the was at its glad to find Mr. The large of the large of

on of the monument. The for the past 25 years me sick of it, and what he would covined over with water. The townlands of Mair, the would give ample security. He would lagh and Ballyminor are one broad sheet of water, for which he would give ample security. He would lagh and Ballyminor are one broad sheet of water, for which he would give ample security. He would lagh and bave designs advertised, for, and he promised the meeting that within twelve months he would have the statue erected in Limerick, If they set about the matter in this way it would be found that additional subscriptions would flow in at once. Alderman Quin-Scriptions would now in at once. Alderman Quin-livan proposed that they should collect in all the monies subscribed for the Mayor, and Mr. Ellard the action suggested by the Mayor, and Mr. Ellard was directed to write to Mr. Sheehy, R.M. asking him to transfer the railway stock in his name, to the credit of the committee, to Mr. Spillane, J.P. The meeting then adjourned.

Limerick on the 23d ult in the Mayor's

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY IN NEW SOUTH WALES, A community with so large a proportion of Irish as New South Wales could scarcely pass the centenary of the birth of O'Connell without a demonstration. The 6th was consequently a great day. Honour was done to the Liberator on a grand scale, and all the proceedings were most decorous and orderly. A gigantic procession was inaugurated, starting early in the day from Hyde Park and reaching the Prince Alfred Park at midday, where the assemblage distributed and enjoyed themselves during the remainder of the day. A grand banquet was held, under the presidency of Mr. P. A. Jennings, K.S.G., from whom a message was sent as follows to the Lord Mayor of Dublin :- Monster procession, comprising all classes of the community, to Exhibition building. Grand Hibernian concerts, and oration by Archdeacon Vaughar. Enthusiasm unprecedented. Australia joins hands with Ireland in doing honour to the memory of the Immortal Liberator." The building was lighted for the evening, when a vast concourse of people assembled.

Most of the Roman Catholic dignitaries were present and Colonial Mustrees: Archdeacon Vaughan justified himself as an Englishman in undertaking to speak the eulogy of Daniel O'Connell, because he was loyal as an Englishman to liberty, and a Catholic to authority; and no man struggled so strenuously as the great Liberator to maintain both. He happily sketched the history of O'Connell and the affair finished up with a successful and appropriate musical performance.

THE LATE CANDIDATE FOR LIMEBICE COUNTY .- AN EXTRAORDINARY LETTER .- A letter appears in the Limerick Chronicle from Mr. John J. R. Kelly, one of the Home Rule candidates for the representation of the county at the last election, which is likely to create no small surprise throughout the country. The Rev. Mr. Cooney, parish priest of Cahirconlish, having written a letter to Mr. Kelly asking him to reinstate a tenant who had been evicted by his father, and promising that Limerick county would not be unmindful of the act at a future time, no more than Galway was in the case of Captain Nolan, Mr. Kelly writes in reply :- "The last paragraph of your insulting letter I regard as the most offensive of all, for, irrespective of the false assertion that I stooped to about my father's vile slanderers by promising reparation, where none was due, you seem to insinuate the possibility of my doing justice, not for its own sake, but for the sake of being kicked into Parliament by a pack of turbulent dishonest helots, who, to judge from the piles of corrupt applications in my possession, would sell their country, and I almost believe, their souls if necessary, for a bit of land. Without venturing to question your prerogative to stand sponsor for the county Limerick, I think you might have abstained from an officious intrusion until I had expressed a desire to purchase a seat in Parliament at the price of surrendering my moral independence, and being made the puppet of an ignorant clamorous rabble, to whom, I have no doubt, their Jupiter will some time or other send a king of their own asking. I should never have sought the equivocal honour had any suspicion of the repulsive mass of corruption with whom I was inviting contact, and I had ample opportunity during that late occasion referred to of appreciating my father's frequent warning that no one but an unprincipled time-server could be a Member of Parliament with comfort to himself."

The Limerick Chronicle publishes a letter from the Rev. Mr. Cooney in reply to Mr. Kelly's communication. The Rev. gentleman says, "Your letter to hand. It was characteristic of the Kellys-blustering, bravadoing, cruel, untruthful, unmeaning, un-connected." The rev. gentleman challenges Mr. Kelly to publish the correspondence, as it will enable the public to form a correct judgment of the Kelly family, egg and bird. Father Cooney then devotes himself to proving that Mr. Kelly's a father was an exterminator; and in the concluding paragraph says, "When canvassing the county on a recent occasion to get into Parliament as a Home Ruler and Tenant Righter, I was told you appeared never before that time to have heard of your father's exterminations: .. To convince us all that you had no sympathy with his conduct as a bad landlord, you wrote a letter to Father Tom Fitzgerald, P. P., Fedamore, to the effect that when you would become owner of the property, you would, as far aspossible, restore the people to their former holdings. I read this in the Limerick newspapers."

Following the magnificent demonstration at Tuam, where the patriotic and revered Archbishop of the West and the great Protestant tribune met on the common platform of Home Rule, the people of Galway have held a monster meeting with a double object—the declaration of their national faith and the reception of their gifted and popular representative. Dr. Ward. Though unfortunately prevented by illness from attending closely to his parliamentary duties during the earlier portion of the last session, Dr. Ward rendered signal service spot from which hundreds of thousands of our poor in the discussion of the education question in all fellow-countrymen take their departure, never more its branches. As the borough which returns him to look upon Ireland and which is the first place to St. Stephen's is the site of one of the three "god-seen by thousands of strangers visiting, Europe for less colleges," which form such a prominent fea-Dublin, the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Dowse, seen by thousands of strangers visiting Europe for less colleges, which form such a prominent feapresiding, an elderly man, named Patrick, Hall, the first time, should, be crowned and sanctified by ture of the scheme of education which it is sought was indicted for having on the 8th February, 1880; a Temple worthy of Ireland, and of our country's to force on the country his remarks on the queen's grievously assaulted one Elizabeth. M'Manus, at Faith of It is desirable that the Irish Emigrant colleges of Ireland were stamped with all the

M moles of Thomas Moore, vol.1, p.27.

Provessin Galeraith on the Anchesenor of Toam.

Don Tuesday, 26th Octobe, the Home Rule League beids meeting in Dublin, hich was very largely stended, the flev Professor Galbrath F. T.C.D. moved the following resolution.

"That we would tail in our duty as Trishmen if we did not take this opportunity of expressing that which we know to be the feeling of the whole Irish which we know to be the feeling of the whole Irish couls in recording in the most emphatic manner

which we another the leeling of the whole friend people, in recording in the most emphatic manner out deep sense of obligation to his Grace the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Tuam for giving to our efforts in the cause of Friend the splendid authority and the sanction of his great name and authority sun the character by presiding at Tuam, and for his noble words of patriotism, wisdom, and true liberality—words which will be received with gratitude and veneration by the Irish race all over the world." I am sure that if my only object were to carry this

resolution I could effect it very simply by at once calling on you to pass it with acclamation, for where is to be found in Ireland a man whose heart bests with the National sentiment that does not venerate and love the man who, for over half a century, through good report and evil report, was ever willing to spend and be spent for the sacred cause of Irish nationality? (Applause.) In the month of June last I had the privilege to be present at his jubilee as one of the representatives of the Irish Home Rule League, when the clergy and people of his diocese assembled to do him honour (hear, hear). I was his guest on the occasion, and he, the oldest Catholic bishop in Christendom, did not hesitate to place me, a Protestant clergyman, in the highest post of honour at his table, which it was in his power to assign (cheers); and why was this? I venture to answer for him. It was because, forgetting that I worshipped at another aliar, and was subject to another religious discipline, he recognized in me an honest fellow labourer for the honour and welfare of dear old Ireland (cheers). In this honourable relation, then, I claim to stand to the good Archbishop—a relation which, I am confident, will never oblige either him or me to forget our duty to God or to our Church, while at the same time we are faithfully working together for our fatherland (applause). The resolution which I move directs our particular notice to a late occasion-namely, the grand provincial demonstration held at Tuam on Thursday last, at which the whole of Connaught pronounced their emphatic declaration in favour of Home Rule as defined in the National Conference held in this building in 1872 (applause) -a conference called together by the largest requisition I ever remember to have seen signed in Ireland, and headed with the illustrious name of John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam (cheers), How it would have delighted the open enemies of her cause-above all, how it would have delighted the discontented factionaries who lurk, about the National camp-to have had it to say that that meeting had been held without his approval and sympathy (hear, hear). I ask how would they all have joined in expressing their delight? (hear, hear.) We may judge of this by the envious insinuations that obtained currency some days before the meeting, that it had not his sympathy. To put an end to all this, the venerable Archbishop not only lent his aid and gave his sympathy but event even beyond our fair expectations by taking the chair at a meeting held in the open air at this inclement season (cheers). That noble act, as well as the expressive words he uttered, I sincerely hope will be duly recorded, for they ought never to be forgotten by the Irish people (applause). In those few words he blessed our cause, and commended us to the leadership of him who is fit to lead-Isaac Butt (cheers). I have used the words "envious insinuations." I hope they are not too hard, but I cannot avoid referring to a statement made the other day by a gentleman for whom I entertain a high respect, which has served as a foundation for these insignations. I am confident he acted without reflection when he stated that the Archbishop withdrew his name as trustee of our special fund, the inference no doubt being that he also withdrew his sympathy. No one better than myself could have answered this, as I am the honorary secretary to the trustees, and I could have answered that his Grace never withdrew from the office which we desired to impose upon him, but that he simply declined it in terms most courteous and respectful, on the grounds that the discharge of the duties were, in his opinion, inconsistent with the functions of his office (applause) And so it came to pass that the venerable Archbishop himself, by his own words, scattered these pestilent rumours to the winds, and has given as his last act that sanction to our principles and action which must naturally attach itself to his venerable, and I will add on the behalf of his countrymen, his

Mr. Fay, M.P., seconded the motion. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., moved the follow-

beloved name (cheers).

That, in order to give the widest circulation to that noble declaration of National policy and National Union, the Council be requested to print and publish the speech of the Archbishop, in such form and manner as they may think best."

The Hon. Judge Little seconded the resolution.

Mr. Butt. M P., moved :--"That we have witnessed with great satisfaction the meetings recently held in the town of Galway and the city, of Waterford, recognizing in these meetings new proofs of the patriotic spirit of those celebrated towns, and their determination to abide stendily by the cause of their country."

Mr. B. C. Molloy seconded the resolution. Mr. Butt, M.P., next moved :-

"That the next meeting of the League be held that day week." de less off After the usual vote of thanks the meeting sepaerated. The figures will remark a few with which

GREAT BRITAIN

BRIONS -The Stamford Guardian states that the Rev. R. II. Webb, late Vicar of Hambleton, Rutland, has been received into the Catholio Church.
We hear also that Lady Evelyn Bertie, youngest
daughter of the Earl of Abingdon, has, lately, been received. The real swall initiative

Mr. Bright, in writing to a Birmingham gentle man on the subject of funeral reform; recommends for imitation the practice of the Society of Eriends. Nothing he says, could be more simple, and nothing. could be better of a street at the said that the

Mr. Hartwell Grissel, one of the Pope's Chamberlains, has just arrived from Rome with a letter from but on his removal to Pentonville the prison offi-tie Holy Father in reply to the Address from the cials, so the amazing story goes, insisted on tak-

night, deplored the treatment of Scotch measures in it is stated, brought the case before the Pentonville the House of Commons, and although he was not authorities, but they refused to interfere. Nothing

Jodicial, Appointments.—London, Nov. 17.—Soli-citor-General Sir John Rolke, M.P., for Preston, has been appointed Attorney-General, Mr. Hardinge Stanley Gifford, Q.U., has been appointed Solicitor-General vice Baron Holker

DEPRESSION IN THE IRON TRADE. Messrs, Blockow, Vaughan & Co., iron producers, of Leeds, have been compelled, owing to the depression in the iron trade, to discharge between 2,000 and 3,000 operatives.

In accordance with a resolve at the last Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, held at Hengler's Circus, the Grand Lodge Executive have been correspon ling with Cardinal Manning on the subject of Good Templarism, and his eminence having consented to an interview, Joseph Malins, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, John W. Kirton, Grand Worthy Secretary, and W. Ward, Chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee of Consultation, have met the Cardinal at his residence in the way of the removal of the disabilities were insuperable.

An IMPERIAL HUNTRESS.—The Empress of Austria will not, says the World, be present at the 1st November meet of the Quorn, as she had intended to be. This change of plan is not caused by any bad results of her Majesty's fall a few weeks ago in France. Indeed the severity of the fall in question has been very greatly exaggerated. A very well-known London riding-master was with the Empress when she met with her accident, which he describes as but a very trifling one. Her Majesty's sister, however the ex-Queen of Naples, intends hunting in the grass countries this season, and eight horses have already been despatched to Northamptonshire for her use. As the ex-Queen is not a light weight but one of the most fearless of women—Gaeta showed that—and had experience last year to hounds, she is safe to be in the first flight, as her small stud is one of the best in the shires.

landlady for a drop of water, and on being supplied left to us hears his loss with resignation with it locked herself in the bedroom. Not appear comforting assurance of the good man's Chr ing again down stairs, the police were communicated with, and Dellahunt, 218 L, procured a ladder and forced open the window. On a dirty mattress, in a room devoid of furniture, lay her body. Her head rested on an old hamper, which served as a pillow, and by her side was discovered an old skirt, with a quantity of gold sewed in the waistband. On examination of the body a medical gentleman gave his opinion that deceased had died from starvation. In a box there was a quantity of valuable jewellery, and in another box the will of Hugh Moore, for £4000. Several other document proved the deceased to be a Miss Eliza Moore, of Tettern Hall, Wolverbampton. The police also found two valuable wristbands, set with amethysts, a pair of gold scissors a large quantity of silver spoons, a gold egg spoon, and other jewellery of considerable value.

