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## VOL. XXVII

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1876.

## JUST RECEIVED.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK. Glories of the Sacred Heart, by Cardinal Man-sequences....
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JUST RECEIVED, SERMONS BY THE LATE

#### REVEREND J. J. MURPHY,

who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the night of December 4th, 1875. We have just received from our Agents in England a consignment of SERMONS on VARIOUS SUB-

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D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

#### TO MARY IMMACULATE.

Hail, wonderful one! Who rising from a darkened world Where sin and hell's foul mists were curled, Shone, sparkling as a sun. O wondrous one, thou stood st alone Among the works of God's great hand; O radiant one, whose pure light shone Ere He created heaven or land.

Hail, innocent Dove!

Whose soul was so divinely white

That God did in thy grace delight, O sinless one thou grewest among Unwholesome thorns, a lily pure O gracious one, their souls were stung

With wounds which thou did'st come to cure Hail, mother of God!

Who wert so beautious to His eye That, leaving His bright home on high, Upon this earth He trod. O sacred one, thy child to be Whom heavenly legions have confessed; O holy one, immensity Was nurtured at thy virgin breast.

Hail, mother of God! Who saw him die upon the cross In anguish, to redeem our loss With His most precious blood. O mournful one, who can rehearse The pains thy tender heart then bore ; O wounded one, whose soul was pierced That sinful souls might be won o'er.

Hail, heavenly Queen! Whom thy Divine and awful son Hath crowned as an imperial one, White Lily of the Triune! O glorious one, I offer thee Devotion, veneration, love-

O gracious one, remember me Before the throne of bliss above. D. C. DEANE. Lowe P.Q.

## THE LION OF FLANDERS;

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

---:-0-:---CHAPTER XVI.-(CONTINUED.)

Deconinck's first care was for the safe removal of the Lady Matilda, for which he speedily made all necessary arrangements; and then, after a short audience with her, he mounted his horse and disappeared in the direction of Ardenburg.

Meanwhile the bodies of Breydel's mother and sister had been duly washed and laid out by the women. A tent had been lined with black stuff, and the two corpses placed upon a bed in the centre of it,-their faces exposed to view, the rest of them concealed under an ample pall. Round them burned eight large tapers of yellow wax; and a crucifix, with a silver vessel of holy water, and some palm brunches—the emblem of martyrdom stood at the bed's head. A crowd of women, weep-

ing as they muttered their prayers, knelt by. Immediately upon Deconlinck's departure, Breydel proceeded to the wood stopped the work; and dismissed his men to their tents, with orders to

are and sale of liquor at all. Blacketone, who is frances and Cork. Binding the present year it

main at the camp, and then betook himself to the tent where the bodies were laid out. As soon as he had entered, he bade all present depart, and shut himself in alone with the dead.

4

More than one leader came up to ask for orders or instructions from his chief, but all in vain; to their loudest entreaties for admission no answer was returned. For some time they respected his sorrow, and waited patiently till he should appear; but when, after hours of expectation, still no sound was heard nor sign given from within the tent, then a terrible fear came over them. They dreaded, —they dared not say what. Was Breydel dead?— Had he perished of grief, or peradventure by his own hand?

While thus they anxiously speculated, suddenly the tent opened, and Breydel issued forth; but without seeming to take any note of their presence. No one spoke; for the Dean's countenance had that in it which chilled the heart and silenced the tongue. His cheeks were deadly pale, his eyes wandered vaguely around; and many remarked that two of the fingers of his right hand were red with blood. No one ventured to approach him; an inexpressible ferocity flashed forth in his glances each one of which sank as an arrow into the soul of him on whom it fell. Above all, the blood which clung to his fingers caused a shudder of horror in the beholders; whence it came they could well divine. Ghastly thought! but doubtless he had laid his hand upon his mother's breast, and that blood came from the heart which had so dearly loved him; that fearful touch it was which filled him with his frenzied thirst for vengeauce, and lent him the superhuman strength to take it. Thus he wandered speechless through the wood, till the shades of evening falling upon the encampment concealed him from his comrades' eyes.

Arrived at Ardenburg, Deconinck placed his two thousand Clothworkers under the command of one of the chief men of the guild, and despatched a messenger with instructions to Dean Lindens. The needful measures taken for concentrating the three divisions at St. Cross, he again mounted, and proceeded straightway to Bruges, stabling his horse at a roadside inn not far from the gate, and entering the city on foot. Impediment to his progress there was none; the gates were not yet closed; but the evening was far advanced, and no soldiers were to be seen save the sentinels upon the walls; a dead and awful stillness reigned in all the streets through which he had to pass. Soon he stopped before a house of mean appearance behind the church of St. Donatus, and would have knocked; but on approaching for that purpose, he perceived that the door was gone, and its place supplied by a piece of cloth hung over the entrance. He was evidently will acquainted with the inmates, and familiar with its interior arrangements; for, lifting up the hanging, he stopped forward without the slightest hesitation through the shop into which the doorway opened, and on into a little chamber behind it. The shop was quite dark; the room which he now entered was doubtfully lighted by a small lamp, the flickering rays of which, however, enabled him to discera at a glance the state of things within .-The floor was strewn with the fragments of shattered furniture, -- a woman sat weeping by a table, with two young children pressed against her bosom, amid alternate sighs and kisses, as thanking heaven that they at least, her best and dearest portion of this world's goods, were spared to her. Further on, in a corner, but half-illuminated by the lamp's pale beams, sat a man, with his head resting on his hand, who seemed to be asleen.

Alarmed at Deconinck's unexpected apparition, the woman clasped her babes still closer to her breast, while a loud cry of terror escaped her lips. The man started up, and hastily grasped his crossknife; but in a moment recognized the Dean.

"O master!" he exclaimed; " what heavy burden did you lay upon me when you ordered me not to leave the city! By God's grace we have escaped the massacre; but our house has been pillaged, we have seen our brothers murdered by the hangman or the soldiery; and what to-morrow may bring, heaven alone knows. O, let me quit this place, I pray you, and come out to you at Ardenburg."

To this request Deconinck made no answer; but with his finger beckoned the guildsman out into the shop. "Gerard," he then commenced in a low voice, "when I quitted the city, I left you and thirty of your comrades behind, that I might have means of intelligence as to the proceeding of our French masters. I chose you out for this service, from my knowledge of your unflinching courage and disinterested patriotism. Perhaps, however the sight of your brethren upon the gallows has shaken your heart: if so, you have my leave to go

this very day to Ardenburg."

"Master," replied Gerurd, 'your words grieve me deeply; for myself I fear not death, but my wife, my poor children, are here with me, and exposed to all the horrors of the times. They are pining away before my eyes with terror and auxiety; they do nothing but weep and mourn the whole day, and the night bring them no repose .-Only look at them, how pale and worn they are And can I see their suffering without sharing it.? Am I not a husband and a father, and ought I not to be the guardian of those who have me alone to look to for protection? Yet what protection can I give them here? O master, believe me, in such times as these a father has more upon his heart than those weaker ones themselves. Nevertheless, I am willing to forget all for my country,-yes, even the dearest ties of nature; and so, if you can make any use of me, you may safely count upon me. Now speak; for I feel that you have some-

thing weighty to communicate." Deconinck seized the brave guildsman hand, and pressed it with much emotion. "Yet one more

soul like Breydel's!" he thought. "Gerard," said he, "you are a worthy Fleming; I thank you for your fidelity and courage. Listen, then; for I have but little time to spare. Go round in haste to your comrades, and give them notice to meet you this night with all possible secrecy in Pepper Lane. Do you alone mount upon the city-wall, between the Damme Gate and that of it Cross, Presently you will see a fire lighted in the dismissed his men to their tents, with orders to deepest strikes and the clock of St. Cross strikes to do. As soon as the clock of St. Cross strikes to do. As soon as the clock of St. Cross strikes they could be ready for marching the next morning before your comrades make haste to fall upon the guard by this was multitude; and all conspired to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the road in close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the close order; I shall be considered to bring them into the close order; I shal

"The gate shall be opened at the appointed hour; fear not," answered Gerard, coolly and resolutely.

"You give me your word on it?"

"My word on it." "Good evening, then, worthy friend. God be with you!"

"His angels attend your steps, master!" The guildsman returned to his wife, and Deconinck left the house. He proceeded to the neighborhood of the Town Hall, and knocked at the door of a magnificent mansion, which was immediately opered to him.

" What will you, Fleming?" asked the servant. "I wish to speak with Messire de Mortenay." "Good; but have you arms? for you folks are

not to be trusted." "What is that to you?" replied the Dean. "Go, and tell your master that Deconinck would speak with him."

"What! you Deconinck? then 'tis sure you have some mischlef in hand."

With these words, the servant hastily departed : and in a few moments almost as hastily returned. invited Deconinck to follow him upstairs. The door of a small cabinet was opened and closed again, and the Dean of the Clothworkers stood before the French Governor of Bruges.

De Mort nay was sitting beside a table, on which lay his sword, helmet, and gauntlets; he regarded his visitor with no small astonishment, while Deconinck, with a low obeisance, opened his errand.

"Messire de Mortenay," he commenced, "I have put myself in your power, trusting in your honour, and feeling sure, therefore, that I shall not have to repent of my confidence."

"Certainly," answered De Mortenay; " you shall return as you have come."

"Your magnanimity, noble sir, is a proverb among us," resumed the Dean; "and it is on that account, and that you may see that we Flemings know how to respect a generous enemy, that I now stand before you. The Governor De Chatillon has condemned eight innocent men of our citizens to the gallows, and has given up our town to the fury of his soldiery; you must acknowledge, Messire do Mortenay, that it is our bounden duty to avenge the death of those who have thus suffered; for what had the governor to lay to their charge, except that they refused obedience to his despotic

"The subject must obey his lord; and however severely that lord may punish disobedience, it is

not for the subject to sit in judgment on his acts." "You are right, Messire de Mortenay, so goes the word in France: and as you are a natural-born subject of King Philip the Fair, it is fitting that you should execute his commands. But we free Flemings—we can no longer bear the galling chain. The governor general has carried his crucity be-yond all bounds of endurance; be sure that ere long blood shall flow in torrents, and that, if the fortune of war goes against us, and the victory is with you, at least it will be but a few wretched slaves that are left you; for we have resolved, once for all to conquer or to die. However, be that as it may, happen what will, -and it is to tell you this that I am come, -not a hair of your head shall be injured by us; the house in which you abide shall be to us a sanctury, and no Fleming shall set his foot across its threshold. For this Deconinck pledges you his faith and bonour."

"I thank your countrymen for their regard," replied De Mortenay; "but I cannot accept the protection which you offer me, and indeed shall never be in a situation to require it. Should aught occur such as you prophesy, it will be under the banner of France, and not in my house, that I shall be found; and if I fall, it will be sword in hand. But I do not believe that things will ever come to such a pass; as for the present insurrection, it will soon be at an end. But for you, Dean, do you make haste away to some other land; that is what I

counsel you as your friend." "No, Messire, I will never forsake my country, the land in which the bones of my father rest. I pray you, consider that all things are possible, and that it may yet be that French blood shall be poured out like water; when that day comes, then bethink you of my words. This is all that I would say to you, noble sir. So now, farewell; and may God have you in His keeping!

As De Mortenay, when left to himself, pondered over Deconinck's words, he could not but feel an anxious foreboding that some terrible secret lay hidden under them; he resolved therefore that he would the very next day warn De Chatillon to especial vigilance, and himself take extraordinary measures for the security of the city. Little deeming that what he feared, and thought to provide against, was so near at hand, he now retired to his bed, and soon fell asleep in all tranquility.

### CHAPTER XVII.

Behind the village of St. Cross, at some few bowshots from Bruges, rose a little wood, in summer a favourite Sunday's resort of the cittzens. The trees were so planted as to afford ample space between them, and a soft turf covered the ground with its flowery carpet. This was the appointed place of rendezvous; and already, at two o'clock in the morning, Breydel was there. The night was impenetrably dark, the moon was hidden behind dense clouds, a gentle wind sighed among the foliage, and the monotonous rustling of the leaves added a mystic terror to the scene.

was discernable; but upon more attentive observation numerous shadowy figures might be perceived, as of men extended side by side opon the ground, each with a strangely glimmering light close to it, not." making the turf look like a faint reflex of the starry heaven above, so thickly was it studded with else but the bright blades of the axes, reflecting from their polished steel the few wandering rays which they could gather smid the darkness. More file upon the earth; their hearts beat quick, their structions: blood bounded in their veins; for the long yearnedfor hour, the hour of vengeance and liberation, was

by P. Cogarin in his Linder de Theologie.

Breydel himself had his place deep in the interior | be opened to us by the Ciawards inside; do you of the wood; beside him reclined one of his comrades, whom for his well-tried courago he especially affected; and thus, in suppressed whispers, the two discoursed together as they lay:

"The French dogs little expect the rousing up they will get this morning," began Breydel; " they sleep well; for they have seared consciences,-the villians! I am curious to see the faces they'll make when they wake up and see my axe, and their death upon its edge."

"Oh! my axe cuts like a lancet; I whetted it until it took of a hair from my arm: and I mean

to blunt it this night, or never sharpen it again. "Things have gone too far, Martin. They treat us like so many dumb beasts, and think that we shall crouch beneath their tyranny. They fancy we're all like those accursed Lilyards; but they little know us."

"Yes, the bastard villians cry, 'France for ever! and fawn upon the tyrants; but they shall have something for themselves too; I didn't forget them when I took so much pains about sharpening

my axe!"
"O, no, Martin, no; no Flemish blood must be shed. Deconinck has strictly forbidden it." "And John van Gistel, the cowardly traitor! is

he to come off scott-free?" "John van Gistel is to hang; he must pay for the blood of Deconinck's old friend. But he must be the only one."

"What! and the other false Flemings are to escape scatheless? Master Breydel, Master Breydel, that's too much for me; I cannot away

"They'll have punishment enough; disgrace will

be their portion; shame in their hearts, and contempt on the lips and countenances of all good men. Were it nothing, think you, that each comer should throw bastard, coward, and traitor in your face? That's what remains for them." "Faith, master, you make my blood run cold; a

thousand deaths were better than that. What a hell upon earth for them, if only they had one spark of the true Fleming in their souls!"

They were now silent for a few moments, listening attentively to a sound as of distant footsteps which caught their ears; but it soon died away, and then Brevdel resumed:

"The French savages have murdered my poor aged mother. I saw with my own eyes how the sword had pierced her heart through and through, that beart so full of love for me. They had no pity on her, because she had given birth to a right unbending Fleming; and now I will have no pity on them; so shall I avenge my country and my own wrongs together."

"Shall we give quarter, master? Shall we make

prisoners? " May I perish if I make a single prisoner, or grant a single man his life! Do they give quarter? No, they murder for murder's sake, and trample the corpses of our brethren under their horses' hoofs. And think you, Martin, that I, who have the bloody shade of my mother ever hefore my eyes, can so much as look upon a Frenchman without breaking into a fit of downright madness? Oh, I should tear them with my teetb, were my axe to break with the multitude of its victims! But that can never bo; my good axe is the long-tried friend and faithful partner of my life."

"Listen, master, again there's a noise in the direction of Damme. Wait a moment." He put his ear to the ground, then raised his head

"Master, the weavers are not far off," he said;

may be some four bowshots." Come, then, let us up! Do you pass quietly the ranks, and take care that the men lie still. I

will go and meet Deconinck, that he may know what part of the wood is left for his people." In a few moments four thousand weavers advanced from different sides of the wood, and imme-

diately lay down upon the ground in silence, according to the orders they had received. The stillness was but little broken by their arrival, and all was soon perfectly quiet again. A few men only might have been seen to pass from company to company, bearing the order to the captains to meet at the eastern end of the wood.

Thither, accordingly, they all repaired, and grouped themselves round Deconinck to receive his instructions, who proceeded thus to address

"My brothers, this day's sun must shine upon us as freemen or light us to our graves. Arm yourselves, therefore, with all the courage which the thought of country and liberty can kindle in your bosoms; bethink you that it is for the city in which the bones of our fathers rest, for the city in which our own cradles stood, that we are this day in arms. And remember,-no quarter! Kill, is the word; death to every Frenchman who falls into your hands! that not a root of foreign tares may remain to choke our wheat. We or they must die! Is there one among you that can entertain a spark of compassion for those who have so cruelly murdered our brothers, on the gallows and under the hoofs of their horses? for the traitorous foes that have imprisoned our lawful Count in foul breach of faith, and poisoned his innocent child?"

A low, sullen, terrible murmur followed, and seemed to hover for a moment under the over-arching branches.

"They shall die!" was the universal response. "Well, then," pursued Deconinck, "this day we In the wood itself, at the first glance nothing shall once more be free. But that is not enough we shall still need stout hearts to make good our freedom; for the French king will soon have a new army in the field against us; of that doubt

"So much the better," interrupted Breydel' "there will only be so many more children weepluminous points; which, in truth, were naught ing for their fathers, as I do now for my poor murdered mother. God rest her soul!"

The interruption had broken the flow of Decouinck's harangue; lest, therefore, time 'might fail than two thousand butchers lay thus in rank and him, he proceeded at once to give the necessary in-

> "Well, then," he said, " now hear what we have to do. As soon as the clock of St. Cross strikes "France! France! hoping thus to sustain the three, you must get your men upon their feet, and tage of his troops: my own people. The gates will almost fastantly which is Wat Walson is, valed is the constant of the constant o

then march in as quietly as possible, and each of you take the direction I shall now give you. Master Breydel, with the butchers, will occupy the Spey Gate, and then all the streets round about Snaggaert's Bridge. Master Lindens, do you take possession of the Catherine Gate, and advance your men into the adjacent streets up to Our Lady's Church. The curriers and shoemakers are to occupy the Ghent Gate, and from thence to the Castle. The other guilds, under the Dean of the ma-sons, will hold the Damme Gate, and all the neighbourhood of St. Donatus' Church. I, with my two thousand men, will proceed to the Bouverie Gate and cut off the whole quarter from thence to the Asses' Gate, including the Great Market-place. When once we have surprised all the gates, then each keep your stations as quietly as possible; for we must not wake the French up before all is ready. But as soon as ever you hear our country's cry—
'The Lion for Flanders!' let every man repeat it, that you may know one another in the darkness. And then, at them! Break open the doors of all

make as short work as you can of them." "But, master," remarked one of the captains, "we shall not know the French from our own townspeople, finding them, as we shall, almost all in bed and undressed."

the houses where the French are quartered, and

"Oh, there is an easy way to avoid all mistakes on that score. Whenever you can't make out at the first glance whether it's a Frenchman or a Fleming, make him say, " Schild en vriend!" (shield and friend]. Whoever cannot pronounce those words properly has a French tongue, and down with

At this moment the clock of St. Cross resounded thrice over the wood.

"One word more," added Deconinck hastily." Remember, all of you, that Messire de Mortenay's house is under my special protection, and I charge you to see it most strictly respected; let no one set his foot over the threshold of our noble foe's dwelling. Now to your companies with all the speed you can; give your men the necessary orders, and in all things do exactly as I have told you. Quick! and as little noise as possible, I pray you."

Thereupon the captains returned to their com-

panies, which they immediately led forward in order to the edge of the road, while Deconinck advanced a large body of weavers to within a very moderate distance of the city-walls. He himself approached still nearer, and endeavoured with his eye to penetrate the darkness; a burning portire, the end of which he concealed in the hollow of his hand, shed its red glow from between his fingers. So he walked on, keeping a sharp look-out, till at last he cspied a head peering over the walls; it was that of the clothworker Gerard, whom he had visited the evening before. The Dean now produced a bundle of flax from under his garment, laid it upon the ground and blew vigorously upon the port-fire. Soon a clear fiame shot up, and gleamed over the plain, and the head of the clothworker disappeared from the wall. A moment more, and the sentinel who was posted on the rampart fell heavily forwards, with a single sharp cry, and lay dead at his foot. Then followed a confused noise behind the gate,—the clash of arms mingled with cries of the dying; and then all was

still,—still as the grave.

The gate was opened; in deepest silence the guildsmen defiled into the city; and cach captain drew off his company to the stations assigned him by Deconinck. A quarter of an hour later all the sentinels on duty at the gates had been surprised and cut off, each guild had taken up its position, and at the door of every house occupied by a Frenchman stood eight Clawards, ready to force an entrance with hammers and axes. Not a single street was unoccupied; each division of the city swarmed with Clawards, eagerly awaiting the signal of attack.

Deconinck was standing in the middle of the Friday Market-place: after a moment of deep thought, he pronounced the doom of the French with the words, 'The Lion for Flanders! Whoso is French is false; \* strike home!"

This order, the doom of the alien, was echoed by five thousand voices; and it is easy to imagine the fearful cries, the appalling tumult that followed. The Clawards, thirsting for revenge, rushed into the bed-chambers of the French, and slaughtered all who could not pronounce the fatal words, "Schild en vriend." In many of the houses there were more Frenchmen than could be reached in so short a time, so that many had time to dress themselves hurrledly, and seize their weapons; and this was the case especially in the quarter occupied by Chatillion and his numerous guards. In spite of the furious rapidity of Breydel and his comrades, about six hundred Frenchmen had collected in this manner. Many also, although wounded, contrived to escape from the fray; and the number of the fugitives was thus so much increased, that they resolved to stand, and sell their lives as dearly as they could. They stood in a compact mass in front of the houses, and defended themselves against the butchers with the energy of despair. Many of them had crossbows, with which they shot down some of the Clawards; but the sight of their talien companions only increased the fury of the survivors. De Chatillon's voice was every where heard animating his men to resistance; and De Mortenay was especially conspicuous, his long sword gleaming like a lightning-flash in the darkness.