THE "BISHOP' OF RIPON ON PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.—The gentleman who calls himself Bishop of Ripon objects to permitting the words "Requie cat in pace" to be chizelled on a tombstone in a graveyard over which he claims jurisdiction, although the request was preferred by the son of the man over whose remains the stone was erected. It would he interesting to hear this gentleman's ideas as to the death-bed confession of his brother of Brechin, and the prayer that the Lord should give puzzled to know what Protestant, doctrine really is consistency. He says that "May he rest in peace" is a prayer for the dead, and continues by declaring that—"All true Protestants believe that the state of the departed is fixed the moment after death .--The souls of the faithful are in joy and felicity, and do not need our prayers. Lost souls cannot be ben fited by them. The inscription is constantly used by Roman Catholics, and is quite in harmony with Roman Catholic doctrine. It may be found in some Protestant churchyards, but this is rarely the case, and the fact that it is sometimes met with is no defence for adopting an expression which is both misleading and erroneous." Admitting all this, how does it happen that Protestants wander from their own doctrines, and are instinctively attracted towards ours in the moment of grief, when there is greatest necessity for the consolations of religion? Is it not clear proof that there is a want in the system invented by Dr. Martin Luther, that it does not satisfy the aspirations of the heart stricken by trouble, that it is a cold dry creed fitted only for the hard angular temperaments of worldly men. A great argument against atheism is that it leaves its votary without hope or comfort by the side of the open grave of a relative; there is no hope for him; he is consigned to oblivion like a dog. A greater argument against Protestantism is that there is no tie of sympathetic love between the living and the dead; the man of failings is as much to be condemned as the red-handed murderer. No use to pray for him; his fate is sealed the instant the breath leaves his body. There is no love in a creed that leaves one bereft of love at such a terrible hour. While Protestants hold differences on this point, it is absurd of them to maintain that their Church can boast either of unity or obedience.-

ATROCITIES OF EXCLISH PRISON DISCIPLINE.—Many and terrible are the mysteries connected with the economy and discipline of a convict prison. The public are content that places like Millbank and Pentonville should be shrouded in comparative gloom, since the obscurity which environs them may serve to terrify and to deter the evilly-disposed. It is the raverse of gratifying, however, when a little gleam of light is let into the convict's cell, to behold such a bewildering tragi-comedy as that in which Mr. Alderman Figgins, the Governor of Millbank, and a prisoner named Howell seemed recently to have been engaged. The man Howell was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court, and conveyed in pursuance of his sentence to the Model Prison. It appears that he had lost all the teeth in his upper jaw, and he had had them re placed by false ones: While he was in Newgate his maxilary arrangements were not interfered with cials so the amazing story goes, insisted on tak-ing out, the poor wretch's false molars and incitine Holf Patter in poly, to the Address from the Calle to the amende to the Address from the Calle to the amende to the Address from the Calle to the amende to the Address from the Calle to the amende to the Address from the Calle to the amende to the Address from the Calle to the Call

incapable of masticating his food. The Alderman tion will be come to until a remained that undertion will be come to until a remained that undertion will be come to until a remained that undertion will be come to until a remained that undertion will be come to until a remained that undertion will be come to until a remained to advocate a Scotch Parliament, he combusin a waiting that a consummation so devoutly singuistice has written to
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authorities, but they refused to sufficient the remaining that functionary a
the good of the light of the remaining that functions and the sufficient to the sufficient he convert the gold setting into a saw, or could he melt the metal over his gaspipe, and cast it into a key? Could he bribe a warder with it? Finally, it may be asked whether the regulations of Pentonville Prison would warrant the jail authorities in depriving a crippled convict of a wooden leg or an artificial hand, of a glass eye or a false nose ? . It seems to us about as logical; and humane to take out a man's teeth, natural or manufactured; as it would be to draw the nails from his fingers and toes. -Daily Telegraph. A find a Venedia travel to the Appenie

DEATH OF MR. JOHN, BROWN, SEN .- (From the Horet.)—The following is not an attack upon the Queen by Reynolds or Dr. Kenealy's pestiferous print, but simply a prosaic statement of facts reported by our respectable and highly esteemed contemporary, the Standard, of October 22nd — Mr. John Brown; farmer, Western Micras, father of John Brown, the Queen's attendant, died some days ago at the age of 84, and was buried yesterday afternoon. Her Ma-Westminster. The discussion of the question was jesty the Queen, and the Princess Beatrice attended protracted, and it is stated that the difficulties in the funeral, and although the weather was wet and disagreeable, they followed on foot the coffin to the hearse, which, from the nature of the roads, could not be got near the house. After the hearse had moved off towards the churchyard, her Majesty returned to the house of mourning, and stayed for some time with the bereaved widow. There were also present at the funeral the Marchioness of Ely, Dr. Marshall, Mr. Sahl, Dr. Prolert, Dr. Robertson, and all the upper servants from Balmoral. Rain fell all day almost without intermission, and the weather was cold and bleak." The Joneses and Robinson all over the country must feel deeply the slight, to them, of this very special recognition of the Browns. Her Majesty has never been known to attend any domestic festival of either of these other distinguished branches of the English aristocracy. One cannot help commiserating deeply the lot of poor Little Princess Beatrice, who seems to spend her youthful life between the sick room and the churchyard. She is not even invited to join in the Highland dances when the upper servants give a DEATH OF A MISER.—Some time ago a woman ball to her Majesty. Scotch sermons and funeral have gone for fuel.

applied at a house in Jurston Street, Westminster parties are the chief diversions permitted to this Diocesse of Buffalo. Bridge Road, for apartments, and ultimately took charming and amiable Princess. We learn by the first floor bedroom. On Tuesday she asked the special telegram that the only John Brown now special telegram that the only John Brown now comforting assurance of the good man's Christian fortitude will help the nation to bear the removal of his illustrious father to a happier and better

> AN Ex-COLONIAL GOVERNOR ON EMIGRATION .- Siz Charles Du Cane, K. C. M. G., late Governor of Tasmania, in distributing the prizes at the Braxted Agricultural Society, Essex, have an account of the strange sights he had seen in that Province, and mentioned that on one occasion a man there came 800 miles to win a £50 prize for ploughing. In many respects it was a charming country, but there are two sides to every picture, and let them remember before they went that it was not every man who emigrated who could win £50 prizes or become a farmer on his own account. The fact was that in all these cases we heard a great deal about the successful men-aud many are successful -but we heard very little about the number who did not succeed, and who found themselves after a hard struggle to keep body and soul together worse off than they were here. If a man was young, ablebodied, honest, thrifty, and intelligent, no doubt be had a chance of doing well for himself, and of be-coming independent. But he would have to work quite as hard, if not harder, than he ever did here, and he had to run the risk of his health and strength giving way under it and failing just at the times were bad the labour market got overstocked and labourers were thrown out of employ just as they were here in England. Just now in New Zealand, New South Wales, and in Tasmania ablebodied labour of all kinds was in very great demand and when he was in New Zealand a year and a half | Republican. ago, a railway contractor told him he could not get men enough to cart ballast on his line at 8s. per day. But only two or three years before that time there were large numbers of able-bodied men in all the Australian colonies destitute of employment, and if anything were to happen to send the price of wool suddenly down to any great extent, most likely the same thing would occur again. Now, he did not say these things to discourage any strong and able-bodied young man who had set his heart on emigration from trying his fortune at it. On the contrary, he only wished him to know that there was shadow to be met with in the colonies as well as sunshine, and if when he had balanced both sides of the account, he was still desirious of emigrating, he should say to him heartily, "God speed you," and give him his best wishes for his good fortune. Above all he would say that when a man is thoroughly unhappy and discontented with his lot in his mother country, the best thing he can do is to leave it. Such a man would "leave his country for his country's good " in more senses than one; and let us hope he would do so for his own good also. But when a man is happy and contented oat home he should recommend him to stay at home, and to his mind, the same qualities which were required to gets man on in the colonies would in nine cases out of ten get him on equally well at home.

UNITED STATES.

The New York board of aldermen bave adopted resolutions declaring that the people of that city at the late election emphatically and unmistakably protested against a reduction of the wages of the city laborers, and that therefore the common coun-cil carnestly renewed their recent demands that the heads of the city departments restore the wages to their former standard without delay.

The next House of Representatives will consist of 172 Democrats, 114 Republicans, and 5 nondescripts. Already there is a large amount of canvassing for the speakership, Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, seems to be the favorite of the hard-money men. The proceedings of this Democratic body will have great effect upon the presidental election

UNVELLING OF THE POE MONUMENT BALTIMORE, Mp. November 17. The ceremonies attending the unveiling and dedication of the monument in memory,

A CITY OF WACO' PASSENGER -GALVESTON, Tex. November:17 .- A-schr. from East Bay brings a re-

M. Pomeroy, better knewn as S. Brick , Pomeroy. proprietor of the Democrat, of this city, suspended to-day. His liabilities are estimated at \$40,000 assets, nil. His creditors are scattered widely throughout the country, and a meeting of them will

The Executive Committee of the Union League of America met to day at St. Nicholas! Hotel, and resolved to call the annual meeting of the body for the 8th of next month in Philadelphia, when the subjects to be considered are: National politics, public-school interests and protective tariff."

INSOLVENT. - NEW. YORE, November 17 - The Metropolitan Collar Co. have petitioned Judge Donohue for an order of dissolution of the company, and the Court has appointed a referee to wind it up. Jehockam Davis, lumber dealer, fyled an assignment to-day; liabilities \$92,958, nominal assets \$82,286, real assets \$15,440. The United States Trust Co. is a creditor for \$30,000.

A Whole Family Poisoned.—Several days ago the family of Charles Massey, Sr. who lived in Hordsville, Ky., were taken suddenly ill. Physicians pronounced the sickness the effect of poison, and despite their efforts, the son, daughter and wife died. The well used by the family has been found to be filled with poison, either strychnine or arsenic; but how it came there is not known. No person is yet suspected. The others of Mr. Massey's family, as well as he, are in a fair way to recover.

A GREAT DISCOVERY .- Over a year ago, while boring for oil, eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, a natural gas well was struck, and since that time the gas has been wasting. Recently, however, the Natural Gas Company purchased the well and brought gas to Etna and Sharpsburg for use in the foundries. Last week the gas was turned, and when ignited it made a blaze which lighted the whole surrounding country. The gas is brought through a three-inch pipe and is being fed regularly into the furnaces of Graff, Bennett, & Co, and Sprang, Chalfant & Co., and will save a large amount of money that, would

DIOCESE OF BUFFALO .- The Buffalo Catholic Union says: "We are authorized in announcing the following clerical changes in the diocese : Rev. Father Cook, hitherto of China, goes to Springbrook, vice Rev. David Lasher, now appointed pastor of Holly. Father Cook is replaced at China by Rev. John C. Reilly, recently locum tenens at St. John's, Lockport. Father McShane will shortly occupy the position of assistant at St. Bridget's, and Rev. Father Malloy, of the Cathedral, will take pastoral charge of St. Mary's church, Elmira, during the absence in Europe of its pastor, Rev. James McManus.

MUTINY IN A PRISON.—PITTEBURG, Nov. 16.—Five of the prisoners contined in the Western Penitentiary, three coloured and two whites, broke out in mutiny this afternoon, and with hatchets and iron bars attacked Mr. Charles Weaver, the contractor under whose supervision they were working. Wesver, who was unarmed, was driven into a corner and badly beaten, and would undoubtedly have been killed, but for the opportune arrival of the Deputy Warden, who confronted the prisoners with revolvers, and forced them to relinquish their victim. The five convicts were then fromed and placed in

COUNCIL IN ST. LOUIS, Mo .- A conference of bishops was held Nov. 4, at the Archbishop's residence, St. Louis, on business respecting ecclesiastical mat-ters of the archdiocese. Those present were Archbishop Kenrick and Rt. Rev. P. J. Ryan, of St. Louis; Rt. Rev. John Hogan, of St. Joseph; Rt. him rest inserted in the Church Herald. One is critical moment. If he set up farming on his own Rev. John Hennessey, of Dubuque; Rt. Rev. P. J. account, he would most probably have to live in Baites, of Alton; and Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, of when there is such a difference between the practice a small hut in the bush, far away from friends and of two Protestants of equal dignity in the Estabneighbours. But then it was said, "No doubt the cept Bishop Fechan, of Nashville, who stays with lishment. When the leaders of the sect are thus antagonistic, no wonder that the lay advocates of the right of private interpretation should differ. In our opinion this denial of the petition of affection by the mitred gentleman of Ripon has the merit of See of Omaha, and also to fill the new See of Peoria which is also recommended to be established, and is taken from the diocres of Ohicago. Of course the names of those selected cannot be made public until they are confirmed by the Pope .- St. Louis

> THE UNITED STATES NAVY .- WASHINGTON, D. C .-November 17.—The annual report of Isaiah Hancoms Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the Navy Department, it will show that while wo lack powerful iron-clad sea-going vessels similar to those in foreign navies, our own will compare favorably with that of any European Government, so far as discipline and general efficiency are concerned. and that our vessels, for mere police duty, are equal if not superior, to those of greater tonnage and of more formidable armament. The report will recommend that a policy be adopted of building a certain number of war vessels annually, both of iron and wood, until our navy shall be able to compete with that of any nation of the world.

> THE NOTE TO SPAIN -NEW YORK, November 17. A Washington despatch to the Post says :- " We are informed upon good authority that the subject of the note addressed to Spain by our Government is a complaint of the violation of the seventh article of the treaty 1869. After referring to cases of seizure or detention or arrest of citizens of either of the contracting countries, it is claimed on the part of the United States that these provisions have been repeatedly violated by Spanish officers, especially so in the case of a correspondent of the New York Herald, who was sent to Spain to be tried on a charge of giving aid and comfort to the Cuban insurrectionists, and was not permitted to appoint a lawyer to defend himself. The wrongs done to American citizens in this respect are the subject of the protest. Explanations are asked for and an enforcement of the treaty in the future demanded.

SPAIN'S ANSWER-WASHINGTON, NOV. 18-The Spanish Minister to day was officially advised from Madrid that his Government has conceded that in future American citizens on trial before a courtmartial in Cuba shall have the privilege of selecting marija in Culpa shah dave the privilege of selecting counsel for their defense. The Treaty of 1795, in the opinion of the Spanish Government, was not sufficiently definite to meet cases of courts martial in the event of wat or insurrection in the Island but the present arrangement settles the question in accordance with the desire expressed in a riendly note addressed by Secretary Flan to the Spanish Government, and disposes of the exaggerated reports on this subject. Frequent changes in the Spanish

on this subject. Frequent changes in the Spanish Government since the commencement of the reballion have in part delayed a settlement of the question until the present time.

Frans or War Dissiparson—Naw York. November 18th: Washington specials; to the Metropolitan papers concur in the statement that the reply lot the Spanish Government to the note of Minister Olishing which was attanamitted by losblatto the State Department proves to be addignified response

and prompt administration of the requirements of November: 17.—A schr. from East Bay brings a report, that; a body, supposed to be that of Henry Bogers, of Brooklyn, a passenger on the "City of Waco," was found, and buried on the beach near High Island, thirty miles from Galveston.

Suspension.—St. Louis, Mo., November, 16.—Mark have their advocates of attorneys, or produce the suppose of the concession that American citizens can have their advocates of attorneys, or produce the concession that the suppose of the concession that the concession that the suppose of the concession that the c the treaty of 1795. Spain defends her right to have their advocates of attorneys, or produce witnesses in their own flethalficomformably to the provision of article 7 of the freaty of 1795 and according to the regular course of proceedings in such cases, and gives guarantees of such a mode of defence. The answer of the spanish Government has been deemed satisfactory enough to warrant a countermanding of the orders originally given to put our Navy in preparation for such a contingency as a misunderstanding between the two Governments.

> THE COLOSSAL STATUE FOR INEW YORE, HARRON-The most extraordinary invasion of our shores on record is the friendly one proposed by the Franco-American Union; whose banquet in Paris last week was reported. This association which embraces auch really distinguished French leaders as Labou-laye, Wollowski and Oscar de Lafayette, and has also the countenance and support of the most eminent conservative thinkers of France, propose, as their contribution to the commemoration of the centennial of American Alberty, to erect on seme island at the entrance of New York Harbor, a colossal copper statue, of an appropriate allegorical design. The figure is to be 100 feet high, and is to be mounted on a pedestal of equal height. It is to be so constructed that the head may be illuminated. and emit an aureole of light that will beam upon the waters towards the Old World, just as the light of constitutional liberty pours out its influence from the great republic to the old governments of Europe. The project, at first blush, seems very fanciful, but a large part of the funds has already been subscribed, and the artist, one of the most famous in France, is actually at work upon the model. A modern Colossus and Pharos combined, at the European gateway to the New World, would be a noble thing to gaze upon; it certainly is an inspiring thing even to think of.