Breydel raged like a madman, and dealt his blows right and left among the French. So many of the foe had fallen before him, that he already stood raised some feet above the ground. Blood was flowing in streams between the dead bodies; and the crv. "The Lion of Flanders! strike home!" mixed its terrible sound with the groans of the dying. Jan van Gistel was, of course, amongst the French. As he knew that his death was inevitable if the Flemings gained the victory, he shouted incessantly. "France! France! hoping thus to sustain the cour-

Review Chartel, P. C.

of the Russian people, and the spirit of Russian policy. A bare recital of horrors which only a nation of barbarians, whose natural ferocity is intensified by a worse than Moslem fanaticism, could plan or execute, would have imperfectly revealed their real character. Their horrible malignity barbarism." But before we commence the narrative would perhaps have been sufficiently evident; but of Russian persecutions, we have still to invite atthe story would have been maimed and incomplete if we had said nothing of the character of their agents, the political motives which animate them, the hypocrisy of their pretended zeal for a faith which all their own acts deny, the crushing slavery under which they live, and the frightful ruin of religion and virtue among a people who outrage all the rights of man and all the precepts of God in in religious faith from their gaolers and executionthe name of both. On all these points we have heard the evidence of Russian witnesses. They have told us that the whole system of Muscovite government is, in the words of Prince Dolgoroukow, 'a vast pyramid of oppression," which degrades the soul, kills human dignity, and brutalises those who administer still more than those who endure it. They have told us that the clergy, regular and secular, in all the Photian communities, are types of pollution and infamy, while they never cease to ment," the felony of "tsarodoxy" against that Church rage against the very faith which their fathers professed, and to pursue with savage and unrelenting cruelty fellow-citizens whose religion is substantially the same as their own, and differs from it chiefly in refusing to exchange the pontificate of the successors of St. Peter, of which all Greek and Oriental saints proclaimed the divine origin, for that of the Russian Tsars. They have told us that the strife between Poland and Russia is a conflict between civilisation and barbarism, between the spirit of Europe and the spirit of Asia. They have told us that the pretended Russian unity, in spite of the | rine sent an army of barbarous Cossacks into Poland ferocious measures by which the impure Catherine and the late Tsar Nicholas strove to maintain it, is now abandoned even as an official project, and that not herself believe a single doctrine-and even acts worthy of a Turk or a Tartar have only destroyed all sense of religion in those who adhere to, and kindled a fierce animosity in those who have de-parted from the so-called national Church. "With many of the mercantile classes, with most of the employes, and with the greater part of the landed aristocracy, all faith and confidence in their creed has long departed;" (1) while of the swarming sects, who have increased by four millions in a few years. (2) and now increase more rapidly than ever M. Kohl says, "the hatred and contempt of these sects for one another and the enmity between all of them and the Orthodox Church are excessive." (3) "It is by religious divisions," said the Marquis de Custine thirty-five years ago, -and the Emperor Nicholas is reported to have made the same predicticn when he saw the failure of his own barbarous policy,-" that the Russian Empire will perish." (4) "The Emperor Nicholas," says an English writer in 1870, "would not hear of any one falling away from his Church, and never, perhaps, until his dying hour did Nicholas learn the truth about those men whom the breath of his anger was supposed to have swept away! . . . . The result of thirty years of is this, that the Catholic victims of Russian barbarsavage persecution is, that these nonconformists are to-day more numerous, wealthy, concentrated, than they were on the day when Nicholas began his reign." The same writer quotes a Russian priest who told him: "I have never known a peasant servations with those of men long resident in the ople, a devout subject of the Holy See, by whose country, he adds: "The Old Believers," or dis- sentence his worthless rival Photius was excomtheir riches to Imperial favour, the wealthiest men | lar patron of the whole Russian nation—were fer-in Russia are Old Believers. The men who are make vent Catholics, and canonised by the authority of industry, the ministers of commerce, the giants of | books that the blessed martyr St. Josaphat convertfinance, -in one word the men of the instant future, -are members of the Popular Church"; (5) and abbor the "courtly sect" as false and impious, while they who still profess to belong to it for the most part are sensual unbelievers, in whom all living religion is extinct. The imposture of "tsarodoxy" has killed it. Every thinking man recoils from a fictitious Church, ruled by an aide-de-camp of the Tsar, and which he sees to be, in the words of Schnitzler, " stationary, withered by the spirit of formalism, and deprived of every principle of liberty." (6) "The Russians," says M. de Bonald, and most of them perfectly agree with him, " have a religion entirely composed of words, ceremonies, legends, and abstinences, which is to genuine Christianity nearly what the Judaism of the Rabbis followed by modern Jews, is to the Mosaic worship." (7) Yet all these men, infidels and sectaries alike, Gallios and fanatics, display the only religion they have in savagely persecuting Catholics, with the same sort of piety which the Jews manifested

of faith, and barren as a motive of virtue. It is evident, then, that Russia can only plant in other lands the same despotism which has crushed religious and political life in her own, and that even if she had the desire to promote abroad the Christian liberty and holiness which she has destroyed at home, she has no agents in all her wide dominions to whom such a work could be committed. An enthusiastic Protestant advocate of Russia, and especially of Russian "tsarodoxy,"-which he admires precisely because it has subjected the spiritual to the temporal,—gives this account of the actual position of a Russian priest. "Oppressed and disregarded by his superiors, he sees himself cast off by the upper class, tolerated by the middle class, and turned into ridicule by the common people." (8) This fact is so notorious, that while "in the eastern provinces of the Russian Empire the Mahometan carry on an active propagandism at the expense of orthodoxy," [9] a Russian only smiles when he is told that heathers or Moslems have been converted to orthodoxy. The extension of Russian influence, therefore, in territories now subject to the Turk can only involve them in the same vassalage which reigns in every province of Russia, without enriching those territories with a single teacher of spiritual wisdom, or a single advocate of Christian

Pilate to remove His Body, out of respect for "the

great Sabbath day" which was at hand! So easily

does a false religion survive in the form of supersti-

tion and fanaticism, when it is dead as a principle

(1) Revelations of Russia, ch. xi., p. 334.

(2) Dellinger, p. 141. Russia, p. 272.

(4) La Russic en 1839, Lettre XXII., p. 134, (5) Dixon's Free Russia, vol. i., ch. 8, ch. 27, p.

(6) Histoire Intime de la Russie, par M. J. H. Schnitzler, Notes, p. 472. (7) Legislation Primitive. Par M. de Bonald, tome

iv., p. 176. (8) La Tolerance et le Schisme en Russie. Par Schedo-Ferroti, p. 318; quoted by Tondini, The Future of the Russian Church, p. 14.

[9] Ibid, p. 8.

more ruinous in its effects to herself than to her victims,—complicated by the national and religious fanaticism which originally created the Greek schism and which at this day, as Father Newman observes, is only operative where it can fasten on barbarism." But before we commence the narrative tention to two additional facts, which give them a special character, and leave them without excuse or mitigation before God or man. The first is that these persecutions are violations of formal treaties, reiterated promises, and hypocritical pledges designed only to deceive Europe; the second, that the Russian subjects so savagely oppressed hardly differ ers, and, where they do, maintain truths professed at this day in the Slavonic liturgical books, and which were attested by the very Councils which Russians still affect to receive, and proclaimed by the very Saints whom they still daily invoke.

Both these facts are easily proved. In the admirable and exhaustive work which the French oratorian, Pere Lescieur, has lately published on "the Catholic Church in Poland under Russian governis revealed on the title page, in the words which he selects as his motto. The 8th article of the second treaty of the partition of Poland, signed at Grodno in 1793, is as follows:—"Her Majesty the Empress of All the Russias promises, in an irrevocable manner, for herself, heirs and successors, to maintain in perpetuity the Roman Catholics of both rites in the undisturbed possession of their rights, properties, and churches, and the free exercise of their worship and discipline." The ink was bardly dry with which this treaty was signed when Catheto punish "those who despise our holy religion"of which her own letters to Voltaire prove she did Russian writers admit that in this initial persecution 50,000 Catholic Poles were slaughtered. As we shall have occasion to offer further illustration of the value of Muscovite treaties, including the Concordat of 1847, of which every article has been violated, we will only add here that even at the present day the Russian Code contains these words :-"The dominant Church does not allow herself to FATHER STAFFORD'S TRIP TO THE make use of any coercive means, how small soever, to convert to orthodoxy those who follow other confessions and other beliefs; and, after the example and the preaching of the apostles, she in no wise threatens those who will not be converted from their belief to hers." [11]. Yet in 1839 began those sauguinary "conversions" in Lithuania which excited horror and indignation throughout Europe and the more recent atrocities in Poland, of which we shall furnish details, were publicly justified by the Governor of Warsaw and other Russian authorities, by the frank announcement to their victims, "it is the will of the Emperor that you should enter the orthodox Church."

The second fact, worthy of serious meditations, ity profess the very religion of the first apostles of Muscovy, and are the only Christians in Russia who maintain the very doctrines which are enshrined in the Slavonic Liturgies? The earliest Greek missionaries, as Theiner and others have proved, sent learn to read and think for himself, who did not from Constantinople to Kief and Moscow, were defall away into dissent." Comparing his own obspatched by St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinsenters, "are the Russian people, while the Orthodox municated. St. Ignatius is at this day reverenced Believers are but a courtly, official, and monastic as a saint by the Russian Church, and all the true sect. Excepting princes and generals, who owe ing money, the men who are rising, the captains of Roman Pontiffs. It was by quoting the Slavonic ed tens of thousands of Greek schismatics, just as Robert dei Nobili converted a hundred thousand Brahmins by proving to them that their doctrines were condemned by the Vedas on which they professed to found them. Even the furious schismatical Archbishop Smotrycki, who was the real author of the martyrdom of St. Josaphat, found grace in his latter days to tell his colleagues in infamy that the Roman taith was "the pure doctrine of the Oriental Church." (12) Photius himself, the founder of the separated Greek sects, as Baronius relates, wrote to the Pope to confirm him in his usurped office, and Prince Galitzin observes that "the origin of the Russian schism is so shameful that it has not the courage to venerate its own founder, while, among its thousand happy contradictions, it unites with the Universal Church in the solemn celebration on the 23rd of October of the memory of St. Ignatius, the first victim of that founder." (13) Even the too famous Cyril Lucar, the schismatical patriarch of Constantinople, though himself a Calvinist, wrote when, after crucifying the Son of God, they besought | as follows in a letter found in the archives of the See of Leopol, and reprinted by Pero Martinov in his life of Smotrycki : "If divisions appear to exist between the Eastern and Western Churches, they must be attributed to the misconceptions of ignorant men. In Greece as at Rome all who possess any knowledge profess doctrines absolutely identical, or at least nearly so. Far from detesting the Chair of St. Peter, we regard it with the respect and veneration which are its due. . . . In a word, as to the fundamental articles of Christian doctrine, there is no controversy nor disagreement, between us." (14) If modern Russians, like Count Tolstoy, call the definition of the Immaculate Conception new dogma," the Pere Gagarin replies that on the Feast of the Navitvity of the Mother of God the Russian Church sings: "We proclaim and celebrate your Nativity, and we "honour your Immaculate Conception." [15] If they dishonestly condemn the dotrine of purgatory, simply to have something to say against the Holy Roman Church, they do not cease to offer Masses for the dead, or, as the official Russian Catechism says, "the unbloody sacrifice of the Mass in memory of the departed." In these and all other Christian doctrines their own liturgles exactly coincide with the teaching of Rome. This is especially true of the primacy of St. Peter, and of his successors the Roman Pontiffs. "No orthodox Russian," observes Lescour, "can consult his own liturgy, keep the festivals of his own religion, read the most ancient, authorised, and solid works of piety, without finding in them all St. Peter and his rights, the Holy See and its prerogatives, transmitted intact from St. Peter to his successors, without detecting in them finally the very doctrine of the Roman Church." Many Russian writers frankly admit, what it is impossible, to deny, that "the Greek Church to the time of Photius, and after him to that of Michael Cerularius, was Roman Catholic,

[16] See Lescour, t. ii., p. 514. [17] It was this Greek patriarch who told the Emperor that he had no power to define doctrine without the sanction of the Roman Pontiff," whose supreme authority, he added, was conferred " by the sentence of the Lord."

question of the liquor cause more earnestly than [18] Lescour, t. ii., pp. 514-517. The Slavonic texts of these and many similar passages are given by P. Gagarin in his Etudes de Theologie.

Constantinople, Pyrrhus, and all their adherents'? Do you wish to know how a Pope can write to an Emperor? The Russian liturgy will tell you. It millions of dollars were expended in liquor drinkquotes Gregory II., who wrote to Leo the Isaurian ing in Ireland; and he found by the official figures on the subject of the veneration of images: We, who are invested with the power and sovereignty of St... Peter, have decreed to interdict you, &c. It is again the Russian Church which teaches us, in a fragment of the life of St. John Chrysostom, that a Pope can excommunicate not only a Patriarch but an Emperor, whether of the East or West, A Pope Inno- among the women. Seventeen years ago when he cent, it says, separated. Arcadius and his wife (Father Stafford) was a young priest there he would Eudoxia from Christian communion, and pronounce never have thought of mentioning the name of ed anathema upon all who had taken part in driving St. John Chrysostom from his see. As to tioned this to show what a change had come over Theophilus, patriarch of Alexandria, not only he us in that direction. In Carlow and Wexford new deprived him of his rank, but cut him off from the Church. Arcadius, the Emperor, wrote in reply to Pope Innocent, humbly imploring his forgiveness and assuring him of his repentance." Such is at this day the testimony which the Russian Church in her liturgical books bears against herself. "The conclusion is evident. Either the Russian theologians must cease to imitate Protestants in their invectives against the Papacy, or abolish their own

up those churches. He noticed that in Ireland

there were always large congregations in church—

of both old and young, business men and others

In Dublin the people commenced to pour into the

churches at five o'clock in the morning and con-

tinued to fill them until nine o'clock at night. You

might go in at any hour you liked and there was

always perpetual adoration going on, and the churches were always well filled. The business

men of the city, the servant men and women, the

rich and poor, without any distinction. He (Father

Stafford) went to the Jesuit church of St. Francis

Xavier to hear Father Burke preach. The pulpit

was at the middle of one side of the building and

when the preacher entered it he (Father Stafford)

land. He came home in the White Star

Line, and they made the shortest passage

ever made across the Atlantic-the quickest time

that has ever been made since the days when men

first began "to go down to the sea in ships"-that

is from Cork to New York in 7 days, 13 hours and

16 minutes. The captain of the ship, "Britannia,"

the commodore of that line, was a Canadian by

birth, named Thompson. He was not merely a total

abstainer but a vigorous almost bigoted coldwater

man. On one occasion last summer in entertaining

Don Carlos and suite at his residence near Liver

pool he had placed no wine on his table; on which

Don Carlos said that when he had to cross the At-

lantic again he would not ask which was the best

ship or the best line, but simply where was Captain

Thompson. The captain was a model of manly beauty, and was the picture of health and comfort.

He [Father Stafford] had of late been studying this

liturgy." [18] We may now begin our narrative of Russian persecutions. They are professedly intended to do honour to the Holy Eastern Church, and Catholics are the only part of the Russian population who still profess the ancient and undefiled doctrines of that Church; their aim is to crush them under the same "pyramid of oppression" which has destroyed all liberty, and quenched all spiritual life, in the rest of the nation, and to bind the Church of God with the same chains which have made the clergy and people of the Church of the Tsars a troop of dumb slaves; their ends is to substitute "tsarodoxy" for the commands of God and the practice of the saints and lastly, they are even more odious, as we shall see, in the political hypocrisy which tries to veil their true character from the indignation of Europe, than in the fiendish barbarity which wins for them the applause of Russia.-London Tablet.

## OLD COUNTRY.

TEMPERANCE AND EDUCATION-CATHOLIC PROGRESS-

Sunday, Nov., 26th, after vespers, Rev. Father Stafford concluded his account of his recent trip to the old country, mentioning a number of interesting matters that had escaped his attention the previous Sunday. When going across on the "Sarmatian" he heard a gentleman named Raper, from Manchester, a member of the United Kingdom Alliance, of which Cardinal Manning is Vice-President speaking against the vice of intemperance to the sailors and passengers almost every night. He was a Protestant, but he (Father Stafford) heard him state that although the Cardinal was a Roman Catholic he looked upon him as one of the best men living, and so did most of the people of England. He (Father Stafford) attached a good deal of importance to that statement, as showing how much the course of the Cardinal is approved by the Protestant people of England, and there is no other work that he could do that could bring forth such praise from such a quarter. In Belfast the clergy were working very hard against the vice of intemperance. The good bishop, Dr. Dorrian, by his own diminish the evil there, of which strong evidence was furnished in the testimony of Mr. Keogh, the governor of the gaol. He heard from the lips of Dr. Dorrian that the Catholic population, the church accommodation and the number of convents in Dublin had doubled within the past twenty-five years; and that the church in that locality is still making very fast progress. In Dublin, where throbs the pulse of Ireland, where the instincts of the nation are at once seen and felt, he was told the population was three Catholic to one Protestant: nevertheless they had a Catholic and a Protestant mayor alternately every other year. That was a thing not to be found in Belfast, where the Catholics were as one in three; nor in Glasgow or Manchester, or in any city in England or the United States or in any city he had heard of where there were large Catholic populations. Sometimes a Catholic was elected; but they did not find that a rule as in Dublin. It was something worth knowing because there was in it a good lesson of practical liberality. In Lower Canada Catholic constituencies often returned Protestant members; and he hoped that example would be followed more largely in Upper Canada or Ontario. He had the pleasure and profit of hearing Father Burke preach three times. Father Burke was just recovering from a year's illness, caused by over-work when lecturing in the United States. When coming out of church he felt that it was good for a man to hear such sermons; and that they are worth the whole journey to Ireland. You would feel when listening to him that there was semething extraordinary in him; that there was some kind of divinity moving him while he spoke that you would feel proud of being an Irishman: It was a great pity that his eloquence was not employed in order to stop the ravages of the liquor curse in Ireland; and there were many who hoped and wished that Father Burke would be appointed by his superior to go through Ireland and ask the people to stop drinking. All that would be necessary would be for him to ask them; for he (Father Stafford) did not think it would be in the power of the people to resist his eloquence. He found the people of Dublin exceedingly hospitable and generous and proud of their reputation for being hospitable. While there he had the honor of being offered the hospitality of five or six bishops—Dr. Dorrian, Dr. McEvilly, Dr. Warren, Dr. Carnotty, the Bishop of Kilkenny, Dr. Duggan-him who was so vilely abused by the reptile called-"so help my God Keogh"-and others whose hospitality he would have been happy to accept had time allowed. He spent several days in some of the schools and convents in Dublin. He visited the Loretto convents there; and also convents of the same order in the adjacent towns, and expressed his great gratification at their success and prosperity; while their character was of the very highest, as was the case with all the establishments of that order. All had sprung into existence within the present century, and all the churches

RUSSIA AND TURKEY TY

RUSSIA and the series is to dissipate the mission from the mission fr the offence—no justification of his conduct." Peo-ple say that if a man does not want to drink liquor he need not take it; but taking these two princiby the Board of Health of Massachusetts that forty ples as true he thought no Government had a right to authorize the sale of liquor, and no man could that the statement was strictly true; and that this give one good reason why blo whole mand should was for whiskey alone and did not include beer or not be suppressed. They all knew it did an immense amount of harm. Sixty thousand a year give one good reason why the whole traffic should made 1,200,000 in twenty years killed by the traffic tion of whiskey was to be seen in every city in Ire-land. He also found by the same report that the -murdered by the license of the law-murdered at the hands of the Victuallers. Finally, stripped consumption of liquor was increasing fearfully of all useless words and placed in its naked deform. ity before the world, this business may be thus briefly stated: The state enters into a contract by women in connection with liquor; and he menwhich it binds itself, for a consideration, to deliver over, yearly, to the Licensed Victualiers 60,000 of its subjects to be put to death. The consideration the value received by the State—is £30,000,000 churches have been built, and in a country place or in the American money \$150,000,000 yearly the farmers without any aid from any quarter had This is the price the liquor sellers pay for the built a fine edifice the like of which they would not license to kill yearly sixty thousand of their fellow see in any country place in Canada. He had formen—the subjects of England. There will be a day of reckoning. Meantime he should like to gotten to mention that they were building and nearly finished a magnificent, cathedral at Queenshear one good honest reason why the traffic should town, the port of Cork, that would cost \$600,000. Our church cost \$8,000; and we think we have done a wonderful work; and yet the people of that not be stopped -Lindsay Post. little place have built a church costing over half a million dollars. He would leave them to draw IRISH INTELLIGENCE their own inferences as to what must be the faith, devotion and piety of the people who were putting

At the last meeting of the Drogheda board of guardians the master reported that a sale of two acres of mangolds, grown on the workhouse farm, had taken place and realised the handsome price of £40 198 6d.