WAGES IN CALIFORNIA. - We repeat the following information, recently published in the correspondence of The Pilot :- In California the rates of wages at the present time are as follows :-- Carpenters, \$3.50 to \$4 per day; ship carpenters, \$4 to \$6; stone-masons and brickleyers, \$4 to \$5; caulters and millers, \$1 to \$5; plasterers, \$4; machinist and boilermakers, \$3,50 to \$4; patternmakers, \$4; carriagemakers and blacksmiths, \$3 to \$4; stevedores, \$3; bakers, \$40 to \$60 per month and board; housepainters, \$3 per day; bookbinders, \$2,50 to \$4,50; cabinetmakers, \$4; joiners, \$3 to \$4,50; paper-hangers, \$2,50 to \$3; clerks, \$75 to \$120 per month; plumbers, \$4 to \$4,50 per day; shoemakers, \$2 to \$4,50; tailors, for making coats, \$6; to \$19; overcoats, \$10 to \$16; pants, \$3 to \$5; veets, \$2 to \$4; waiters, \$30 to \$45 per month and board; masons' laborers, \$2 per day; common laborers, \$1,75; female servants, \$20 \$25 and \$30 per month and board; farm laborers, \$25 to \$30 per month and board; extra good men, \$40 and board; clerks in stores, \$35 to \$70 per month and board; common miners, \$50 per month and board; Chinamen laborers, \$1 to \$1,25 per day; book-keepers, \$80 to \$200 per month; dressmakers in shops, \$10 per week, or \$2 to \$3 per day and board; milliners, \$1,50; to \$2,50 per day; engravers, \$4,50 to \$6; fitters and moulders, \$3,75 to \$4; brass finishers, \$3; brass; moulders, \$3 to \$3,50; gardeners, \$25 per month and board .- Boston Pilot.

THE SHAR AND THE POPE.—The Osservatore Romano publishes, from the original Persian, a literal translation of the letter which the Shah caused to be presented to his Hollness on the Sth ult. The English version is from the Daily News — To Hollness his most venerable and most illustrious the Pope Mes-siah-like in character, educated like the inhabitants of the heavenly world. May he be strengthened by the grace of the Lord. To us, animated by sentiments of sincere friendship there has come the amicable and venerated letter of your Holiness of ange. lic endowments, a letter written by you'in the abundance of your friendship, and confided to his Emi-nence the most honorable Augustine, Archbishop of Heracles, your messenger to us, together with gifts, dear and valued pledges, and most distinguished memorials, calculated to be always a motive to us to increase our affection. With a view to make known in every particular way, what value and what consideration we should accord to the letter and the gifts of your Holiness and to Archbishop Augustine, we have received them with proper Imperial person, and we have spoken in the presence of them all, as was benefitting, of the affection and friendship of your Holiness for us. Besides, we have deemed it necessary, in addressing to you this amicably prompted letter, to signify to you our heartfelt joy and our intimate satisfaction at this testimony of friendship and sincere affection accorded to us by your Holiness, and to assure your Holiness-agreeably to the wishes and friendly desires of your Holiness—that the delegates of the Catholic nation, as also all the private and individual members of that nation, have been, and shall be, as in times past, objects of benevolence and; so to say, the chosen ones after the Ministers of our exalted empire, and they shall be in the highest measure the objects of every kind of regard and protection. To augment which regard, after the establishment, so much desired by us, of these relations, there have been promulgated by us and sent to the governors of the provinces, formal regulations concerning the rights, the protection, and the liberty of Catholics relatively to their religious belief. And in fact we regard the individuals of the above-named Catholic nation who are subjects of the Persian empire as a deposit confided to our custody by syour Holiness. and as is natural, we consider your person as the grandest among the disciples of the Messiah (health to Him) ! and on this account worthy of veneration_ We desire that, thanks to the purity of your heart. you do not forget us in your prayers and that our relations with your Holiness may endure forever. Written in our royal castle of Teheran; the month of Ribi-vub. Sami. 1292 (May, 1875). 1912 of Laurer of very oriented with

New Bedford is said to have but one whater left a schoolmaster. The only thing children can't see partiality in is

The only thing children can't see partiality in is who gets the biggest end of the bootjackswhen the old lady gets mad.

The schoolmaster who sat down on the "business end of a pin that had been ingeniously fixed on his chair, rose like a Phonix and a will cat in his barn.

An Indiana man picked up a wild cat in his barn.

in place of an Afghan! He detected the difference in the millioneth part of a second in the millioneth part of a second in the millioneth part of a second matter.

We shall nover smile again until we exchange photographs with the young han that put shoe maker's wax on the benches of the front portico of this office.—Esson, yes, reserved the office.

Reporters should al waysibe even item pered men but when one grushes wildly nten lanuares to get a rivid account of soman breaking his leg, he be ex cused it he can'v find any words in the dictionary to suit the occasion; when discovers it is a swooden it. Easier view and the control of th

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

RINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR, FIGURE 11 TOPIN GILLIES,

Editor REV. JAMES J. MURPHY.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE

To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

November, 1875 Friday, 26-St. Peter of Alexandria, Bishop and Martyr.
Saturday, 27—Of the Immaculate Conception.

Tuesday, 28-First Sunday in Advent. Monday, 25-Vigil: SS., Ireneus and Companof lafons, Martyrs, and in

Monday, 30-Sr. Andrew, Apostle. DECEMBER, 1875.

Wednesday, 1-Fost. Of the Feria. Thursday, 2-St. Bibiana, Virgin and Martyr.

The following splendid Pastoral of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal was read in all the churches of the city on Sunday last, the Feast of the Presentation. We have no doubt that it will bring the unfortunate affair to which it refers to an end, and that by all parties it will be regarded as a master piece of pastoral eloquence and pastoral wis-.dom :---

"Hail to Mary, conceived without sin, the honor of our people."

"Let us greatly rejoice in this day that the Lord has made."

"PASTORAL LETTER OF MGR. THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL CONCERNING THE IN-TERMENT OF JOSEPH GUIBORD.

" IGNACE BOURGET, by the Grace of God and of the Holy Apostolical See, Bishop of Montreal, &c.

"To the Secular and Regular Clergy, the Religious Communities, and all the Faithful of the Diocese, Salvation and Blessing in the Lord.

"It is for us, very dear brethren, a duty to inform you how the difficulty of the interment of the said Joseph Guibord, which has so greatly oc | half of the indefeasible rights of the Church, and to cupied people's minds and caused fear of serious -troubles, has ended. It is not, you will observe, to make known the fact to you, since it is already known to every one, but to enable you to appreciate | country, and outraged faithful subjects to whom rethe results of it, and to allow you to see where is the triumph that was expected from it.

"In our letter of eighth September last, a day of grace since it is consecrated to the happy birth of sible that not with standing all that has been done the glerious mother of God, we declared to you that the cemetery would not find itself polluted and interdicted by the sepulture of this unfortunate bro-ther. We exhorted you in consequence to do no act of resistance to prevent entrance to those who had undertaken to perform it at all risks in this holy

"We again lifted up our voice on the third October following on the solemnity of the Holy Rosary, In order to prove to you that the said Joseph' Guibord had justly deserved deprivation of the honors bury one of her children, who, in his life, dishonor of occlesiastical burial, for the reasons set forth in | ed her by his revolt and his injurious scorn, our letter, issued the date of that day. We explained in these two letters how we latended to make the occlesiastical law respected, while allowing the body of this man to be deposited in a part of the

we have now, very dear brethren, to signa-lize to you the facts that have been accomplished, in order that you may more and more comprehend how Divine Providence has regulated everything, so that we might attain the object we had proposed, to wit, that the law of the Church might have its course, while preserving the public peace and preventing the effusion of blood. For that is all the - triumph we were ambitious of and we need not here prove to you that this was the most beautiful. We desired to spare the blood of good fathers of families, so that they might not leave, by their death, either widows or orphans, and we triumph in having been able, through your docility, to obtain

"Let us remark, first, that, at our request, many prayers were made in communities and families, to secure that this unhappy affair, which has made so much noise even in far distant places as well as in this city and the whole of our Canada, might be terminated without any coming to blows, at the risk of exciting the most hateful passions and kindling the flames of discord between good oitizens, who have hitherto lived in peace like good bretbren.

"Everything has passed in perfect calm, we have to thank the Divine Goodness for having listened to our vows. We have at the same time to thank devout souls who both in the religious communities and in Christian, familles have responded so our appeal in sending to heaven their sighs and ismentations in order to touch the heart of the Father of mercies and turn aside by this means the evils that might thunder upon our

"We ought now to recall to your recollection certain facts which preceded the sad event that has happened to-day, namely, the translation of the body of the said Joseph Guibord from the dear brethren, that you can honor your cemetery the Protestant cemetery, where it reposed since his death, into the Catholic cemetery, of Cote des

"The first fact worthy of our attention is that it was respect for the cometery and the fear lest it were against the sins and scandals which prevail in profaned by the burist of a man dead in the disgrace the world. It is with this object that we proof the Church, which revolted a large number of pose to construct in the cemetery each time that Catholics and led them to oppose the entrance of we are requested, the Stations of the Cross his body into the holy place 161t was zeal that pro- This is the practice at Rome, and it is also duced this spontaneous movement, but it was zeal that which we desire to see established in all the not according to knowledge. However, it passed in cemeteries of this diocese, above all since we per-

rebellious child of the Church has been laid is now in fact. separated from the rest of the consecrated cemetery, to be no more anything but a place profane.

"This is a fact accomplished with so much solem-

nity and smid circumstances so deplorable that it will remain deeply graven in the memory of the numerous strangers who aball, visit the cemetery. as well as that of citizens who shall daily go thither to pour forth their prayers. Each in casting sadly his regards on that tomb which is not covered with the blessings of heaven because it is separated from the holy ground that the Church has blessed will give way to emotions more or less painful. Here lies, he wil exclaim, in the recesses of his soul, the

body of the too famous Joseph Guibord, who died in rebellion against the common Father of the Church, under the anathema of the Church; who could not pass the gates of this sacred place but that he was escorted by armed men, as if for battle against the enemies of the country; who but for the good disposition of his fellow-citizens would have, caused bleed to flow; who was conducted to this sepulchre, not under the protection of the Cross, but under that of the bayonets of the military; who has been laid in this grave in two feet of earth not with the sweet chant of the prayers which the Church is accustomed to make for her children, but smid the smothered curses, of the attendants for

whom, the priest obliged to be present could perform no religious ceremony; could utter no prayer for the repose of his soul; could not say a single Requiescat in pace; could not, in short, sprinkle a single drop of holy water, whose virtue it is to moderate and quench the flames of the terrible fire that parifies the soul in the other world.'

"There will issue day and night from this tomb which contains the remains of an erring man who persisted till death in his revolt against the Church a lugubrious and lamenting voice which will cry loud enough :-

"O, all you who pass through this field of death, pause for a moment before this tomb and seriously reflect upon my unhappy fate. May my example teach you that no one can with impunity despise God and His Church | Alas, the more eclat that has been raised over my dry and withered bones, the more a mark of infamy and dishonor has been attached to my name. Why was I not hidden in an obscure place, and in a ground of oblivion? I would be to-day as if I had never been born. My memory would not be a curse from age to age as it ought to be, and my name would not be in every mouth to be accursed from generation to generation. Alas, men pretended to give me a triumph and they have only succeeded in perpetuating my shame and my dishonor.'

" However it may be, our very dear brethren, it was for us a painful but rigorous duty to let you hear our pastorel voice on this melancholy occa-For it is necessary for us to witness on beprotest against irregularities which have deeply burt a clergy who have constantly shown them-selves loyal to the Government and devoted to the ligion makes it an imperious duty to obey those

who govern the State in administering justice. "We have to declare to you as solemnly as pos to the contrary, the cemetery remains holy ground and continues to be worthy of all respect. As it is the Church which has blessed and sanctified it, it is also for her to prevent its being profaned. This is what she has done, while inviting her children to offer no resistance to the entrance of the funeral correge into the holy place, which was made to day, in order that it should not be profaped by the effu sion of blood, and, at the same time, execusting the spot which was taken possession of, spite of her, to

"Nevertheless, these facts which we signalize to your serious attention have not, very dear brethren, been accomplished without causing grave injuries to our holy father the Pope, whose venerable decree men have despised; to your pastors, whose authority they have trodden under foot; to the cemetery, which they have seized by force of arms like a fortress of war; to our brethren, whose religious feeling they have unjustly wounded, and whose blood they would have cruelly shed without a visible protection of Divine Providence.

"In this view, the following are the recommendations we believe it our duty to make to each of you, in order that the honour due to the cemetery may be repaired as much as possible by the Catholic population :-

"Therefore, be one and all of you, our very dear brethren, more and more penetrated with religiou respect for your cemetery, and enter it not except with fear and trembling. Make it not a place for walking or pleasure, but go there as on a pilgrimage as often as you can. In traversing it consider it as the parish and city of the dead.

"There, pay attention, sleep the sleep of death all the faithful of both sexes who have for more than two hundred years inhabited our city. Pause over these thousands and hundreds of thousands of tombs which hardly contain anything but fleshless bones and inanimate ashes. Hear the eloquent voices that make themselves heard from the depths of these sombre dwellings. 'To day it is our turn,' they tell you with the most startling tone; to-morrow it will be yours. Live every day as if every day you had to die, and wait not for the moment of death to prepare yourselves to die well. Let your life be pass ed in the faithful performance of all the commandments of the Lord. Oh take care that your Mother, the Holy Church, be not forced on account of you criminal negligence to refuse you entrance into this consecrated ground, there to receive the honors of ecclesiastical burial

"It will be by those plous practices, our very with a particular worship. To encourage you in this the Church makes in the holy place touching prayers, plants crosses, erects monuments which help to remind us of our last end, to forearm us

calmess, and the public peace was not troubled ceive that some men desire to make them a com.

When one considers attentively what took place at mon and profane place.

That time, one cannot but admire the guidance of the Cross attracts to the God who disposed all things so that each one might

"The pain wor the crowing therefore and excellent, means of attaching a parish to its cemetery 1 Now, what would not a parish do for the complete this sacred respects in sortunate day, is the accomplishment of ies it cares for and adorns it as much as possible in the threat which was made when we had in it is a made where the characteristic in the street which was made where which we exercise in another the paster of the paster of pasters, that he place where this is a Rome where the custom is to keep lighted lamps, at Rome where the custom is to keep lighted lamps, on each tomb two were struck in visiting the St. Lawrence cometery outsider the limits . For not knowing what place this was, two took it for one of the fluestiquarters of the holy city as brilliant was it with the light of thousands of lamps that hurned in it. On it was a ravishing and startling specisolo. for us this magnificent cemetery. The opportunity, of expressing our emotions at this happy moment presents itself too naturally for you not to profit by

> "We cannot terminate this letter without ardent prayers, that after the example of the holy city you may have zeal for your cemeteries in order that they may be a visible and striking proof of your de-votion to the dead. May this salutary devotion perpetuate itself in our happy country to the last generation. For with it are perpetuated in their entirety, faith, piety, patriarchal manners and relig-

> "Please observe, very dear brethren, that it is under the protection of the Immaculate Virgin we write these presents, and that it was on the festival of her blessed birth, and on the solemnity of the Rosary, which is for the Church an imperishable source of graces, that we brought to your attention the serious question which has so greatly occupied us. The reason is quite plain. It is because, to overcome all the difficulties that assailed us, we felt the pressing need of casting ourselves at the feet of the Blessed Virgin who by her Immaculate Conception, has bruised the venomous head of the old serpent. For the same reason this letter, which ought, it seems to us, to put an end to this grave difficulty, will be read on the festival of the Presentation of this august Child.

"O holy Mary, bring your powerful succor to your unfortunate children. Help those who are timorous and inconstant. Invigorate those who are feeble and languishing. Pray for the people who place all their trust in you. Intervene in favor of the clergy who labor to make you known, loved and served. Intercede for all the religious communities and for all the religious women who are consecrated to you. May all those who honor and pray to you feel the wonderful effects of your powerfu

"The present pastoral letter will be published after mass in all the churches where public worship is held, and in the Chapters of all the religious communities, the first Sunday after its receipt. "Given at Montreal, the 16th day of November,

1875, under our hand and seal and the counterseal of our Secretary.

"Ic. Ev. de Montreal. " Jos. Oct. Pare, Chanoine, Sec."

LOUISE LATEAU. The readers of the True WITNESS are already familiar with the general circumstances which have made Louise Lateau notorious. At a not very distant period we ourselves propose to treat her case in ampler detail. But just now, as we have already warned our readers, we are so pressed by a variety of duties, that we cannot do much more than excuse ourselves for declining to undertake what we cannot accomplish in the manner which our readers have a right to expect. Their patience, however, shall be tested only for a little time.

But we cannot help noticing, though we must do so hurriedly, a late editorial of the Witness on the subject of Louise Lateau. That editorial we must regard as simply astounding. Journalists are often obliged to say sharp things of one another. But that society can hardly be considered civilized where one journalist is found to give another the lie. And yet in some cases, even in Montreal one hardly knows what else one can do. We beg the it says about Louise Lateau's exposure is altogether untrue; the untruth was immediately discernible by any one who had the most distantly conscientious desire to discover it; and yet the Witness makes its false statements with a greasy hypocrity worthy of Peksnig and a valor of imagination that would make the fortune of any mountabank in Montreal. We ourselves deprecate, as the Witness already knows, every and any importation of mere low reviling into the columns of our city journals. and nothing shall induce us to transgress the bounds of fair and enlightened discussion. But witnesses sometimes give evidence with a reckless ness that demands not reprisals but retribution. As their Lordships in our law courts have sometimes to say, we warn our Witness to "take care."

For the present we must allow the statements of fact made by our contemporary in regard to Louise Latenu to pass with this gentle protest, remitting it in the meantime to the study of The New York Freeman's Journal of the week before last. But we must in conscience call its attention to the dangerous character of the reasoning which, in speaking of Louise Lateau, it sees fit to endorse. Catholic writers have cited the case of the Belgian girl as a case of miracle. They have not indeed, in so far as we know, used the instance "to bolster up" Catholie doctrine; Catholic doctrine stands in need of no sich support; but they have challenged all manner of criticism to discover in it any satisfactory explanation of its phenomena except that its phenomena are caused by direct supernatural intervention. To such a challenge one of the Physiologists (and him the Witness finds after its own heart) answers substantially that the laws of nature are unchangeable, and that no man of science need concern himself, to enquire whether in any special instance these laws have been changed. The burthen of proof, proceeds this scholar, is on the shoulders of those who assert the change. And because that is the case Physiologists may remain

allielsimito, miraculeus interventionimia vor of it members : awhen 1000 vic bitterly deniss such inter vention to one and to all, there is no surer significant that that sect has lost all hold on Himwho said that in His Name His followers should east out devils

that we defend ourselves in the first. Such an oc currence (and we much regret it) compels us to write, now: 16 . The trade in a to the constant

In our lecture on Henry Grattan delivered on Monday evening and soon to be published at full length, we with regard to the most serious event in Grattan's career, his conduct in '82; took the following line. The act of Legislative Independence was passed under the influence of physical pressure; it was gained not by the actual eloquence of Grattan but by the possible eloquence of the cannon of the Volunteers. Now the Volunteers were authorized to enrol solely for the defence of Ireland against invaders foreign to the British Empire; and it was only on the understanding that for that purpose alone they would be employed that Henry Grattan could become their real, or Lord Charlemont could become their nominal commander. But out of this, two questions, closely connected but clearly distinguishable, arise. The first is, was not Henry Grattan in using the Volunteers for a purpose which had never been bargained for and which he had carefully concealed, guilty of a political duplicity, well worthy of that un-Irish race from which he sprang. The second question is, if the action of the Volunteers in '82 was morally lawful, would not the action of new Volunteers, say the members of the Fenian Brotherhood, be lawful in later years.

To the first question we gave a distinctly negative reply. The action of the Volunteers was lawful; and that for two distinct reasons; in the first place because England treating with them not as rebels but as independent belligerents formally acknowledged the legality of their assumed position ; in the second place because in the period of '82 the Irish were in that state of extreme necessity (we Fisck MacHugh and out beyond them use a scholastic phrase) in which the ordinary laws stretch those Wexford fields where large that rule nations as well as individuals are suspended. They were dying from the effects of evil pended. They were dying from the effects of evil. But on this evening of more than ninety years ago legislation and they had no hope, could have no it is the city itself that I come to see. Its streets hope, in human laws. They were therefore justified are literally packed with noisy masses, of excited in following that clearest of all the laws of nature people and no matter in what way we walk we find -Self Preservation. And when Ireland has again the same stern necessity there is no theologian who reproduction of Grecian art, the Parliament House with proper limitations would not permit her to on College Green. But it is not the wast numbers adopt the same stern course.

cumstances, which existed to justify Grattan exist about it all the insignia of war; her ordinary garrinary serious sense no more. We are not partition is not above three thousand and yet in her streets and within her walls this evening cularly in love with the British parliament as a her streets and within her walls this evening are at least four times twenty thousand troops trained and aprepared for battle : wants to reason and not merely to talk brag one she is the capital of a British province and must acknowledge facts even though the does not the 80,000 do not march under the English flag; nust acknowledge facts even shough and does now her people hate the English soldiery and yet they love them; and this fact is large and undeniable that her people hate the English soldiery and yet they love them; and this fact is large and undeniable that her people hate the English soldiery and yet they Ireland is not starved or starving, not dead nor dy so used to the echoes of English martial music no ing now; and that the wisest and best among her longer filing back that tow de row for which the children, they too who know her wants much bet British grenadiers, have been distinguished but her Witness not to be so galiantly careless about the ter than the self-constituted Liberators of New York very skies are rolling and resounding with the Witness not to be so gallantly careless about the ter man me sent-constituted inversions of new rork strong stern melody of the Irish Volunteers. These truth of its stories. It is very provoking. What are very willing to attend her peaceful progress to Irish soldiers, racy of the soil, keep easy order in Legislative Independence. We are decidedly of the vast crowds. Round about the Parliament their opinion. No other opinion could-we in con- House the crush is dreadful; but the civilians love science hold. Revolution, meaning revolution ef. the soldiers and the passage to the House requires fected by force of arms is, as a rule, against God's no bayonet pushing nor horse forays to keep it law. In particular circumstances the law is sus- lative occupant rolls by, and cheer succeeds cheer

which we made between 1782 and 1875 is a distinction out and mighty as if all the oppressed of earth had admires more than we do the literary talent of Mr. Meany, and no one more than we ought to be more grateful for that large Irish generosity with which he always treats the men whose efforts he reviews. But if he cannot see how a change in circumstances makes a change in moral obligation, how most men must let the law take its course and yet some men in severe necessity may take (or seem to take) the law into their own bands. that deficiency in his vision is a thing over which, for his own sake and for the sake of his Irish readers, we must be allowed to sinceroly

One other word and for this week we shall have done. It is hinted by the Editor of the Sun that in our opinion to follow the faith of '82, while then it made men demigods, would make men demons now. gians that what is in general sinful can be detertinue to deny with Olympian impertmence what who participate in Mr. Meany's opinions there are tion has been transmitted to the folk at Westmins-

FATHER MURPHY'S LECTURE Contraction of the contraction o Grattan and the Trish Volunteers of 1782

MECHANICS HALL MONDAY EVE NOV. 22

in His Name His followers should command the mountains and the mountains would obey should be a supported by the mountains would obey should be a supported by the mountains would obey should be a supported by the mountains would obey should be a supported by the mountains would obey should be a supported by the mountains would obey should be a supported by the mountains would obey should be a supported by the mountains would obey should be supported by the mountains would obey should be supported by the support

this evening has appounced that "the proper study of mankind is man" and the poet Browning of whom I should like to speak to you at some other time has recorded that on the earth there is nothing worth seeing but a human soul. The announcements are substantially the same, and they are both true. A great man is the greatest of all earthly productions, and to see a great man is the greatest of all mere y earthly blessings. Our better brother he it is that can make us good. Godhood in human shape

He it is that can lift us to heaven.

Now a great man I have this evening to let you see. Not by merely telling you his history and repeating little anecdotes of his life can my object be accomplished. They are interesting and they are useful too but unless they have been employed as so many windows through which to catch a vein of his naked soul, for all the high purposes of instruction they will be found to tail. In this latter office only have I employed, in this latter purpose will I to-night employ them. For this lecture as for all the lectures which I address to the inhabitants of Montreal I have prepared myself with much labour and sore auxiety as one who knows he is addressing a cultivated and a generous people whose cultivation should seem to be against the imbecility of platitude and whose generosity should secure them against the impudence of deception. As I myself through all the varied light which speech and story, history and biography, have shed on Henry Grattan have managed for my own bettering to get to see him so also shall I to the best of my ability present him to you now.

It is so please you, Ladies and Gentlemen, not the year of grace 1875 but the year of grace 1782; not an evening towards the close of a rigorous November but an evening towards the close of a genial May; and we are, so please you, not in Montreal on the banks of the Saint Lawrence but far across the seas in Dublin on the banks of the Liffey. I am, after many wanderings, again at home and there ten miles away my own mountains strong and stern, gaunt and grim, gather up their hearts to ponder as they pondered in the days of Art MacMorrough and limbed men are toiling quiet, homely, but with dreadful purpose in their mouths and eyes. the masses all converging in one set direction and the centre to which all bear is that magnificent of hurrying men nor yet this extraordinary enthusiasm that makes Dublin this evening so remarkable. But she has no such necessity to day. The cir- It is this the land is all at peace but the city has clear. Carriage after carriage each with its legispended and the Revolution, is legitimized. But as member follows member for on this evening of these circumstances do not exist in Ireland now: We are profoundly grieved that the distinction hark! what is this? A shout arises loud and joy tween ancient friends and ancient foes. But tion which the Editor of the Montreal Sun failed to found one voice to welcome their Deliverer; even see. We are so grieved for many reasons. No one the Volunteers forget the systematic silence of their soldier training; and the whole heart of an entire nation and the whole strength of a nation's army thunders forth the name of GRATTAN. In comes the carriage with the chosen man; slowly, proudly. solemnly it moves between lines of the Volunteers. Its solitary occupant worn with illness, white with toil bows awkwardly and abruptly to either side the small sharp eyes of him are struggling not to soften; the curved strong mouth of him locks teeth and lips in a stern effort to see unmoved ; but as the carriage stops and the solitary occupant swinging his long arms struggle hurriedly up the granite steps, on through the granite corridors, the ushers and the men at arms can see that instinct is more powerful than will, and that those eyes which never eared the face of man are now streaming with overpowering tears. Ah! dear dear Grattan, kindly Irish of the Irish—all our own!

Inside the House of Commons the scene is even for that brilliant period particularly magnificent. Every member is in his place and the representative of royalty, the courtly cunning Duke of Port-That hint is a result of his being acoustomed to land is on the throne. Round about the yest Rotunspeak and think, certainly with eloquence, certainly da of the Commons Room the galleries are througed with vigor, but quite as certainly with a want of subclastic precision. It is an axiom with theological metropolis; and yet, so hushed in expectancy of some great event, is all that vest assemblage that as an eye witness describes it one can hear the nervmined by a scholar; but that what for any partic ous fidgets of Portland's fingers and the impatient ular person is a particular sin, can be determined by shuffling of the shoes of Harry Flood. The mother person's conscience and by it alone. Ignor ment is indeed one big with the fate of Ireland. It is now more than two years since the Irish Parliament, under the intelligible inspiration and stern leadership of the Volunteers has declared that Ireland was never made to both province, and the impatient from personal crime. We object to a system province she shall never be; that the claim to lebut no man, till we know his conscience, is as illegaliasit is impudent; and that for her no quietly, at home; "coldly" decline to investigate are we impudent enough to condemn. And we power on earth can make laws to blind her but her facts alleged on the best of testimony; and control ourselves are not afraid to say that among those own parliament and her your That declarathat time, one cannot, but admire; the "guidance of the Oreas attracts to the second of the Oreas attr

self torgetfulness, which conly comes from long pondering in the darkness, or long watching with the stars. As the man rises—and he rises, with a painful effort which seems, spasmodic—the body of him looks to be small and shrunken, below the middle hight, spare and bony, and as lifting himself erect, he stretches out his uplifted hand, the

fingers seem spare and knotted as an eagle's claw. For the first two or three minutes says an on-locker, you can hardly keep from laughing, so awk. ward is the figure, so uncouth is the gesture, but gradually the man's voice asserts itself; soul is left alone with soul; and you are smitten through heart and brain with such a strength of speech as never since was heard except from Mirabeau, or been heard before except from the great Demosthenes. The stillness is terrible as of death and the judgment day; and out through it, as in jets of liquid fire, there dart thoughts, sharp and strong as Spartan shafts, that always hit, and when they hit, destroy. At last he sits down, shaken terribly in every limb, and at once there arises from all that vast audience such a rapture of applause as tell even the crowds in Grafton street, and along the quays that Grattan had triumphed and Ireland at last is free. And so from one, end to other of Dublia city on this night of 1782, men shake hands with one another, laugh, weep, fling their caps on high, and thunderous shout after thunderous shout proclaim the praises of Henry Grattan and the Irish

(To be continued in our next.)

PASTORAL LETTER .- The pastoral of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Archdiocese of Toronto was read in all the Catholic churches throughout the Province of Ontario on Sunday. It makes a pamphlet of eightpages, and discusses the following subheads :- Poor missions, education, training schools, intem perance, secret societies, unjust task masters, indifferentism, civil power supporting the church, propagation of faith, mixed marriages, exhortation to protestants, patrimony to St. Peter. Secret socie. ties are condemned, and the faithful are warned against trade combinations, andare told to let every man sell his labor as best seems to him. At the same time men of capital are exhorted to pay fair remuneration to the employed. The equality of the Church with "so-called churches, founded by fallible men," is denied. The civil power is declared to be supreme in its proper sphere, but its limits to be founded by the supreme law of God. A warning is given against mixed marriages, and the occupation of Rome is protested against.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.—The death of Mr. Jas. Lyons, a young and respected member of the press connected with the Gazette, occurred on Sunday morning at the early age of 20 years. Mr. Lyons was an Irishman—a country that has produced many able journalists-having been born in Limerick and only came to this city about 18 months since He caught cold acting as reporter during the election campaign meetings last winter, when consumption supervened and carried him off. He was a young man of much promise, well-conducted and thoroughly reliable. His remains were deposited in the Catholic Cemetery on Monday morning, Requiescal in 1. 30 P. C.

We see it sunounced with very great pleasure selves the truth of our assertions. that our old young friend, the Rev. Father M. J. Whelan, of Ottawa, has been appointed assistant Pastor at St. Patrick's church in that city. We wish him abundant success in his new field.

St. Bridger's Church.—The Rev. Father Landrigan, the respected Pastor of the above named Church, opened a retreat for the male portion of his congregation last Sunday evening. The services were largely attended, the member of St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society mustering in full force. The sermons of the Retreat were preached by a very eloquent young Irish priest, Father Lynch; the retreat closed with Holy Communion on Thursday morning.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Joseph Loiselle, a printer, 36 years of age, residing in Seaton street, while con. versing with some friends, about 5 p. m., on Sunday suddenly fell down upon the fleor and expired, in a fit of apoplexy. On Saturday, an aged Red River Indian woman died in the course of the day, at her residence, Susanne street. On Thursday last, she walked to the Ladies of Providence to obtain the necessaries of life.

SCOTCH SETTLEMENT .- The Quebec Government has granted to Mr. White, late Emigration Agent in Scotland, 30,000 acres to locate a Scotch settlement Mr. White left for Scotland on Saturday, to complete addresses on personal conduct as neccessary to salarrangements for the settlement of 100 families of vation; and in the evening more elaborate discourses thrifty Scotchmen.