The Christian Brothers at Nenagh have introduced a department for classics in their schools. Among their science classes there is one in which the theory and practice of telegraphy is taught. The Brothers contemplate opening a night school for the benefit of the shop assistants of the town, and young men otherwise employed during the day.

The interest in a farm containing eleven acres Irish measure, near Oulart, in North Wexford, has just been sold by public auction in Enniscortby, for over £150, to Mr. Jonathan Walsh, of Rahecnaskes. The rent is £40 a year, and there is no lease of the

The Rev. James O'Haire, an Irish priest on the South African Mission, who is at present in Ireland, has just sent three ecclesiastical students to the Seminary of African Missions at Lyons, and other students are preparing to follow. Several young ladies who have been accepted as postulants for the same ardnous service, under the title of the Daughters of Propagation of the Faith, will be accompanied by Rev. Father O'Haire himself.

At a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce, Limerick on the 11th ult., of the committee appointed to promote the establishment of a Transatlantic Packet Station at Foynes, letters were read from the Earl of Limerick, Lord Monteagle, Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P.; Mr. S. De Vere, D.L. J.P.; and Mr. O.Shaughnessy, M.P., approving of the project. Mr. J. G. V. Porter submitted an estimate of the probable earnings and expenses of the line of steamers, and a sub-committee was appointed to consider and report on these details.

On Saturday the 11th Nov., (says the Kilkenny Journal) the parishioners of Aghavoe, (Queen's Co.), presented the Rev. P. J. Mackay with an address e of sovereigns on his removal from amongst them, as a testimony of their appreciation of his exertions in the cause of education and his strenuous efforts towards the suppression of intemperance. This compliment is enhanced by the fact that the rov. gentleman has been so short a time on the mission in Aghavee. It affords an additional and gratifying proof of the generosity of the parishioners, and of the affection subsisting between them and their pastors.

PROTESTANT LOYALTY. - The Rev. Isaac Mitchell, Protestant Rector of Kiltoom, made use, at a public meeting the other evening, of language that deserves to come under the attention of Mr. Gladstone and the others who are so anxious about the loyalty of the Catholics. "Who," says the "Rev." gentleman, "would have thought forty years ago that the Irish Church would have been disestablished, and the Presbyterian Church stripped of her Regium Donum, or that a Monarch would perjure herself in the face of 300,000,000 of her subjects?" Calling the Queen a perjurer is not a habit with at least Catholic clergymen.

P. Netterville Barron, Esq , died, on the 14th ult. at his residence, Beresford street, Waterford, in the 72d year of his age. Mr. Barron, who was a member of an old and much respected Waterford family was for years up to his death the agent of the Gurteen estates of Count de la Poer, late M.P., for the county, and during his management of that property justly earned and retained the confidence of the proprietors, with the esteem and confidence of the tenantry, for his impartial care of all interests and his unfailing readiness to assist deserving merit. Some twelve or thirteen years since, he was elected secretary to the Grand Jury of the county of Waterford, a position which he filled up to his demise.

As our readers are aware (says the Clare Independent), some changes have been for some time in contemplation regarding the Franciscan Order in Ennis. They have doubtless heard that the present esteemed guardian, the Rev. J. Cahill, is about to be removed to Limerick-a change which would cause widespread regret among all classes, and we may add creeds, here. A memorial subscribed to by the principal inhabitants of the town has already been sent forward to the Provincial O.S.F., and it is also proposed to communicate with the Most Rev. Dr. Forsate, Visitator, on the matter, for though the Rev. J. Cahill is himself most willing and ready to bend to the will of his superiors, his friends are determined not to say adieu so soon.

On the 10th ult., a man named Coyne had a most miraculous escape from drowning, having fallen from the pier at Roundstone, county Galway, into the sea, the night being extremely dark and rainy. He owes, his life to the promptitude of Mr. Fitzgerald, police officer, who procured a lantern, by the light of which he was seen struggling in the water, from which he was with some difficulty rescued, and carried by the police to the barracks, where Dr. Gorham, who was, immediately in, attendance, administered restoratives, which had the desired effect. This is the second case within the present year wherein Mr. Fitzgerald has, been instrumental by his timely sid in saying life at Roundstone idashinam or a nah nahinara hot afwat pa

ever, and he had come to the conclusion that no "Great improvements have been carried out during Government had a right to authorize the manufact. the past couple of years in the river Lee between ure and sale of liquor at all. Blackstone, who is Passage and Cork. During the present year the

turned his head to look at him. He noticed, however, that all the rest of the congregation did not turn their heads but looked straight towards the altar. He found on enquiry that turning his head to look at the preacher was regarded as a practice peculiar to America; and he did not feel flattered at the distinction. The people were earnest and IRISH LIBERALITY. intent in their devotions; so that when you went in to pray you could almost feel them pray. He never saw any men, either Protestant, or Catholic, loitering outside the church, but they always walk ed straight on as soon as they got to the door, and they generally hastened their steps as they neared the entrance. He hoped his congregation some day or other would behave in the same way. He noticed that it was a common thing for a family to lock up the house and go into the church at nine o'clock at night to say their night prayers; and if you went into a church at that hour you would see little family groups all over the church engaged in devotion. Could there be anything more beautiful or more edifying? Another praiseworthy thing he noticed in Ireland was the frequency with which members of the church built the altars. This they looked upon as a special privilege, Mr. Fitzgerald gave the church in Cork an altar that cost \$10,000. A young lady in New York presented one of the side altars in Armagh Cathedral at a cost of \$5,000 : and the other side altar was the gift of another young lady. A farmer not very rich had given the personal exertions, were doing all they could to altar of the church in Longford, Kings Co, a country place, at a cost of \$400. The altar in the cathedral at Belfast was the gift of Miss Coyle-and one in a church at Cork from a Miss Kelly. He visited the college of Ushaw, Durham, in England, where the principle of manliness and honor take the place of surveillances, and he noticed that the students and professors were intent and earnest at their work like keen men of business and were determined to accomplish the best results. While at Durham he heard a remark worth mentioning. On enquiring of a woman, who looked comfortable and well-clad, the wife of a collier, how the times were, she replied, "Very good, indeed, particularly since the wages were cut down." On enquiring how she explained that, she said that "when the wages were high the men worked only three days in the week and were drunk the rest of the week; but now they had to work all the week and could get drunk only on Sunday. Had the high wages continued we should soon have no husbands at all." When in London he visited a church called St Ethelreda, in which great interest was felt because it was one of the finest churches at the time it was built, and was the first that had come back into Catholic hands since the days of the so-called Reformation. Oneen Elizabeth had taken it from the original owners and handed it over to those in whom she had more confidence. In later times they had broken away the figures and other ornaments on the walls. The fragments of those broken stones were buried beneath the floor of the crypt, and are now taken out and used as models, and are found sufficiently complete and full to enable them to work out the original designs and to restore the church to its original appearance and design. There might be mentioned a fact which should have been stated when speaking of the north of Ireland which is that much of the industry of that favored spot must be accredited to the presence of a large number of Scotchmen and their descendants. The linen trade owed its great prosperity largely to them—and in reference to the Scotch he might be permitted to add that they occupied the same relative position in Ireland and England as they do in Canadaall he believed owing to their having had for centuries past the best schools in the country, A little incident on the return voyage had come to his notice that went to illustrate the truth there was nothing like cold water by sea or by

<sup>[10]</sup> Turkey, Greece, &c., vol. II., ch. xx., p. 423.
[11] Tondini, The Future of the Russian Church

<sup>(12)</sup> Saint Josaphat, t. il., p. 201. (13) L'Eglise Greco-Russe, p. 6.

<sup>(14)</sup> Saint Josaphat, t. il., p. 187. [15] Quoted by Lescour, t. ii., p. 511.

have been useless in trying to remove this obstruc-tion, and consequently the rock had to be quarried. Lane blocks of stone weighing five and six hundred the chauser drawing nineteen feet of water recently came up to the jetties without touching ground.

The death is announced of John Hayden, Esq, Wicklew (brother to Edward A. Hayden, Esq., T.C. Dublin). The deceased gentleman who was a native of this county (says the Roscommon Messenger). was for over thirty years connected with Wicklow, in which he had created for himself an extensive and prosperous business. The same capacity and perseverance which had proved so successful in private affairs were ever devoted to the public good the town of his adoption bearing ample testimony to the zeal with which, as a member of the town council and while chairman of that body, he looked after its interests. In fact, there was scarcely any movement of a religious, national, or social nature with which his name was not prominently and honourably identified. The interment took place on Wednesday morning in Glasnevin cemetery, and the large numbers of clergy and laity which attended the funeral both in Wicklow and Dublin manifest the regard in which he was held by his many friends. May he rest in peace. .

Templemore (says the Freeman) is about recovering its ancient prestige. It has resolved once again to have erected on its hallowed soil a "noble temple" which shall be worthy of the generous and devoted people of this parish. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm which prevailed at the meeting on Sunday, when his Grace Dr. Croke, the illustrious and devoted archbishop of the diocese, announced that on New Year's Day 1877 the founda. tion-stone of the new church would be laid on that splendid site generously and gratuitously granted by Sir John Carden to the late venerable parish priest, Very Rev. Dr. O'Connor. He also most earnestly encouraged the present zealous pastor and his fine people to proceed at once with the noble building reminding them that undoubtedly when the work is commenced they may be confident that generous contributors will come forward to support an undertaking so large and laudable, at the same time very heavy and expensive. Never, he added, will the sons and daughters of Erin, either at home or abroad, leave unroofed or unfinished God's own house, for they love its beauty too well. When his grace had finished his splendid address, the leading ladies of Templemore and its vicinity, ever ready in the cause of religion, resolved in committee that a presentation be laid by them on the corner-stone of this magnificent temple, which might both suit the occasion and be complimentary to their revered and beloved archbishop.

A MIS-NAMED ACADEMY.—In these columns some little time ago we dealt not alone with the anti-Irish spirit that existed amongst the members of the Royal Irish Academy, but we exposed their West Britonism, shoneenism, and flunkeyism, by pointing out the shameful fact that they had admitted to membership the greatest traducer and villifier of the Irish character and Irish patriotism of the present day, in the person of T. Carlyle, the "Chelsea Sage." During the past week the members, by another act, have increased the contempt felt for them by every honest Irishman. On Monday evening a general meeting of the Academy was held, and a number of gentlemen were proposed to be balloted for as members. The list consisted of Isaac Butt, Esq., M.P., Mr. R. Dalway, M.P., Charles Dawson, Esq., E. Dwyer Grey, Esq., Rev. H. W. White, and Lord Leitrim. Each of these were elected with the exception of Mr. Butt, Mr. Grey and Mr. Dawson, three Home Rulers on the list. If is well known that it was owing to their political opinion that these gentlemen were black-beaned by the anti-Irish Irishmen who were present on the occasion. The gentleman who have been so insulted will not be less thought of by their countrymen, while on the other hand the Academy has earned the contempt of all Irish gentlemen. Mr. A. M. Sullivan has been also proposed and is to be balloted for at the next meeting. We wonder what will be his fate.—Liverpool United Irishman.

MR. O'DONOGHUE, M.P., ON THE LAND QUESTION .-At a special meeting of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association held on Saturday, Mr. J. J. Long, President, in the chair, Mr. O'Donoghue, M.P., attended. and having been balloted for was elected a member. Mr. O'Donoghue then arose amid cheers, and said-It has often been my lot in the course of my life to be elected a member of various societies, but I can only say that I never was elected a member of a society which I joined with so much pleasure as I do this Association [hear, hear]. If I had to choose between my membership of this Association and that of any or all of the political or social bodies to which I belong, I would fling any or all of them to the winds, and remain satisfied with my membership of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association [cheers]. I know that if I prove myself worthy of being a memof all true Kerrymen; and their friendship is a prize which I would not wilfully forfeit for any earthly consideration. I feel that I have becomeif possible—even more closely united than I ever have been to my fellow-countrymen by the mere fact of becoming a member of your organisation, whose glorious aim and object it is to throw up a breastwork of just laws around the homes of the people [cheers]. with foundations so solid, and coping so high, that undermine or scale it [cheers]. I can bear testimony that the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association occupies a very important position in Irish political ling some alarm among the leaders of the evangelical life [hear, hear]. The hon gentleman then referred party, but it will not be very easy to find a remedy. life [hear, hear]. The hon gentleman then referred in highly complimentary terms to the great services rendered to the cause by the president of the associa-tion. He then proceeded:—If it can be shown that we are wrong, that the dominion of the landlords has been and is for the good of Ireland, and is regarded by the people with approval, and as a blessing, there is an end of the land question. Nothing can be plainer or simpler then the issue we raise. It is not however, disposed of, or even touched, by pointing out that I have a very small balance, or no balance at all, at my banker's; that one member of our association is a retail trader, that another has no land, and that a third is a bad agent. All these matters may be settled in the affirmative or negative without the land question being any more affected by the conclusions come to then it would be if I were to prove satisfactorily, as I believe I could, that the "Kerry laudlord" is a piligarlic and wears a wig [laughter], that he belongs to that species of biped known in Kerry as a buckthown [laughter], that he displays other personal peculiarities which would make him an interesting study for a Naturalist, and sed him with the belief that he was telling a politic startined me more than the presence there in such mumbers of our Ulster Protestant friends [cheers], and the auxiety evinced by them that on the land and the auxiety evinced by them that on the land question all Ireland should stand—in line [cheers].

The Sname Pox Pestilence in Manitora—France falsehood in order to secure him other customers, fully estimated that at least 2,000,000 tors of coal ful

channel has been widened and deepened, and, at the suggestion of Captain Raynes, Harbor Master, a sistible logic—they showed by the most unimgreat impediment to free access to the jetties has great impediment to free access to the jetties has been removed. This was a ridge of rock which the crossed the channel near Blackrock over which the same popularly called the Uister Custom; crossed the Change of the Ulster Chaffen, and they agreed with us that the Trish occupiers water was not within showe or below. Dredging would never could force the the Trish occupiers water was not writing to remove this platting. right to fixity of tenure, fair rents, and right of free sale [cheers]. I left the Conference profoundly impressed with the wisdom, the zeal, the truthfulness Large plocks of sold after very severe work of the men of Ulster with a feeling that there was weight were removed, and after very severe work of the men of Ulster with a feeling that there was weight were removed, an even, depth. A large nothing I would not do short of a renunciation of a principle for the sake of union with men whose alliance with us would ensure the salvation of our common country [loud cheers]. Full of hope, I look towards Uister. If, as an old Celt whose an cestors fought against King William, I might venture to act and speak for the men of my own race, I would offer my hand to the stout Protestant farm. ers, beyond the Boyne, and say to them-Let us, with the utmost loyalty to the Constitution of 1688, become United Irishmen [cheers], and let us together share the glory of winning happy homes for the people [loud cheers] .- Irishman.

#### GREAT BRITAIN

London has forty-eight Roman Catholic churches.

The Privy Council has advised the grant of a charter of incorporation for the borough of Taunton

The Lords of the Admiralty have formally expressed in a letter their admiration of the conduct of all concerned in the Artic Expedition.

DEATH OF GILBERT BLOUNT, Esq.—It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Gilbert Blount, which took place, in consequence of an attack of pleurisy, at his residence in Montagu-place on Monday last.—R.I.P.—Tablet.

On Sunday 12th Nov., the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre administered Confirmation at Dalry, Aryshire. In the evening his Grace preached, taking for the subject of his discourse the gospel of the Sanday. The sermon was followed by Benediction, given by Rev. Dr. Mare Farland .- Catholic Times.

CHARITY SERMON.-A large congregation assembled at Mass in Holy Cross church, Great Crosshall street, Liverpool, on Sunday, 12th Nov., when the Rev. Father Brady, O. M. I., preached in aid of the poor schools attached to the church. After the sermon the collection was made by Dr. Commins, T. C., and Dr. Bligh, T. C. The result will greatly assist the charity for which Father Brady preached.-United Irishman.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL TOWNELEY .- Colonel Towneley was buried on Friday last in the ancient vault of his family, in the chancel of Burnley parish church, where its heads have been laid for many centuries. The funeral was strictly private. The chief mourners were the sous-in-law of the deceased, Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, Lord Norreys, and Lord O'Hagan, and his nephews, the Earl of Sefton and Mr. Richard Towneley, the son of his brother who succeeds to the estates.—Post.

The Very Rev. J. MacLachlan, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Seminary, Partickhill, Glasgow, preached a powerful sermon at Gumnock, Aryshire, on Sunday last. As the very rev. preacher is highly esteemed in the locality, having been for many years stationed at the neighbouring mission of Kilmarnock, a handsome sum was realized. The proceeds will be devoted to the Sisters of Charity of Lanark .- Catholic Times.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S SOCIETY, CONCERT GLASGOW -The twenty-third annual concert of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Scotland, was given in the City Hall, Glasgow, last week. The large hall was quite crowded. The Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre presided, and was supported on the right and left by the Very Rev. Dean Munro, D.D., Very Rev. Dean Chrisholm, and over forty of the clergy of the city and neighbourhood. The committee of management deserve great credit for their selection and an excellent programme. Whilst an abundant selection of Irish music was provided, there was a total-absence of the so-called stage Irishman," that is justly looked upon as a libel on the nation. It is hoped that the concert will have realized about £200. This sum will be veyed to Everingham in Yorkshire for interment. divided among the city conferences in proportion to the number of tickets sold by them a certain sum being retained for the use of the central council of the district.—Ib.

The lately published life of Prince Albert shows that, if he favoured the furious bigots who called for the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Queen did not. Here are her words :- " I would never have consented to say anything which breathed a spirit of intolerance. Sincerely Protestant as I always have been and always shall be, and indignant as I am at those who call themselves Protestants, while they are in fact quite the contrary, I much regret the unchristian and intolerant spirit exhibited by many people at the public meetings. I cannot bear to hear the violent abuse of the Catholic religion, which is so painful and so cruel towards the many good and innocent Roman Catholics. However, we must hope and trust this excitement will soon cease ber of your body, I must acquire the warm friendship and that the wholesome effect of it upon our own church will be lasting.

THE ANGLICAN CLERGYMEN OF THE FUTURE -It will be interesting to some of your readers to learn that there is a growing scarcity of evangelical curates in England. There is no doubt that the vast majority of the younger clergymen are of High Church tendencies. Even those educated in institutions under With this sole object I have become a member of the control of the Low Church party show a remarkwith this sole object I have become a member of the control of the Low Church party show a remarkable tendency to gravitate towards Ritualism and to take off my coat and work, side by side, with the saccretotalism. The clergymen of several London parishes are at the present moment without curates, farmer and the labourer till this breastwork is built because they cannot find men in harmony with their because they cannot find men in harmony with their no landlord or agent, or bailiff will ever be able to own views. I am told that to obtain a curate of sound evangelical views a rector has generally to look to Ireland. The present state of affairs is excit--London correspondent of Daily Express.

> CRIME IN THE ENGLISH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.-A hundred and ten animate statistical items will ap. pear to-morrow in the dock of the Central Criminal Coart to represent at the November Sessions of that tribunal the public immorality not only of the metropolis but of the counties of Herts, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Berks, and Surrey. All the prisoners who would have been tried at a Winter assizes for these counties will have their cases disposed of under the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court. The calendar shows a very remarkable difference between the number of male and female prisoners for while the first are 98 in number, the second count but 12. There are six charges of wilful murder, of which London contributes half .- London correspondent of Irish Times.

> LONDON CIVILIZATION .- We are going back to the time of the Mohocks and Pinkindindies of the last

blackguardism of these rowdies rendered the streets almost impassible especially to ladies. A request for additional constables being refused, the inhabitants have taken the law into their own hands, and so fur-nished a curious feature of nineteenth century London.-London correspondent of Irish Times.