Wm. McIntosh, Archibald Fraser and Alexander Chisholm, natives of Antigonish were lost in the steamer City of Waco.

receipts therefore the work of the work of the second

NEW AGENT—MT. MICHBET J. Rearney of Eggin as a continuous towards clearing the description of \$809, the largest ville has kindly consented to act as Agent for the contribution yet made by any single congregation in the diocese. In the evening the young Britons inform our Subscribers there that Mr. Kearney will extended his Lordship—serenading is pleasanter

mouth, daring in the knotted and grappling their deeds; any one who is even a serious thinker brows, and over the whole visage there is that awful were the only on his eternal salvation, may easily brows, and over the whole visage there is that awful were the only on his eternal salvation, may easily brows, and over more which control of the comes from long know how very seldom a book is to be found, giving day by day subjects for mental prayer, well-chosen and fitly developed. We therefore think it were serviceable to many a boly soul, thirsting after the fountains of life, if attention can be drawn to some abundant and nure spring.

"These Meditations" writes the Archbishop of Malines, in his gracious approbation of the above book, "are marked by soundness of dectrine, a They will be found most useful to religious communities, to ecclesiastics, and to persons in the world aspiring to holiness."

May we presume to develop briefly the words of the Venerable Prelate? The "soundness of doctrine" mentioned above is due, we are convinced, to the substance and as it were the very essence of Gospel truths arranged according to the concordance and the three successive years of our Savjour's preaching, so as to be portioned out for each of the three hundred and sixty five days of the year, without losing any of this inestimable treasure.

The " choice selection of subjects," their variety and sympathy with the general wants and demands of spiritual life, is a natural result of such abundant matter and of a very skilful combination on the part of the author. Thus it is that by a slight transposition, affecting merely the great chronological features of the Story, we possess, most appropriately for every season, the mysteries preceding the coming of our Saviour, and then those of His birth, His hidden life, His passion, His glorification and His public ministry. As the principal feasts occur extra subjects are brought in, for the sake of variety and to complete the list of ascetical instructions. There is also an Index of Novenas, Octaves, triduum, and recollection-days, so as to suit every one's tastes and necessities

As to the "Spirit of piety" it possesses a twofold merit, constituting, as we believe, its chief character, viz. fecundity of thought and delicacy of feel-In fact the success of this species of work consists in parcelling out the subject-matter into as many parts as there are meditations and points; so as to set aside all fruitless theories, all diffuse amplifications, and present in each thought germs of piety and conviction which the soul can take up and develop with advantage.

, And this is why we consider these meditations so well adapted to religious communities, ecclesiastics and to persons of the world aspiring ofter perfection, who are seeking for something more than mere readings or emotions taken from others, who know that readymade meditations are real impediments to mental prayer, and who wish to draw for themselves at the sacred fount of everlasting Life.

The present book, although quite new, is the work of long experience. Obliged, by circumstances, to give points of meditation every evening for many years, the author has been gradually enabled to clothe his work with that lucidity, fecundity and dignified simplicity we have had occasion and reason to admire.

No wonder then that the first edition of this work was last year expended in a few months and that the second was in great demand even before its appearance. Germany, Italy and Holland either possess already or are expecting translations. It is now our sgreable duty to offer to the English speaking public what at present may safely be styled: "the only complete English translation of these meditations, published under the direction and with the approbation of the author," and edited by Messrs, Benziger, Brothers, of New York and Cincinnati, Printers to the Holy Apostolic See, etc., etc.

It were superfluous to add anything more in preise of the work. All who stand in need of a book of meditations we confidently invite to test by them-

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

To the Editors of the Taue WITKESS. DEAR SIR-On Sunday, November 14th, a retreat was opened at St. Mary's Church in Lindsay, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Kingston, on invitation of the indefatigable pastor the Rev. Father Stafford. After Mass at Vespers his Lurdship the Bishop preached to a very large congregation. Before taking his text he delivered a brief exordium on the jubilee, and stated that there were three conditions necessary for receiving benefit from participation in the services; a good confession; a good communion; and fifteen visits to the church during the period of jubilee. Then taking for his text the sentence:—"What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world, and lose his own soul," His Lordship preached an eloquent discourse. During his remarks he specially addressed young men who were the hope of the country in the future, and urged them to lead sober, pure, and industrious lives, and to avoid intemperance, dishonesty, impurity, and other sins. His Lordship in eloquent terms contemplated the great work of Redempticn, and exhorted his hearers to bear in mind that they were made and intended for Heaven, and that it depended upon themselves whether they should enjoy its everlasting glories or suffer the torments of Hell for all eternity. Services were held morning and evening Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and a number of clergymen were in attendance at the church for the purpose of hearing confessions, At the morning services His Lordship delivered brief or lectures on general topics. Monday evening the importance of men and particularly young men, being loyal law-abiding and industrious citizens was presented with great elequence and felicity; and the duty of love of country strongly enforced. In addition to Bishop O'Brien the following clergy steamer City of Waco.

New Agent — Our subscribers in Rawdon are bereby informed that we have appointed Mr. Patrick Mason our Agent there Mr. Mason is authorized to receive their subscriptions, and grant receipts therefore.

In addition to Bishop O'Brien the following clergy, were in attendance — Very Rev. J. J. Chisholm, D. D. Parth , Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, Barrie; Rev. Mr. Lynch, Peterboro; Rev. Mr. Coyle, Emily; Rev. Mr. Lynch, Peterboro; Rev. Mr. O'Connoll, South Dourg, Rev. Mr. Browne, Port Hope; Rev. thorized to receive their subscriptions, and grant receipts therefor — Mr. McDonigh, Napance; Rev. Mr. Davis, Hungerford The Bishop received from the congregation New Agent.—Mr. Michael J. Kearney of Egan- as a contribution, towards clearing the debt on the

pendence of ireland. And now it in Gratas cum. it sees vis. Interature.

In now interest and thirty year of charge, but he is now in the interest of the process of the invitation, as it will have every overly sain of power that looks it is the interest of the invitation, as it will seed as a strict of the world, obtain the daily substance.

There is terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world. The world in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world, obtain the daily substance in the moth terrible pride in the world. The world in the world in the world in the world in the moth terrible in the world in high regard and esteem,

Very respectfully, your obd't serv'ts. Joseph Barken, C. MACCALER,
Commissioners.

DR. J. W. ROGERS.

9 brilliant

Dr. Rogers, the brilliant rhetorician and lecturer, and learned and accomplished advocate of modern Catholicism, it seems has lately met with difficulties choice selection of subjects, and the spirit of piety. in the editorial control of the Central Catholic, a paper published at Indianapolis, and is no longer connected with that sheet. His genius and his purity are remembered here as household words. For many years in this city ho was constantly before the public, his every act was open to the public gaze, both as preacher and teacher, and it is the universal acclaim of all his former brethren, patrons, and fellow-citizens, that a purer, gentler, kind hearted, child-natured man does not exist that he is a man utterly without guile, of brilliant genius and profound learning. He is held here, where he is best known, where his childhood days were passed, where ha first essayed that eloquent career, since so brilliant in the greatest respect and affection: His life has been singularly unselfish. He has all of a poet's ignorance of the value of money. He has literally spent all his days in laboring for others. He has dotted the pathway of life with temples he has built and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The Episcopal Church of Brownsville is the creation of his energetic piety. So of the church at Somerville, one at Nashville, at Franklin, at Memphis, and at other places. His brilliant genius labored and created for mediocrity to reap the harvest fruits. Dull, plodding men, while they cannot be great, can be sour and malignant, and can wait and watch like the fish hawk for what the eagle drops, and so the labor of this brilliant man has fallen into unthankful hands, and has benefitted those who were envious of his powers, or who were incapable of appreciating his abilities .- Commun-

PATRIOTS AND BISMARCKIANS IN BAVARIA.

THE conflict that has lately arisen between the executive and the Parliament of Bavaria calls for close attention on the part of all friends of constitutional liberty and self-government. Next to State of the German empire, and its legislature was called into being as far back as 1816, full fifty years before an imperial parliament was ever established. In that kingdom, quite two-thirds of the people are Catholics, and barely one-third Protestants. Ever since the promulgation of the Vatican Decree of the 18th of July, 1870, that hybrid being the so-called "Liberal Catholic," which thereto:ore used to be, as we were told, of not unfrequent occurrence, has entirely disappeared in Bavaria as well as elsewhere, and the attempt at establishing a conventicle of malcontents and apostates by the name of "Old Catholics" has proved what every student of history might have expected—an abortive sham. Thus the immense majority of those who, at this day, call themselves Catholics in Bavaria, bear, faithful allegiance to the See of Rome, and are implacably opposed to the sacrilegious policy of persecution and spoliation inaugurated by Bismarck in Prussis in 1871, and which he and his adherents are sedulously striving to extend over the whole area, of the German empire.

If this tyrannical policy musters any partisans in the South-German kingdom, it certainly cannot be among the one and a half million Catholics who inhabit Bavaria proper, along with no more than forty ore immediate fatherland, with a larger country they consider at the utmost as necessary evil. They are loyal to the German empire, but Bismarck's centralizing tendencies they abhor, and his endeavour to reduce the Catholic South under the sway of the Protestant North they hold in utter detestation. The thorough-bred old the backbone. At the very beginning of the eigh-Emperor Joseph I, because they objected to becoming Austrians. At this day, they say they would rather die than "be converted into Prussians and son, preverted into Lutherans." The one and a half million Catholics of Suabia, the Upper Palatinate and Lower Frauconia may be less passionate than those of Bavaria proper, but they are not a little less enthusiastically in favor of their Cutholic faith and their Bavarian fatherland. In the three remaining provinces, numbering another million and a half between them, the Protestants form the majority, the Orang men of Ulster are to the true Celts of Munster and Connaught. Numerically, at any rate, the "National Liberals" of the Rhenish Palatinate are out of all proportion to the "Patriots" of the old dominion.

It may well be wondered, under such circumstances, that in a parliament consisting of 146 members, there should be to more than 79 Patriots by the side of 77 Liberals. How this phenomenon is to be accounted for, we have repeatedly explained secretary, Herr von Pfretzschuer, upon the plan and of Wahlkreis-geometrie in Germany, and which consists in securing to the government party a fictitious majority in all those constituencies in which the numerical superiority of the Opposition party is not altogether overwhelming. Apart from this trickery, every other imaginable kind of sharp practice and fraudulent machination, borrowed from Imperial France and Republican America was resorted to. In the end the patriot majority was ignominiously reduced to two, whereas, in proportion to the politics of the voters, it ought to have been at least, thirty. The number, has since been increased to three by the death of one Ministerialist, according to the maxims of Representative Govern-

The National National Description of the policy of the pol

Union the very best results. Asking your polite the State indicature of the kingdom, when the new attention, we, are, reverend sir, with sentiments of Parliament stepped in and by a small but weighty the State judicature of the kingdom, when the new majority pronounced its veto trumpet-tongued, and put a stout spoke into the Juggernaut wheel of Bismarckian centralism and persecution.

The ill advised young King of Bayaria has refused to accept the resignation of his ministers, tendered after the vote of want of confidence of the Chamber of Representatives. He has done worse. He has snubbed the majority, every one of whom singly is more faithfully attached to his person and to his throne than the whole minority taken together. A royal decree has moreover ordered the immediate adjournment of the house; and the ministers, not having an lach of constitutional ground to stand on are probably looking to the chapter of accidents for an improvement of their position. If they rely on an early change of public opinian in their favour they will find themselves wofully mistaken. By moral means there is not the remotest chance of such a consummation being brought about. In the all but certain event of the Patriots persevering in their attitude, there remains naught for them to do but either to resign office for good and all, and rid their country of its incubus, or to call upon their patron Bismarck to enforce their behests by just such an armed execution as was applied against the recalcitrant legislature of Hesse five and twenty years ago. Upon the solution of this question must in a great measure depend both the cause of constitutional freedom and State self-government in Bayaria and the welfare of the Catholic Church considerably beyond the boundaries of the South-German kingdom.—London Universe.

HUMAN SACRIFICE AT ASHANTEE. A correspondent, who appears to have occupied an official position in West Africa, sends to the London Times "a sketch of the beneficent acts which attend the death of a Caboccer in Ashantee." He

Immediately after demise, the body of a Cabeccer is washed, anointed with sweet oils and grouse, and sprinkled with gold dust to stick to the corpse, which being black, throws of the light color of the gold to perfection, the beard is trimmed into gnots, and upon each knot are tied small beads of glass and thin particles of gold. The Ashantees, you perceive, are as dainty in the decoration of the beards of their dead as the Assyrian dandies were of their own when living. In cloth of cost y silk embroidered damask, or in velvet, or in other rich garments, Prussia, Bavaria is the largest and most important the body is dressed and ornamented with armlets and necklaces of gold and silver. Very often pure lumps of unwrought nuggets of gold, bored through and through, are strung upon a hempen string and twisted round the forearms in the form of bracelets. Thus gaily bedizened and perfumed and cleaned, the body is placed upon a chair in a sitting attitude, or is shown recumbent on a bed trimmed with gaudy drapery. When this combined rite of purification and garniture has been completed the relations and friends assemble and commence to dance and sing. While the relations and friends are making merry, a fetishman or priest, is led slowly into the festive throng and the female slaves of the dead Caboceer are brought before him. After the utterance of various incantations he pretends that the fetish has donated, by means of his meditation, a certain slave for election to follow her master to the next world; but I need not be at much trouble to suggest to you that the members of the family always decide beforehand among themselve which unfortunate wretch shall accompany the deceased

Being chosen, and by the choice condemned to die, the slave is stripped naked. Around her neck a wisp of hay is wound, and her arms are rudely pinioned with a rope of straw. She is now roughly thousands Protestants. The people of these parts dagged a second time to the presence of the fetishlook upon old Bavaria very much as the people of man, who recommends her, in a speech full of Munster look upon "Ould Ireland;" they call it blasphemous rhodomontades and rhetorical parade, May 1st, 1874. ve her master dutifully through the mazes of the unknown sphere to which he has been summoned on a journey. During the delivery of the por-tentous exhortation he is busily employed in daubing a white-colored earth over the face of the weeping slave; and when the admonitary harangue has been exhausted, he strikes her severely with his Bavarians are, and always were, Home Rulers to open palm upon either cheek. In benighted zeal the company snatch up the sacerdotal cue. They teenth century they rose like a man against the strive to rival one and other in repeating the assault with the harshest violence, and in dealing the keenest pain on her nude and trembling per-

The executioners, moreover, are blessed and the congregated band of Caboceers manifest their profound respect by raising the foot of each executioner with both hands, and by rubbing the sole upon the grown of their head. The natives of the Gold Coast have a loose conception of a state of purgatory or probation, and entertain the idea that the soul of the dead wanders unrestingly for many and the sears to the Catholics of Upper Bavaria what | years about the world, and requires a servant for the performance of menial duties in its long and ceaseless wanderings. Hence comes the custom of killing a slave at the death of a Caboceer, for a Caboceer may not draw water, nor hew wood, nor

spok food. Having been removed by dint of cuffs or manual force from the sight of the fetishman the slave is hurried to a wooden box, into which the carcass of the Caboceer will eventually be squeezed. Along the lid of the box the slave is stretched upon her to our readers. Last summer, the electoral districts stomach, and her feet and head are grasped by two of the country were mapped out by the home executioners, so that her struggles may be subject to control. A friend of the dead Caboceer apknown by the name of Jerrymandering in America proaches the prostrate creature and slashes her with sword just below the shoulder blade. Catching the blood which flows from the wound, he smears the box. When a sufficiency of blood had been drawn for this purpose, she is lifted from the lid and reviled, struck and covered with spittle by the bystanders. All the while she utters the loudest and most grievious lament ation ; and the louder and more grevious they are, the more acceptable do the torturers deem the sacrificial gratuity to the dead Caboceer. She is then driven to the spot and conducting a choir, will find employment at where she is to be slain. When the head has been cut off the heart is plucked out through an opening the back. An executioner receives the head with the back. An executioner receives the head with but even though it had been but one it would, yells and frantio signs of joy and runs with it through the town Savagely and furiously lie ment have sufficed to out the present administration | tosses to to the ground and kicks it like a ball beand put a Catholic and Patriot Ministry in its fore him anatches it up in his flight, spits upon it

ter work for destitute people.
Winnipeg, Man. Nov. 20.—The Government called

for tender for teaming seed wheat and provisions for grasshopper sufferers as fellows:—1,112,080 pounds from Moosehead to Dufferin; 225,000 pounds from thirty miles below Dufferin, where the steamer Alpha is frozen in, to Dufferin; and 1;227,080 pounds from Dufferin to Winnipeg. Major Webb and Lachlin Kennedy, Dominion Land Surveyors, who have been blocking out the new township north of Fort Ellice, are now here en route to Ontario farmers; work extending to within fifty miles of Fort Pelly reports a fine country in the neighborhood of Shoal Lake and Shell River. Mr. Kennedy has been working near Pembina Mountains, and reports very superior soil, well wooded and watered. Great complaints are made of the bad accommodation, besides the profanity and incivility of the drivers on the stage line to Moosehead; the price of provisions is still rising; flour \$5 per bag; potatoes scarce at \$1.75 per bushel.

DISASTROUS STORM.—Advices from P.E. Island received on Saturday by the Minister of Public Works from the Superintendent of the P.E. I. Railway, report the storm of the 17th instant to have been very severe and disastrous in its effects upon the line. There are reported to have been from 6 to 8 feet of .ow in the cuttings; trains were blockuded in several places; about half a mile of track was washed away by the sea at St. Peters embankment, and Morell Bridge was also injured. Running on the Sourisbranch cannot be resumed beyond St. Peters for at least two months. The amount of damage is estimated at \$18,000 on the main line. The track was clearedof snowand traffic resumed on the 19th.

The Imports to the Dominion, British Columbia excepted, for the month ending Sept. 30th amounted to \$10,473,377, of which \$6,370,713 were dutia-ble goods, on which duties to the amount of \$1,299,-542 50 were collected. The Experts for the same month amounted to \$9,121,275, of which \$165,255, was coin, \$1,330 279 goods not the produce of Canada and the balance of \$7,625,741 comprised as follows : produce of the firsheries, \$633,874; produce of the forest, \$2,835,852; animals and their products, \$2,014,113; agricultural products, \$1,390,401; manufacturers, \$351,170; miscellaneous articles, \$182,303,

Birth

On the 222d inst., at 126 St. Antoine Street, the wife of Mr. Charles Terroux, of a daughter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette) Flour & bri. of 196 h .- Follards. . . . \$2.50 @ \$2 60 Superior Extra 5.05 Fancy 4.85 Spring Extra...... 4.75 4.80 4.65 Fine 4.00 Strong Bakers'..... 5.10 5.25 3 35 0.00 City bags, [delivered] 2.50 255 Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs..... 0.65 0.00 Oats 0.32 0.33 Pease, per 66 lbs................ 0.85 0 00 BUTTER. -Quiet at 16c to 22c, according to quality. A small parcel of Eastern Townships sold at 2016

J. H. SEMPLE MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCEL 53 ST. PETER STREET. (Corner of Foundling

MONTREAL

37-52

TEACHER WANTED-For School Section No. 5, in the Township of Lochiel, a Roman Cutholic Male Teacher, holding a Third-Class Certificate, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Apply, if by letter, to Ma. Alex. MacDONELL, Sec.-Treasurer of said Section, stating terms. Duties to begin in the beginning of January next. Good references

WANTED-For Union School No. 6, Ellice, a Female Teacher, holding 1st or 2nd Class Certificat-. Must be able to conduct the Choir of a country church. Duties to commence on the 4th of Jonnary. Salary \$400. Apply to Trustees, KIN-KORA, P.O., Ont.

TEACHER WANTED-For next January, a Catholic Male Teacher, able to teach Frunch and English; a liberal salary will be given. All applications, with references and statement of salary, to be sent to REV. J. MICHEL, Lafontaine, P.O., Ont.

WANTED. — A gentleman, English Professor in one of the first Catholic Colleges of Ireland for three years and a half, and lately Protessor of Mathema-tics in a well known Academy in Dublin, would take charge of a first class Separate o: Public School in a good locality. Preparatory to his being engaged as above he spent a year and a half in a distinguished Training College, completing his studies and acquiring the most approved methods of teaching. None need communicate except those disposed to give a liberal salary. Highest references given. Address, "M. L. R." Box 76. Lindsay, Ont.

WANTED-For the Separate school at Hemmingford a FEMALE TEACHER. A liberal salary will be paid to an eligible person. Apply to JOHN RYAN, Sec. Treas.

CATHOLIO TEACHER WANTED - MALE OR FEMALE—A young person possessing either a first or second class certificate, capable of playing an organ

GRAND BAZAAR

TO be held on the 23rd JANUARY NEXT for the Cenefit of the POOK of the INSTITUTE of the SISTERS OF MERCY Montreal Being their first permitting it to drop heavily; kicks it again and Bazaa Titley hope to meet with the same charity again. The body is never buried, but is spurned and symbal by that they always meet in their wards and sympathy that they always met in their yearly collection!



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The St. Jones C. S. Com Com To the Second Street of partition bor and FRANCE, Stanting would be well EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—Recent statistics show that there are now in France 324 colleges with 69,500, pupils. In addition to these public establishments.

there are 657 private institutions providing for about 43,000 students, and 278 ecclesiastical ones with 34,000, the total being nearly 150,000. Also, each bishop has in his diocese at least one training school for priests, not included in the above. Wolves —The French papers report that wolves have recently reappeared in the commune of Saidt-

Gorgon (Vosges) after an interval of two or three years. "A few days back the shepherd of Grange" de-Ferriere was guarding his sheep at about a quarter of a mile from the house, when an enormous wolf came out of the neighbouring forest dashed into the midst of the flock, and seized a large one by the threat, strangling it at once. The guardian ran to give the alarm, and the farmer, arming himself with a large cudgel, hastened to the defence of his flock. The wolf on perceiving his adversary abandoned its prey, which it had dragged about twenty yards, and made of to the forest. In the afternoon of the same day the marauder again appeared, accompanied by another, their object being doubtless to endeavour to secure the booty left behind in the morning. The previous week a sheep and a goat had been carried off from farms in the neighbourhood.

THE DEATH-BED TEST. - While the Revolutionary and "Liberal" journals of France have been singing the praises of the deceased sculptor, Carpeaux, and given even the most minute details of his life for the benefit of their readers, they have altogether forgotten to supply a correct account of his last days He died a Catholic, and, what is far more important, during the long course of his painful illness he fully resumed all the duties of his religion, judging well that the example of his true conversion would be better teaching for his fellow-artists than his famous, or rather infamous Danse, which he had produced in the sad days of his rebellion against the Church. Thus, says the Univers, one after the other, almost all the talented men of our century more or less led astray during their lives, have rendered to Catholicism final submission.

THE ARKY OF FRANCE.—The military catablishment of France is based on the law of July 27, 1872, which went into operation January 1, 1873. According to this law, every Frenchman must personally render military service, substitution and entistment for money being forbidden; and every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called upon from the age of twenty to that of forty years, to enter the active army or reserves. He must be enrolled for five years in the active army, four years in the reserve of the active army, five years in the territorial army. Young men who can prove a certain amount of education by passing au examination, are permitted to enlist as volunteers for one year only, and to obtain thereby exemption from service in the active army. Soldiers of the active army who can read and write, and have learned their duties, may be furloughed for an indefinite time. The Government return of 1871 gave the nominal strength of the army on the peace footing as 474,192 men and 86,368 horses; and on the war footing, 757,727 men and 143,238 horses. France is divided into twenty-two military divisions. governed by generals of division, and the most important by marshals, and into as many subdivisions (under brigadier-generals) as there are departments. No other country possesses so many fortresses as France. After an imperial decree of June 26, 1867, had stricken 98 fortified places from the list of fortresses, there still remained 119; these are divide 1 into 8 of the first class. 13 of the second. 23 of the third, and 75 of the fourth. The Government has cannon-foundries at Douai and Toulouse, and factories of gunpowder, muskets, cannon-balls, etc. Its military arsenals and warehouses are very numerous.—Appletons' American Cyclopædia, revised edition, article "France."

SPAIN.

DON CARLOS' LETTER .- PARIS, Nov. 17 .- The evening papers of this city publish the text of the letter written by Don Carlos to King Alfonso. "The ate letter save. " is a President Grant." prelude to war between Spain and the United States; if you don't recognize the independence of Cuba, the revolution which you represent is responsible for this parricidal rebellion. Had I reigned it would not have occurred, or, at least, would not have gained its present strength; now, however, the integrity of the country is at stake, and all her children are bound to defend it. Should war break out, I offer you a truce as long as the contest lasts, but maintain my rights to the Crown, as I retain a conviction that I shall one day wear it. I cannot send loyal volunteers to Cuba, but I will defend these Provinces. The Cantabrian coast will send out privateers manned by the indomitable population of that coast, which will pursue the merchant ships of our enemies, and perhaps chase them into their own harbors. If you accept the truce, let us appoint representatives to settle conditions. If you refuse, the world will be a witness that Catholic Spain has nobly done her duty."

THE SPANISH PRESS ON PEACE PROSPECTS .- MADRID, Nov. 17 .- The Cronista, the Ministerial organ, states, in reference to the reported letter of Don Carlos to King Alfonso:—"We believe Don Carlos is more uncompromising than any of his partizans." The Cronista also says:—"We are at the beginning of the end; war will be speedily terminated, either by the submission or the overwhelming of the Carlists." The Correspondencia says that the pietensions of Don Carlos are exaggerated and inadmissable; the Royal army in the field will be 300.000 strong by the first of December. The Tiempo hails the action of Don Carlos as a harbinger of peace. The Cronista says that Calderon Collantes, the present Minister of Justice, will be appointed Ambassador to the Vatican.

HENDAYE, Nov. 17 .- Intelligence from the Carlists asserts that the letter Don Carlos wrote to the King did not make any proposals for arrangement, but offered to agree to a truce should the Cuban difficulty cause war between Spain and the United States. In that case, Don Carlos, while reserving his rights to the throne of Spain, offered to unite his forces with those of King Alfonso to defend the integrity of Spanish territory.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DON CARLOS .- MADRID, NOV. 18.—Gen. Quesada has been commanded by Royal order to henceforth receive no communication from Don Carlos except an announcement of unconditional submission of himself and partizans.

WAR DRAWING TO A CLOSE .- SAN SEBASTIAN, NOV 19.-The Carlist General Miret is negotiating with the authorities of Puycerda with a view to bringing about a truce. All intelligence received here indicates that a settlement of the war is inevitable, in consequence of the exhaustion and disorganization of the Carlists.

ITALY.

ITALIAN RAILWAYS-LONDON, Nov. 19 .- The Standard's despatch from Rome says the terms for the purchase by Italy of the Upper Italian system of railways have been finally arranged. They will now be submitted to Parliament. The amount in value is about £32,000,000 sterling.
OBIT—ROME, NOV. 19.—Cardinal Pietro di Silves-

OBIT—ROME, NOV. 19.— Cardinal Pietro di Silves- in their despair thy sent a was expected, because tri is dead. He was born in 1863, and was elevated peror, whose arrival in Luck was expected, because to the Cardinalate in 1858.)

The Roll of Victor Empany to the silvest and been suppressed, or that the Emperor

official statement, published in Rome, will be read never heard of it; but, without taking the slightest with interest; In the course of the year 1874 there notice of the affair, the Government even refused to were committed in 1,441 murders; 1,015 hear any further complaints, and the troops were suicides; and the total of persons who lost their ordered to remove to another town.

lives through violence, or the results of violence. was no less than 9,451. It they no has a read ward That directed of WITZERDAND or a in wingiting

M. Loyson, M. Loyson, absorbed in his house hold cares, does not observe external matters until bring fresh evidences of infidel and Liberal vindict. long after public opinion has passed judgment upon them. That does not prevent him from repeating up the following resume:

as though it were a novelty and with an air of profound conviction; something that the world has al-ready heard and said over and over gasin usque ad nausam." Now that he has had time to contemplate all the evil which he has done to his country, and the demoralisation that he has sown broadcast around him, he is as 'fidigulant as' though he were not the author of it all? Here is something he has very recently written — My conviction becomes every day stronger that Catholic Reform is really nothing but a pretext, and that, here in Geneva, the Radicals are thinking of something very different from the abuse of power 'indulged in by the Court of Geneva: The object which they really have in view is a conspiracy of the despotic and free-thinking Radicalism of Switzerland, against the very essence of Christianity under all its forms; so-called Liberal Christianity being only a hypocritical and unprincipled form of unbelief. The object they have in view is the suppression of liberty of worship, and consequently of the liberty of conscience; the liberty of teaching, and consequently the individual liberty of parents—things which are much more odious to such Radicals, than even to the Ultramontanes themselves. The object, finally, which they have in view, is whilst awaiting the moment in which they shall be able to destroy the Church of Christ, to subjugate her to an anti-Christian State."—Never were truer word sspoken, though it is M. Loyson who is the author of

TURKEY.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN TURKEY .- A special elegram to the Pall Mall Gazette from Berlin says: It is stated on what appears to be unimpeachable authority that a little while ago the French Government made formal proposals to the others Governments interested in the Treaty of Paris 1856 that a conference of the Treaty Powers should be called to consider the present troubled state of Turkey and the remedies to be applied. Count Andrassy was the first to reply on behalf of the Austrian Government, meeting the French proposal with a decided refusal. The Governments of Russia and Germany shortly after replied to the same effect, considering that the proposal was made with a view to restoring in some measure French influence in European af-

fairs" REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS .- LONDON. November 17 .- A telegram to the Times to-day; from Constantinople, contains the following :- " A serious encounter occurred on the 13th of November at Epiva, in Bosnia, between the Turkish troops and a large body of insurgents. The Sublime Porte is officially informed that sixteen battalions of troops under Chefket Pasha were engaged. It is reported that the insurgents were completely routed, leaving 630 killed on the field.

CONFIRMED.—CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 18.—A telegraphic despatch from Server Pasha fully confirms the previous reports of the defeat and loss sustained by the insurgents at Pisa.

HEAVY BATTLE IMPENDING .- LONDON, November 19, 5.30 a.m.—A special despatch to the Times from Cettinge says the Turks are assembling all their forces in Bosnia and the Herzegovina for another effort to revictual Gerarsko, the previous attempt having resulted in their defeat at Gatschoko; the Turks having already concentrated for this purpose 15,000 men, while the insurgents have received reinforcements to the number of 6,000.

THE "TIMES" ON THE TURKISH OUTBREAK -LON-DON, November 19.—The Times, this morning, in a leading article discusses the question of the Turkish insurrection. It says:—"The Sultan cannot deal with the Herzegovina; it is as fairly out of his grasp as if destiny had settled it by a conference between the Powers. Peace can be brought about only by the extinction of Turkish authority, but if the disturbed provinces were once in the safe keeping of Austria, the Powers might take leisurely a survey of the situation, and provide for the neces-

sities of the future" TURKEY AND THE GREAT POWERS .- LONDON, NOV. 19 .- A special to the Pall Mall Gazette from Berlin says that negotiations are now progressing with the Great Powers relative to the Turkish difficulty, based on understanding of the preserving the statu quo in regard to Turkey. The Sublime Porte has notified foreign Powers of the impending issue of a circular detailing the reforms it proposes, and stating the guarantees offered for their execution.