The arbitrary steps recently taken by Major Bond Superintendent of Police at Birmingham, in England, carrying out the law against drunkenness, have caused great dissatisfaction in that city. That over-zealous functionary saw fit to organize a system for punishing the quiet drunkards as well as the disorderly by means of detectives, who were instructed to follow the inebriated to their homes and summon them, to answer. This espionage has, as might have been anticipated, resulted in the abusive exercise of their power by the police, and the arrest of the innocent. In some cases although the police awore that the prisoners were drunk, it became evident that the charges were unfounded, and the magistrates dismissed In other cases the prisoners were the victims of frivolous persecution, as where the unsteady gait which led to the man's arrest were due to corns, or where the real offence was the display of pardonable resentment on the intrusion of the police. At a meeting of the Birmingham Town Council the other day, the action of Major Bond was generally disapproved, and a vote of censure was moved. The motion was afterwards

DEATH OF LORD HERRIES.—We have to announce with great regret the death of Lord Herries, which occurred on Sunday morning at his hotel in Berkeley square. His lordship's health had been in an unsatisfactory state for some time past. The deceased William Constable Maxwell. Baron Herries of Terregles, in the peerage of Scotland, was eldest son of Mr Marmaduke William Constable-Maxwell, of Carlaverock Castle, Dumfries, and Everingham Park, Yorks, by his wife Theresa Apollonia daughter of Mr. Edmund Wakeman, of Beckford, in the county of Worcester, and was born on the 25th August, 1804. and married 12th November, 1835, Marcia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward M. Vavasour, Bart., of Hazlewood, York, who survives him, and by whom he leaves a family of six sons and eight daughters, four of whom have entered religion. The late peer's father, Marmaduke W. Constable, assumed by royal license the additional surname of Maxwell, as eldest son of Lady Winifred Maxwell, only daughter and heiress of William Maxwell, called Earl of Nithsdale, by his wife, Lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of Charles, fourth Earl of Traquair, who would have inherited, but for the attainder of her grandfather, the barony of Herries of Traquair. Lady Winifred was descended from Sir Hubert de Maxeswell, who sat in the Parliament of Scone, 5th February, 1283-4, when the nobles agreed to acknowl-" Maiden of Norway" as Queen of Scotland, edge the and was grandfather of Sir Eustace Maxwell, the gallant defender of Carlaverock against King Edward I., and from him descended the Maxwells, Lords of Herries, of Terregles, and Earls of Nithsdale. The deceased nobleman was consequently heir of the body of Herbert Herries, Lord Herries, of 1489. An Act of Parliament passed in 1848 by which Mr. William Constable-Maxwell and all the other descendants of the body of William Earl of Nithsdale were restored in blood; thereon Mr. Constable Maxwell presented a petition to her Majesty praying to be declared and adjudged entitled to the honour and dignity of Lord Herries of Terregles. The petition was referred to the House of Lords, when, on the report of the Committee of Privileges, declared June 23, 1858, the dignity of Lord Herries was granted to Herbert Lord Herries and the heirs of his body; that it devolved upon and was enjoyed by Agnes Lady Herries, as eldest co-heir of the body of Herbert Lord Herries, and that Mr. Constable-Maxwell was the lineal heir of the body of Agnes Lady Herries, and the barony of Herries consequently devolved upon him. The deceased peer is succeeded in the Scottish peerage and extensive estates in Yorkshire and Dumfriesshire by his eldest son Marmaduke, Master of Herries, born 4th of October, 1837, and married 14th April, 1875, Hon. Augela Mary Charlotte Fitzalan Howard, second daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop. His lordship holds a commission in the West Yorkshire Yeomanry (Hussars). A solemn Requiem was sung on Wednesday at the church of the Immaculate Conception in Farm-street, R. I. P .- London Tablet.

## UNITED STATES.

Rev. Fr Langcake, S. J., has closed a very successful mission in Mamaroneck, N. Y. Hundreds who had neglected their religion for years. approached the Sacraments with evident fervor and devotion. The mission marks a new era in this little place, about 500 approached the Sacraments, and several persons were admitted into the Church.

Some gentlemen who have been prospecting in the neighbourhood of Pyramid Lake, in Nevada, report having found in the neighbourhood of a place called Black Rock two springs that flow about eighty or ninety gallons of petroleum per day. The oil is almost colourless, while the petro-leum of Pennsylvania is quite dark. The men have located the springs, and have put up a series of tanks.

The South Carolina Senate and the Republican House, have in joint session canvassed the vote for Governor, and declared Chamberlain elected. This was effected by throwing out the vote from Laurens and Edgefield counties, in which there was a combined majority of 43,000 in favour of Tilden. Wade Hampton declares, notwithstanding, that he will be elected vet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Mr. Morton, of Indiana, submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States. so as to provide for the election of President and Vice-President of the United States by a direct vote of of the people, which was read, and it was ordered that it lie on the table until the appointment of committees, and then be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In submitting the resolution, Mr. Morton said it was the identical proposition reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections two years ago.

Says the New York Herald: " Retribution often takes on peculiar phases in its hurried march. For instance in 1854 a Catholic tenant named Kennedy was driven out of his home by a Protestant landlord named Stone, because the tenant allowed a Catholic priest, Fr. Brady, to celebrate Mass in the house. Kennedy and Stone, and perhaps the priest also, have disappeared from South Manchester, Conn., where the event occurred more than 20 years ago, but Catholicism remained, and to-morrow: Bp. Galberry will dedicate a Catholic church in that place, where Catholics now constitute a majority of the inhabitants."

century—with a difference, however. Learned The Pennsylvania coal trade has never been so judges, with the vividness of expression which dull as it is at present. According to a careful "ntitle his remains to the spot of honour in a mus- carries Irish genius away even on the bench, have computation it is discovered that over 500,000 tons eum [laughter.] I have to thank you for the gen- compared certain Dublin street shindles to the Bul- of the different sizes and grades of authracite fuelcrous vote of thanks you passed to men for the part took at the recent Land. Conference in Dublin their lorships' elequence if they had such a fact to that those purchasing from the heaviest lear, hear.] The Conference was fruitful of many hopeful and consoling incidents; none of which restited men more than the late monopoly have been subjected to downight extortion. It is care.

well informed coal circles that business is unsatisfactory, and there is a very strong probability of no improvement with the opening of 1877.

THE COAL TRADE-BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE ANTHRACITE REGIONS-THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN OUT OF WORK-DESTITUTION AND LAWLESSNESS. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 4.—There is a lively pros-pect of trouble in the anthracite coal regions before long.: Production and wages have been shortened to a very low point; but it is understood that still another large slice is to be taken off the miner's pay some time this month—the exact date probably being the 15th inst. The only colliers who will not be effected by this movement will be those working in the mines of the Lehigh region. The reduction will go into effect in all the other regions, and affect 50,000 workingmen. The miners employed in some of the collieries in the Schurlkill district have already had a percentage taken off their wages. Some of the operators in the Schuylkill region have suspended operations at their collieries, and there is a very strong probability of further stoppages as the month advances. Prominent operators say the suspension will be complete throughout all the regions by the 1st of January. The aggregated number of unemployed persons in the coal fields of Pennsylvania at this writing is placed at 35,000. Large accessions are being made to this vast army almost daily by discharges. The destitution, misery, and consequent lawlessness, are great in many divisions of the Lackawanua and Wyoming Valleys. The spirit of Lawlessness is not confined to this section of the coal country alone, but it would appear, from the events that have transpired in the middle coal fields within the past week, that another Molly Maguire reign of terror is about to be inaugurated. Another indication of coming Molly-Magnireism is the distribu-tion of "coffin" and other Ku-Klux notices in certain quarters where the Brotherhood have so frequently in the past carried on a high carnival of blood, robbery, and incendiarism. The situation generally in the Northern coal fields of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys is very uneasy, even perilous. The miners' wages having been cut down so frequently, the men's monthly pay is very meagre-indeed, just about enough to keep them and their families from starving. Many persons in the surrounding mining towns are on the verge of starvation. This deplorable state of affairs makes the people very bitter towards the coal and transportation companies; and the current report of still another reduction in wages, to be followed by an entire cossation of operations at the mines during the winter, greatly intensifies the animosity directed against the operating companies by the miners and laborers, and the people generally, who all derive their support from the production of coal.

#### CANADA.

The Ontario Legislature has been called to meet on January 3, for the despatch of business.

The track of the Hamilton and North-western Bailway is laid nearly to Milton.

Retrigerator cars are to be placed on the Intercolonial Railway for the carriage of fresh fish for the Montreal market.

The latest news from Quebec is to the effect that the Lieut.-Governor is sinking fast. The last rites of the Church have been administered, and the doctors give him up.

Late fires in Oshawa have drawn attention to the loss of valuable time in getting the steam fire engine to where it is urgently wanted, and the necessity of substituting horse for men power in its

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway have abolished the offices of Managing Director and Mechanical Superintendent, and have appointed Mr. H. Abbott to the general superintendence.

handling.

The towns of St. Johns and St. Hyacinthe, which were for the most part destroyed by fire, are being fast built up, notwithstanding that many of the inhabitants left for the States soon after the fires.

JOURNALISTIC CHANGES .- Messrs. Troy & Co., the original proprietors of the Toronto Tribune having sold their right on that journal publish their vale-dictory in Saturday's issue, and Mr. McCrosson the new proprietor and editor publishes his prospectus.

The cost of the proposed St. Catherines, Ont. water-works will be \$160,000. The city has issued debentures for \$200,000 for the construction of the works, whose system will be gravitation, the reservoir being 165 feet above the business part of the town. They are to be completed next August.

The men hunting up people who have not registered their partnerships lately visited Allsa Uraig, and served writs on no less than four firms in the village. As the penalty is \$200 in each case, they expect to make in Ailsa Craig alone \$400, they receiving the half of the penalty. Business men in other towns ought to take warning.

The American company that bought Mr. Hott's farm near Flinton, in Kaladar, expect large returns from the rich indications shown up to the present time. The Express says a mine is being worked in the eastern part of the township, and a shaft is sunk in the Township of Barrie, from both of which the indications are that they will prove very rich. These are all in the north part of these counties .-Kingston Whig.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.—Alexandria, 5th.—It is rumored than an action is about to be entered against the County Council of Glengarry for the recovery of damages sustained by Mr. Albert Robinson, whose leg was broken by the upsetting of a peddlar's cart on the Military road. The bad condition of the road is said to be the cause of the accident. The sympathies of the public are with Mr. Robinson. It is the general expressed desire that the Council may be persuaded to repair the road.—Corr. of Ottawa Citizen.

The Kingston News has the following respecting the work of the Dunkin Act in Prince Edward:-We learn from excellent authority that the passage of the Dunkin Act in Prince Edward has led to an increased consumption of whiskey and a corresponding decrease in the consumption of ale and beer, and as a consequence more drunkenness. Our correspondent affirms that he sees more drunkards in a week since that Act came into force than he did in two before it. Such being the case, would it not be well for our Temperance people to pause before introducing such a measure as this, which throws the traffic into the hands of unlicensed and irresponsible parties."

LOBOROUGH LEAD MINES.—The mines are situated in the township of Loborough, about six miles east of Sydenham, on Mr. Rousehorn's farm. The operations have been carried on for some time by an English Co., who employ thirty hands in preparing the phosphate for market. The shafts is 185 feet. Phosphate is also found in large quantities in the same neighbourhood, and after being crushed being carried on by the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, which is we are glad to say, receiving far

Northwest is desolating Gimli and the Icelandic and the Mennonite settlements. In a population of about seven thousand, in the east side of Lake Winnipeg, the deaths average 180 daily. No medical men are on the spot, but the Manitoba Government is endeavouring to send doctors. The settlements have been quarantined, and a detachment of military have been sent from Fort Garry to enforce the law. The scourge is also raging with terrible fury on the west side of the lake. The Fort Alexander Indians have decimated. Hundreds have died in the settlements on Qui Appelle river. The Indians are fleeing south towards the boundary line. The fur trade is stopped throughout the Northwest by order of the authorities.