THE TURKISH ENVOY RECALLED FROM ST. PETERS-BURG.-LONDON, Nov. 20, 6 a.m.-The Morning Post publishes a report that the Turkish Ambassador

has been suddenly summoned to Constantinople. POLAND. A BRUTAL BUSSIAN OUTRAGE.—On the occasion of the Emperor's anniversary, a great festival, with illumination and fireworks, was announced to take place in the camp of Luck, Warsehau. In order to attract a great many spectators from the town and suburbs, it had been discussed weeks before in the Russian papers, and when the memorable day approached, great preparations were seen to have been made, triumphal arches, with the Imperial initials, having been erected; in fact, everything was done to make the celebration pompons. All this did not fail to preduce its effect. Towards the evening of the grand day crowds of people made their way on root and in carriages to the camp, to witness that fare spectacle. Among these were seen a great number of ladies, the wives and daughters of rich Jewess merchants of the town, who had made great toilette for the occasion, especially displaying their jewelry. The festivals were in their full course, and the fireworks commencing to be let off, when the spectators, who had approached near the camp, remarked that part of the troops executed different movements in long lines, but thinking that this belonged to the programme, they did not take further notice, until they found themselves gradually surrounded by the troops. Suddenly, as if by a command, the fire and lights were put out, and a scene began which is too monstrous to be descirbed. The unbridled soldierly, threw themselves on the people, stripped and robbed them of their property, and illtreated them in the most brutal manner. The shouts of these barbarians overpowered the shricks of women and children, many of whom found their death in this wild tumult. The others dragged themselves home exhausted and wounded, almost stripped of their clothes. Among the latter was a countess and her daughter; who had come accidentally to town, and had attended at the festival; her

carriage and her two servants have never returned from the camp. A great number of men are also tion. missing; they are supposed to have been killed in defence of their wives aed children. It appears that this atrocious action had already been planned before the feast, for one of the officers, who resides with a rich merchantin town, earnestly, but in vain, warned the wife and daughters of his landlord to stay away from the feast, from which may be concluded that he knew of the horrible event which was to take place. On the following day the inhabitants of Luck sent deputies to the General in command of the division, who lived in the town, to complain of these brutalities, but they were not even received. In their despair they sent a telegram to the Emtelegram had been suppressed, or that the Emperor never heard of it; but without taking the slightest

INFIDEL PERSECUTION OF GOD'S CHURCH IN EUROPE The spirit of persecution is still rife in Germany, and there is not a week but our foreign exchanges: iveness. The London Tablet of October 30 makes

up the following recume:

Gresen. The religion persecution which has slumbered here for some time has just given proof of its being still in full vigor. It will be remem bered that the assistant Bishop, Mgr. Cybichowski was convicted and sentenced to nine months imprisonment for the illegal exercise of ecclesiastical functions, viz., the consecration of the holy oils on Maunday Thursday Immediately after his sentence the Bishop was arrested, and transported beyoud the boundaries of the province of Posen. He came back to the neighborhood of Gnesen, a few weeks ago, and was there arrested on 19th October, and immediately consigned to the new prison in Gnesen, where it appears two cells had been prepared some time back, in anticipation of this event. The good Catholics of the city are most anxious about the fate of the illustrious prisoner. They pray that his nine months' durance may not work in his case that utter destruction of bodily health which it has done in so many similar cases.

THE "GERMANIA"—On 19th October, at 7 A. M. Herr Gustave Taube, the responsible editor of the Germania was arrested and conveyed to prison, to complete the sentence lately passed upon him for offenses against the Press Laws. The capture seems to have been effected mainly through a ruse of the Police Commissary, who pretended that he was the uncle of a young lady whom Herr Taube was shortly to marry. In this character he easily gained the sympathy of the neighbourhood, received all necessary information about the habits of his victim, and a character which scarcely harmonized with a person condemned to a long imprisonment for breach

of the law.

Culm.—The intruded schismatic, Valentine Golembiowski, for resisting whose intrusion into the parish of Plusnitz many good Catholics of the neighborhood were tried at the late assizes at Grandeuz has thought fit to publish a statement in the official journal of that place. In this paper he has the impudence to thank "the public" for their sympathy in the trial. He openly avows that the Bishop refused to give him canonical institution to the parish, and that the only authority he has for holding possession of it is his having been installed in it by the provincial governor, a layman and a Lutheran. He declares that he will hold possession of it, unless driven out of it by hunger.

FULDA -A Franciscan Brother, named Deodatus, was sentenced on the 11th of October to two days' imprisonment, because he was in the neighborhood after the date of closing his convent. The conviction, however, was reversed by an appeal.

GROTTHAN (SILERIA).—The notorious Ronge ap peared unexpectedly in this town about a fortnight since. It is thirty years since he was the officiating priest here, and his very existance has been forgotten by many. The burgomaster was asked to lend him the town hall in which to deliver an address to the people, and refused, but anti-Catholic agency was able to get this refusal rescinded. Ronge delivered an address, at which not more than 150 persons were present, most of them young people, and scarcely one Catholic.

Cologne.-On 16th October the Archbishop of Cologne set out on a visitation tour in the Dusseldorf district. Before starting he remained for several hours in his palace, surrounded by canons, awaiting the visit of the Royal Commissary, who was charged with seizing the property in the palace. The Archbishop has always protested, insisting that these things are not the property of the individual Archbishop, but of the See of Cologne; because in the year 1824, the palace with all its furniture and ornaments was obtained from a local nobleman, as a residence for the Aschbishops. On the present occasion Mgr. Melchers, having waited in vain ordered the whole house to be closed. When the police officers arrived, near four o'clock, they had to effect a forcible entrance, and then they proceeded to take an inventory of the furniture, &c. The cruelty of the whole proceeding is manifest from the fact that the Government does not dispute the view of the Archbishop, but Dr. Falck insists that this view must be maintained before a competent tribunal.

CHURCH COMMITTEE.-The news continues to be very favourable with respect to the character and dispositions of the men who are being elected in the various parishes to constitute Boards for the future administration of the parochial Church property. This will, of course, deprive the execution of the new law of many of these evil consequences which were originally anticipated from

Young CLERGY .- Towards the end of last month a conference of several priests belonging to the diocese of Freiburg, in Baden; was held at Buhl. It had before it the very serious question of how to provide a suitable maintenance for those young priests who are legally prevented from exercising their sacred ministry, and are consequently unable to derive an income from ordinary ecclesiastical sources. Various suggestions were made, but it is obviously a difficult matter.

Posen -At the last Corpus Christi procession in this place it was alleged that an officer of the garrison had been guilty of very improper conduct, knocking the people about just as the procession passed him, and sending puffs of cigar smoke in the direction of the Blessed Sacrament. The affair was related in the Catholic paper, the Tenryer Poznanski. The officer incriminated resolved to be beforehand, and wrote to the Government denouncing the "libel." The case came on for trial on the 16th October. The officer point-blank denied the charge of misconduct; but against him twenty-six witnesses were produced to prove it. The judges, however, considered that six witnesses were amply sufficient. The decision of the court was post-

poned. CELBACY. - The example of the Apostate Suszezynski, who was married before the civil magistrate, and whom the Prussian Government had declared it will protect in the enjoyment of the income of his benefice, has excited the emulation of the Old Catholics of Baden, An Old Catholic parish priest writes to a congenial journal, insisting that the question of celibacy has at last received its solution. And he demands that the Baden Government shall repeal the clause in the ecclesiastical law which compels the observance of celibacy by Catholic priests. It is feared that the Government of Baden will readily take some action in this direc-

THE FRANCISCANS OF FULDA .- The local government permitted the Franciscans to remain at the Framberg up to the 20th of October: Indeed it is only just to admit that the authorities at Fulda strove, as they dured, to diminish the harshness of a cruel law. A great crowd assembled to bid them farewell. The whole body proceeded to the catheral, to pray at the shrine of St. Boniface, and at the tomb of the last holy Bishop of Fulda. The guard-ian prayed aloud for the city, for the diocese, for the entire Church, and specially for those (the Prussian nation) whose enemies they were charged with being. Then they arose and took their departure from the city which had so long benefited by their ministrations. The scene was most pathetic and moving, and, as may be supposed,

ing to the reserve army joined the Carlists. He was wounded and taken prisoner, by the troops of King Alfonso, and after being detained for some weeks he was summarily shot. This incident has occasioned some excitement in Germany, especially in Catholic circles. It will be remembered that last autumn Prince Bismarck made a great noise about the shooting by the Carlists of a Captain, Schmidt, who was a Prussian officer. People ask whether the Berlin Foreign office will display equal energy in the present case of course there is this difference that forced to Schmidt was, a Protestant and serving with the Spanish Republicans and shot by the Carlists, while Marzorati is a Catholic; serving, with Don Carlos, and shot by the Alfonsists. The Liberal papers, which usually side with the Government make light of the affair but even such papers as the Kolnische Zeitung and the Frankfurter Zeitung do not see any difference in the two cases. Both were German citizens.

Fulda.—A short time ago, when the Franciscan convent and church at the Frauenburg were closed by the Government, a public auction was had of all the effects, and most of them were purchased by a local merchant, Joseph Schmitt. Now the Government insists on all the movable articles within the church being removed by Schmitt-benches, &c. They have compelled the organ to be taken down and the altar to be removed, so that the church shall be completely gutted. The intention is to prevent the people from continuing to use it, even as a place of private devotion.

CHURCH AND STATE -From a return which has just been published it appears that the total amount received for ecclesiastical purposes from the State in the diocese of Fulda is 31,000 thalers yearly. Now the income which the State derives from the old Church propetry which it holds in its hands far exceeds this. Thus, from the property of the single foundation of Fritzlar, near Cassel, the annual rents received amount to 81,000 thalers. And yet although the State payments were guaranteed as compensation for the ecclesiastical property, now the State has repudiated its obligation and confiscated these compensatory payment.s

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 22, 1875 .- STATE OF THE COUNTRY .-The Reichsrath was opened in this city on the 19th instant, with the ordinary formularies, but without any great flourish of trumpets. Our Finance Minister, Herr de Points, produced the first sensation of the session, when he gave the assembled Deputies a surprise, and that not of the most agreeable kind, by informing them of the existence of a deficit of no less than 22 millions of florins in the public accounts. The amount is serious enough in itself, but it becomes far more alarming when it is considered that the excess of expenditure over revenue, of which it is the present melancholy exponent, has existed and gone on steadily increasing from year to year ever since Liberalism ruled the State in Austria; and that the dominant faction manifests no concern about the ruinous condition to which it has reduced the country and all its important interests; but on the contrary, seems only intent on extracting their last penny from the impoverished tax-payers to be squandered in carrying out the favorite schemes of Liberalism. Distress has, in fact, nearly reached its extreme point in Austria. Trade, industry, and production are paralysed; bankruptcies are things of daily occurrence; and manufacturers find themselves reduced to the necessity either of dismissing the greater part of their work-people, or of closing their factories. One would think that this calamitous state of the country would be enough to open the eyes of our leading statesmen and make them pause in the mischievous policy to which they have committed themselves. It is not so, however. They are moved with little sympathy for the misery and distress

of the masses. CURE FOR A DEFEAT .- Another circumstance proving that the only possible way to save the country lies in the total abandonment of the present system of financial management, is that the ruin of trade and production brought about by our Liberal Government is not only depriving thousands upon thousands of the working population of their bread, and thus creating a proletariate ready to make war for bare existence on every institution and on na! There is something in these marvellous coinsociety itself, but also that the great bulk of the na-cidences beyond the operation of chance, and which tion are being rendered utterly incapable for sustaining taxation. Towards this last result we have already made considerable progress, as is proved by the fact, shown by recent official documents, that in Vienna alone there are now 50,000 persons liable to taxation, who are unable, through poverty, to pay their taxes. Under this state of public distress and daily increasing impoverishment of the country the work our Parliament has to do this session is to give its consent to the imposition of fresh taxes to cover the deficit above mentioned. No doubt it will do its duty without flinching, if not without misgiving, for is it not a Liberal Parliament?

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

THE TESTIMONY OF HISTORY .- ALISON'S VERDICT. We (Catholic Times) gladly publish the following

powerful communication:—
Sir,—Perhaps you will kindly countenance a convert (of twenty-nine years ago) in copying out the subjoined passages on the subject of his title, from a somewhat costly standard work, to which all your readers may not have ready access.

In 1832, Sir Archibald Alison brought out his great History of Europe, from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789, to the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1815.—A second edition was soon called for and the date of the advertisement of the second edition is 1835. It is the second edition from which I copy about the spoliation of the Church, and the dethronement and imprisonment of the Holy Father, by Napoleon Buonaparte in 1809. Now, 1833 was before either Gladstone or Garibaldi; and 1835 was before either Tractarianism or Ritualism. And the soundness of the "pure Protestant faith" (whatever that platitude may mean) of Sir Archibald Alison, which was never questioned in his life, is surely plac-ed beyond suspicion by his being the son of a Prebendary of Sarum, Vicar of High Ercall, &c., in the county of Salop, and senior clergyman of St. Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh, and his being, most probably, not a littled indebted to Catholic piety for his own education and position. As a rule, your bitterest Protestant is always the man who has inherited the spoils of the Church, and of this rule Earl Russel is a striking example. Sir Archibald Alison's noble work is dutifully dedicated with warm, filial affection to his prebendal and vicarial pluralist [Sarum Salop, and Scotland !] parent, who was himself an author of no mean repute, and who doubtless cordially approved, as indeed well he might, the learned, laborious, luminous, and philosophical production of his illustrious son, which will last as long as the English language. I always like, if I can, to quote from an edition not the first. Before the second, the work has been subjected to criticism and to review friendly and hostile; the author had afforded him a locus perintentic, and to what he leaves standing as originally written, he may be supposed to have in effect, prefixed, Quod Scripsi, Scripi. As the tendency of all human history is to repeat it. self, it would not be difficult, with the help of Sir and in a high-state of cultivation, and 20 acres of Archibald Alison, to draw a pretty close parallel woodland well tembered, plenty, of good water, first

great literary, Goliath of the last century, Dr. Samuel Johnson, would, have, been quite so fair and so forcible a century later; or if the Rev. George Crabbe would have penned his beautiful poem of The Borough, in exactly the same spirit in the third quarter as in the first decade of the nineteenth after

Christ Yours obediently, W. W. ROBSON.
Monk Wearmouth, St. Luke, A. D., 1875.

The following are the extracts, from Alison, re-

"Bossnet has assigned the reason, with his usual elevation of thought, why this spoliation of all the possessions of the Supreme Pontiff, by a secular power, ever must be prejudicial to the best interests of religion. God had chosen says he, that the Church, the common mother of all nations, should be independent of all in its temporal affairs, and that the common centre to which all the faithful should look for the unity of their faith, should be placed in a situation above the partialities which the different interests and jealousies of States might occasion. The Church, independent in its head of all Temporal Powers, finds itself in a situation to exercise more freely, for the common good and protection of Christian Kings, its celestial power of ruling the mind, when it holds in the right hand the balance, even amidst so many Empires, often in a state of hostility; it maintains unity in all its parts, sometimes by inflexible decrees, sometimes by sage concessions. The principle which calls for the independence of the Head of the Church from all Temporal Sovereign ties, is the same which requires the Emancipation of its subordinate ministers from the contributions of their flocks. Human nature in every rank is the same; the thraldom of vice and passion is felt alike in the cottage as on the throne: the subjection of the Supreme Pontiff to the direct control of Austria, is as fatal to his character and respectability, as the control of the rural congregations is to the utility of the Village Pastor. Admitting that the Court of Rome has not always shown itself free from tramontane influence, it has at least beem less swayed than if it had had its residence at Vienna or Paris; supposing that the Conclave of the Cardinals has often been swayed by selfish or ambitious views, it has been much less exposed to their effects than if it had been wholly dependent on external potentates for support. Equity in judgment, whether in temporal or spiritual matters, can never be attained but by those who are independent of those to whom the judgment is to be applied; coercion of vice, whether in exalted or humbler stations, can never be effected by those who depend upon that vice for their support; the due direction of thought can never be given but by those who are not constrained to bend to the thoughts of others. It will ever be the great object of tyranny, whether regal or democratic, to beat down this central independent authority; to render the censors of morals subservient to the dominant power; and under the specious pretence of emancipating mankind from spiritual shapkles. in effect to a far more grevious temporal oppression."—Vol. VII. Ed. II., p. p. 616, 617—
'What does the Pope mean' said Napoleon to Eugene, in July, 1807, 'by the threat of excommunicating me? Does he think the world has gone back a thousand years? Does he suppose the arms will fall from the hands of my soldiers? Within two years after these remarkable words were written, the Pope did excommunicate him, in return for the confiscation of his whole dominions, and in less than four years more, the arms did fall from the hands of his soldiers; and the hosts, apparently invincible, which he had collected, were dispersed and ruined by the blasts of winter: he extorted from the Supreme Pontiff at Fontainbleau, i. 1813, by the terrors and exhaustion of a long captivity, a renuncia-tion, of the rights of the Church over the Roman states; and within a year after, he himself was compelled at Fontainbleau, to sign the abdication of all his dominions; he consigned Cardinal Pacca and several other prelates, the courageous counsellors of the Bull of Excommunication, to a dreary imprisonment of four years amidst the snows of the Alps; and he himself was shortly after doom-ed to a painful exile of six on the Rock of St. Heleeven a Protestant historian feels himself bound to for the observation of future ages, had not good back a thousand years, but that Being existed, with whom a thousand years are as one day and one day as a thousand years. And, without ascribing any deviation from ordinary laws to these events, or, supposing that the common Father who sees with equal eye as Lord of all, the varied modes of worship of His different creatures, had interposed in a peculiar manner in favor of any particular Church, we may, without presumption, rest in the humble belief that the laws of the moral world are of universal application; that there are limits to the oppression of virtue even in this scene of trial; and that, when a power elevated on the ascendancy of passion and crime has gone such a length as to outrage alike the principles of justice and the religious feelings of a whole quarter of the globe, the period is not far distant when the aroused indignation of mankind will bring about its punishment."-Vol. VII., Ed. II., pp. 619, 620, 621.

He didn't look like a beggar, but he had his plans all laid before he struck Vicksburg, and he cleared a hundred dollars here in two days. He didn't go around whining: "Please sir, for the love of God," as most of them do, but he walked up to a man, called him "General" to start off with, and the shinplasters came in faster than he could take them: The only five men in town who didn't contribute were men whom he inadvertently addressed as " Captain,"-Vicksburg Herald.

The other day a Vicksburg father, finding it necessary to reprove his son, gently said: "Don't stuff victuals into your mouth that way, my son; George Washington didn't eat after that fashion."-The boy accepted the reproof without comment, and after pondering for a while, he remarked to himself: "And I don't believe George Washington licked his boy for finding a bottle of whisky in the shed when he was hunting after horseshoe, either!" -Vicksburg Herald,

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing-

cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all I ruggists.
HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. (Established 1869.) Sains apail this hush of

POR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT, ST., COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all englosed, of which 110 are well cleared, between Plus VII with Napolen Boonaparte, and class, frame buildings, stone wall cellars under Plus XI with Victor Emmanuel—a work which I dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well leave abler lands.

One word more and I have done: there is now so Catholic Parish Church and Separate School, four much jealousy and fear of the Church that we can add a half miles from Park Hill Station on G.T. B.

by their ministrations. The scene was most much jealousy and fear of the Church, that, we can some analymies from Park Hill Station on u. r. a. pathetic and moving, and as may be supposed, never again expect Protestants, connected with the Road; thirteen miles from Strathroy, and twenty many a strong man was unable to restrain his Establishment and the Universities; to write with eight miles from London; good gravel roads to and tests

Concerning Marzonari.—Some time since a young doubt whether Sir Archibald Alison woulds have priestor on the premises, 170; McINTYRE, Bornish man named Marzonari, a Prussian subject belong—spoken out in 1875 as he did in 1833 for lift the P.O., North Middlesex Ont.

him to express himself on the subject.

Not to expanst the subject, but to question the child about it, and let him find out and correct the

The attention of c child is deadened by long experitions, but roused by animated questions.

Let the questions be short, clear, and intelligible.

Let them excite the child to observe what is before him; to recollect; what he has learned; to muster his little stock of knowledge for materials for an answer.

Show him a certain quality in one thing, and let him find out the same in others.

Tell him that the shape of a ball is called round. If you bring him to point out other objects to which the same predicament belongs, you have

which the same predicament delongs, you have employed him more usefully than by the most perfect discourse on rotundity.

In the one instance he would have had to listen and to recollect; in the other, he has to observe and

When I recommend to a mother to avoid wearying her child by her instructions, I do not wish to fifty," encourage the notion that instruction should always take the character of amusement, or even of a play. A child must, very early in life, be taught that exertion is indispensable for the attainment of

But a child should not be taught to look upon exertion as an evil.

The motive of fear should not be made a stimilus; it will destroy interests, and speedily create dis-

Interest in study is the first thing which a teacher, or a mother, should endeavor to excite and keep alive. There are scarcely any circumstances in which a

want of application in children does not proceed from a want of interest. There are, perhaps, none in which a want of in-

terest does not originate in the mode of teaching adopted by the teacher. In saying this I do not mean to make myself the

advocate of idleness or irregularities. But I would suggest that the best means to prevent them is to adopt a mode of instruction by which the children are less left to themselves-less thrown upon the unwelcome employment of passive listening-less harshly treated for little and excusable failings, but more roused by questions, animated by illustrations, interested and won by

There is a reciprocal action between the interest which the teacher takes and that which he communicates.

If he is not, with his whole mind present at the subject-if he does not care whether it is understood or not, whether his manner is liked or nothe will never fail of alienating the affections of his pupils and rendering them indifferent to what he

But real interest taken in the task of instruction -kind words, and kinder feelings, the expression of the features and the mance of the eye-are never lost upon children.-Brooklyn Journal of Education.

A FEW WORDS TO FEEBLE AND DELICATE WOMEN.

By R. V. Pierge, M.D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N.Y., Author of "The People's Common

Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc. Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their nilment for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine, or be tortured by any fursufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of any thing more rse by treatment. discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their case would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in barmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest praise from the thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful,—may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper work. ing of your system are relieved by this mild and

PULMONARY DISEASES.

Prescription is sold by druggists.

safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that

should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if

its use be kept up for a reasonable length of time,

the special cause of these pains is permanently re-

moved. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Medi-

cal Adviser," in which I have devoted a large space

to the consideration of all forms of diseases peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent (post-paid)

to any address on receipt of \$1.50. My Favorite

HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, Dec. 9tb, 1871. Jas. I. Fellows, Esq. Dear Sir: We are receiving orders almost daily from the Outports for your lavaluable Syrip of Hypophosphites, and the sale is steadily increasing. I firmly believe it has done more good than any medicine yet discovered in the cure of consumption, bronchitis, asthms, whooping cough, and kindred diseases. It is the only medicine we have which cores these diseases by strengthening the nervous system; and as it is also what we call a sound chemical preparation, I predict for it | PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRAOTS - The Superiority

Arnonession Pregarizza. The mode of familiar—
ising a child, with the habit of thinking on what he saturday, was poetically melancholy, but not half so ises, and speaking after he has thought is not to inclencibly as it was to notice how all a man's ises, and speaking after he has thought is not to inclencibly as it was to notice how all a man's islamment to but to enterprint of casefully gathered theological ideas were scattered by sitting down upon their treacherous slipperiness.

Not to address to him many words but to bring the satisfactory and the subject.

Nevada brides won't stand much foolishness at a wedding, Recently one of them, while going up the alele of the church, stopped short and kicked all the skin off the shins of a groomsman who trod on her trail.

Says an experienced educator: If a boy shows s disposition to ignore school and slight his studies, tell him that he will bitterly regret such a policy when he is grown to be a man. He will at once change his course.

lis A' country pastor said to one of his feminine congregation: "Are you happy?" "Yes, sir," she replied; "I feel as though I were in Beelzebub's bosom." "Not in Beelzebub's?" "Well some of the Patriarchs; I don't care which."

An aged colored individual stepped into a store during the cold spell last winter, and asked how the thermometer stood. "A hundred and forty-nine degrees below zero !" replied one of the clerks. "Is dat a fax ?" exclaimed the old man; "then I've loosed \$2. I jist made a bet it war a hundred an'

The other evening a traveller endeavored to walk into the Washington Hotel, temporarily closed for repairs, but was unable to affect an entrance.-"That house is closed, mister," said a pedestrian as he passed along. The traveller banged away on the door, and the pedestrian called out: "You, there—that house is closed!" The traveller twisted away at the knob, and once more the pedestrian called out: "I say that house is closed!" "Don't you suppose I know it, you darned fool?" roared the traveller. "What I'm trying to do is to open it!" - Vioksburg Herald.

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

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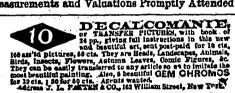
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Ventreal, Jan. 1st, 1875. PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2467.

DAME LUCY L. MARSH, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN T. LEE, of the same place, Carriage Manufacturer, duly authorized en Justice in this behalf,

Plaintiff;

The said JOHN T. LEE,

Defendant. An action for separation as to properly has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 11th November, 1875. T. J. DOHERTY, 1425 West of the 12 of the 12 of the 1 Attorney for Plaintiff.

DAME CAROLINE SPOONER, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of D. ADALBERT MELVIN, Gentleman, of the same place, duly

Marcy's Sciopticon and Lantern Slides. New and brilliant effects. Circulars free. Special OFFER to SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. L. J. MARCY, 1340 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

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LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

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May 28.

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To my Patients and the Public:

In transferring the entire manufacture of my prices charged.
DENTIFRICE" to Mr. B. E. McGale, Chemist, of ROYS' SIII' this city, I may add that I have used the above in my practice for the past twenty-four years, and conscientiously recommend it as a safe, reliable and efficient clenser of the Teeth, and a preparation wellcalculated to arrest decay and render the Gums firm and healthy. It is perfectly free from artificial coloring matter, acids, or other substances deliterious to the Teeth or Gums.

W. B. M'GOWAN, L.D.S. The above is prepared under my direct supervision with the greatest care and accuracy, and strictly according to the original recipe of Dr. W. B. McGowan. Surgeon Dentist, of this city. B. E. McGALE, Chemist,

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very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates.

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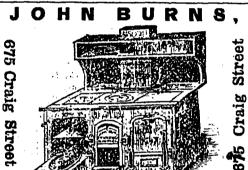
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Street, Street, James McShane, Jr, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Metropolitan Hotel,
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REFERENCES: R. O'Neill, St. Francis de Salle Street,
A. Pinsoneault, Janvier M. H. Gault, McTavish

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St. Bridget's Refuge.

42 TO JOSEPH TOO

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.

BURRETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS—The Superiority of the said of the sa

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO., 19 State St. Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITHERS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

An application will be made at the approaching session of the Legislature of Quebec, on the part of THE CATHOLIO EPISCOPAL CORPORATION of MONTREAL, to jobtain a Private Bill for the purpose of authorising the said Corporation to sell an immovable property-situate in the Parssh of St. Genevieve, District of Montreal, to her given by the Testament of the late Messire. Louis Marie Lefebyre, late Curate of that Parish, for the purpose of constructing an Hospital.

The said sale being for the effect of Permitting the Religious Ladies under whose care, according to the said Testament, the said Hospital is to be placed to unite that institution to the Establishment that they already possess in said Parish of St Genevieve. 2m-1

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAU. [Feb. '7

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE, 12 St. JAMES STREET MONTREAL. January 30, 1874.

COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,

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McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MOSHANE & CO. Aug. 27, 18757

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MAY 1, '74] [37-52 THE LORETTO CONVENT.

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Security should be the primary consideration, which

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HE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a Escumscribed spot on one or both cheeks: the eyes become dull; the pupils di. ze; an The semicircle runs along the lower eye-id; 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; l eath 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 abdo-Ten; bowels irregular, at times costive;

vols slimy; not unfrequently tinged with . od; belly swollen and hard; urine turrespiration occasionally difficult, and empanied by hiccough; cough somelites dry and convulsive; uneasy and discurbed sleep, with arinding of the teeth: temper variable, but & nerally irritable, &c.

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- ES 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.

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Will leave Montreal, 2.45 p.m.; arrive at St. Johns, 3.35 p.m.; West Farnham, 4 12 p.m.; Newport, 8 27 p.m.; Boston, 7.15 a.m.; arrive Springfield, 7 am.; ar. New York, 12 30 p.m. Entire trains run between Montreal and Boston

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of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after me week from the first of a term will not be 'llowed , attend the College. Address, REV. C. VINCENT.

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Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding
School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build: they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECOND CLASE.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Firs Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

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Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining 1th drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

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

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

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS Board and Tution, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders, 7 00 PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 4 on

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

EXTRA CHARGES .- Drawing, Music, Piano and

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute. BROTHER ARNOLD,

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CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR. FALLING FITS,
BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILES.

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits;
The following certificates should be read by all the afficted; they are in every respect trac, and should they be read by any one who is not afficted himself; if he has a friend who is a sufferer; he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

PRILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1867.

SETH HANCE. Daltimore. Md.—Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement. I was induced to try your Epileptic Fills. I was strucked with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no rollo? I thon consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good offeet. I again returned to my family physician; was cupped and bled several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fail wherever I would be, or w hatever be occupied with, and was soverely injured coveral times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1863, i commenced to use your Fills, and only had two attacks afterwards. The last one was April 8th, 1873, and they were of a less serious character. With the blessing of Providence your modicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and thoir good effects should be made known overywhere, that persons who are similarly affected may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 88 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

William Elder. A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

is there a cure for epilepsy:

IS THERE A CURE FC2 EPILEPSY?

The subjoined will answer.

GREYADA. Miss. June 30.—SETH S. HANCE.—Dear Sir:
You will stad euclosed five dollars, which I send you for
two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person
who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son
was badly amiteted with fits for two years. I wrote for
and recorded two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. He has never had a fit since. It
was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills.
His case was a very bad one; he had fits neverly all his
life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and
Tennossee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always
recommended them, and in no instance where I have
lad a chance of hearing from their effect have they
failed to cure. Yours, etc., U. Guy,
Grenade, Yalabusha County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE cure of epilepsy; or, falling fits, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

MONTOOMERY, Texus, June 20th, 1867.

TO SETH S. HANGE'—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and oftensimes several in quick succession, sometimes evarianting for two or three days. On several occasions they lasted nutil his mind appeared totally denauged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. I tried several remodies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement I concinded to try your remeal, I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a it since he commenced taking your nucleine, ten years since. He was my principal wagoner, and has, since that time, here exposed to the severest of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a triat.

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