VALUABLE PROPERTY CLAIMED - When the construction of the Rideau canal was commenced certain portions of the By estate lands were taken by the Ordnance Department for the uses of the canal; a large portion of the land thus reserved has never been used, and the heirs of the estate now claim it under the Rideau Canal Act which provides that lands taken from private owners at Bytown for the uses of the canal, and which have not been used for that purpose shall be restored to the party or parties from whom the same were taken. The land in question is about 90 acres including Cartier Square in the very heart of the city and is valued at about \$200,000. A petition of right has been fyled in the Exchequer Court on behalf of the heirs. -Ottawa Cor. of Montreal Herald.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.-The President of the Toronto Board of Trade has received a letter from Mr. H. G. Carson Woods, formerly of Quebec, and now of Sydney, Australia, stating that he has been greatly struck with the advantages which Australia offers as an outlet for Canadian produce and manufactures. He lays particular stress upon furniture, and states that without samples he procured an order for £500 sterling for the Guelph Manufacturing Company. In his letter he sends a pro forma order for furniture, which he says can be repeated monthly, and that he has one firm which will take a thousand pounds per month for the same class of furniture, providing it equals English maunfacture.

LATEST NEWS FROM MANITOBA .- WINNIPEG, Man. Dec. 5.—There is a perceptible modification in the disease at Gimli and elsewhere. The hospitals are a success. The Icelanders show great apathy and fear. The Gimli doctors are attending six other stations. Dr. Beddome has been despatched to the Fort Alexander, and Black River Indians and vaccinators have been sent to the Lake Manitoba and St. Peter's Indians. Dr. Young has returned to the Lower Fort from Gimli sick with small-pox, and his residence has been quarrantined. Two white men are sick near the quarrantine boundary. The Manitoba Government have established a hospital there. It is reported that the Koewatin Council's hands are tied through want of funds.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated in Montreal in a very quiet manner. The sons of Auld Scotia wore bunches of heather in their hats. Service was held in Stanley-street Church, when an eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. J. G. Paxter from Hebrews, xi., 15-"Mindful of that country from which they came out." In the evening the St. Andrew's Society and Sons of Auld Scotia celebrated the day with a ball at the Academy of Music. The orchestra had been boarded over for dancing, and no expense spared to make the affair a success. There were nearly a thousand present. Among the notables were the Mayor, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir Francis Hincks, Hon. P. Mitchell, Edward McLennan, President of the Society; Mr. Mercer, President of St. George's Society; B Devlin, President of St. Patrick's Society; Colonels Stevenson, Fletcher, and Bacon, and officers of the Montreal Brigade in uniform. The ladies were in strong force. The day was also appropriately celebrated all over the country.

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS .- You have often heard of the "Divine Right of Kings." This is not a Catholic doctrine and never will be, but it was once a Protestant doctrine. Only since the Reformation have some kings, such as Henry VIII., Louis XIV., and James I., revived the old pagan idea of the centralization of all power, civil and religious, in one person In the Catholic ages there were kings. Well a name is very little; whether you call a ruler king, prince, or president, matters little, but he had to rule according to law, he had to swear to obey the Constitution, and cities, town, and even villages managed their own affairs. There were many republics then, chiefly in Italy, the most Catholic of all the European countries; there was the great Hanseatic League in Germany. In England we see Archbishop Lanfranc at Runnymede obliging King John to sign Magna Charta, the great charter of the liberties of England, the privileges of which we inherit .- Father Langeake,

Amongst young Sheridan's schoolfellows was the son of an eminent physician, who boasted that his father was a gentleman, professionally attending the nobility. "And so is my father, and as good as your's any day." "Ah, but your father is an actor, Dick, therefore it is impossible that he can be a gentleman. "You may think so," rejoined Sheridan, "but I don't; for your father kills people, and mine only amuses them."

At 8 o'clock in the morning the proprietor of a small saloon put down the curtains, locked the door, and was walking off, when he was hailed by a policeman. The saloon keeper crossed the street to the officer and said : "Dot blace is glosed for von week," " What's the matter?" asked the officer. "Well, I gan't stand such foolings around. In de first blace a man comes in and says: "Well, Dilden is elected," and he kicks ofer the chairs. Putty soon comes anudder man in und says: "Hooray! Hayes has got 'em now!" and he kicks ofer the dable. Anudder mans in a leetle vhile comes in and galls out: "Nopody is elected any more!" und he preaks some glasses. Shust like dot has it been for a week, and I am glean discouraged. If somepody says Dilden is elected, I pelief dot; if some pody says Hayes is elected, I pelief dot; if somepody says nopody is elected I feels like dis gountry whas going to some dogs right away." "Yes, it does bother one!" con-soled the officer. "Tell all der poys dot I have glosed up for returns, and dot sompody gan't get in, replied the man and he turned his face homeward.

Sheridan was to give a grand dinner to the leaders of the Opposition, but had no wine to offer them. On the morning of the day fixed he sent for Challer, the well-known merchant, who had stopped the supplies, and told him he wanted to settle his account. The importer, much pleased, said he would go home and bring it at once. "Stay," cried the debtor "will you dine with me to day? Lord—, Sir—, and so and so are coming." Challer was flattered, and readily accepted. Returning to his office he told his clerk that he should dine with Mr. Sheridan, and, therefore leave early. At the proper hour he arrived in full dress, and was no sooner in the house than his host despatched a message to the clerk at the office, saying that Mr. Cha-lier wished him to send up at once three dozen of the same neighbourhood, and after being crushed and barrelled is sent to England, where it is worth and barrelled is sent to England, where it is worthing seemed more natural, and the wine was formarined on by the Kingston & Pembroles warded just in time for the dinner. It was highly praised by the guests, who asked Sheridan who was the wine merchant. The host bowed towards Chagreater success by way of freight then, expected.— the wine merchant. The nost nowed towards our greater success by way of freight then, expected.— lier, gave him a high recommendation, and impres-Newburg Reporter.

THE SNAML-POX PESTILENCE IN MANITOBA—FEAR. falsehood in order to secure him other customers,

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE:—DEC. 15, 1876.

Mitness The True

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1876.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER, 1876.

Friday, 15-Fast. Octave of the Immaculate Con-Conception.

Saturday, 16-St. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr. Sunday, 17-THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT. Monday, 18-Expectation of the Blessed Virgin

Tuesday, 19-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 20-Ember day. Fast. Thursday, 21-ST THOMAS, APOSTLE.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The British Parliament meet for despatch of urgent and important business on the 8th of February next.

A despatch to Reuter's, from Paris, says it is stated that the present Cabinet will be maintained in its entirety, excepting that Jules Simon will replace M. de Marcere as Minister of the Interior. It is said that President MacMahon has approved of this combination.

At the annual fete of St. George, celebrated on Friday at St. Petersburg, the Czar, as usual, proposed the health of the Emperor William, who is the oldest knight of the Order, in complimentary and friendly terms. He also expressed hopes of the penceable settlement of the Eastern question.

News has just been received from the interior of Mexico that President Lerdo and his Cabinet have been captured near the City of Mexico. Gen. Escabedo, Secretary of War, with several others, was shot. The Government of Lerdo is undoubtedly overthrown. Monterey and Saltillo have declared in favor of Iglesias, and surrendered

At a meeting of the Glasgow (Scotland) County Justices on Friday, attention was called to the late appalling catastrophe at the Brooklyn Theatre in Brooklyn. It was agreed that steps should be taken to provide ample means of exit from the sent pays one hundred dollars taxes. This is levied Glasgow theatres and also protection against fire. on his individual property, no ecclesiastical prop-A committee of Justices and architects was appointed to inspect the different theatres and report to a future meeting.

A New York Herald despatch says Dr. Schliemann has announced to the King of Greece the result of his explorations on the site of ancient Troy as follows :- "With unbounded joy I | twenty dollars. But has he been really benefitted? the monuments with the tradition related by because then he has no church to support, and he Pausanias, indicated as the tombs of Agememnon, | will have no further taxation. But the supposition Cassandra, Eurymedon and their companions who were killed while feasting at a banquet by Olytemnestra and her lover, Ægisthus.

A resolution was offered on Friday in the House of Representatives at Washington asking for the his share of it. Jones then is not benefitted by this appointment of a joint Committee of both Houses to obtain from the Supreme Court an opinion as to the jurisdiction of the House in counting the electoral In the Senate the joint resolution proposing an the non-religionist is benefitted-Jones the cheap amendment to the Constitution in regard to the count of the electoral vote was taken up, but after going into executive session the Senate adjourned.

There is little Eastern news of importance up to the time of going to press. It is stated that Gen. Ignatics has received large discretionary powers as Russia's representative at the Conference in order to prevent the difficulties and delays that would arise were he compelled to refer questions backward and forward to the Czar. Turkey will propose to the Conference that the reforms be guarranted by a mixed Commission, and it is generally thought at Constantinople that the result of the deliberations and of the concessions made on both sides will be the maintenance of peace.

All quiet, is the report from South Carolina, both parties appearing to be waiting for the action of the Congressional Committee, who have commenced operations by putting a number of clerks to work to | Our free-thinkers and our religionists "of conveniobtain a copy of the election returns as sworn to by the managers of precincts. The Democrats, however, are making things generally unpleasant for their opponents. Not only has the House instructed the Judiciary Committee to proceed against Chamberlain for treasonable action in usurping the State Government, at the same time issuing instructions to it to ascertain what counties are not represented in the House, but it has stolen a march on the Republicans by obtaining an injunction against the banks which are the repositories of the State funds inhibiting them from paying monies to the order of ment of the sinews of war and threatening its very existence.

New York. From late telegrams received we learn that all M. has definitely resigned.

The authorities of the Basque Province: have refused to levy a war tax of 18,500,000 reals for the

army occupation, ordered by General Quesada.

announces that the envoys from the King of Abyssinia, who had been kept under surveillance in Cairo for some time, recently managed to escape to the house of the British Consul. They were arrested during the night by order of the Khedive. The continuation of the war with Abyssinia is now certain.

The Democrats elected to the Louisiana Legislature intend to imitate the action of their South Carolina colleagues and to ignore the action of the State Returning Board by meeting and organizing for business. Gen. Nicholls will be inaugurated as Governor, and affairs will be left in statu quo until the Presidential inauguration day, when it is expected that Tilden will take his seat, and that by his aid and that of the Democratic Congress their recognition will be secured. In view of this programme the Republicans will concentrate their efforts to win over a sufficient number of Democratic members to prevent the assembling of a quorum of the Democratic House.

#### THE "GLOBE" ON THE TAXATION OF ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY.

The Globe, true to its " liberal" instincts, has been advocating with considerable warmth the taxing of ecclesiastical property. This is only natural. The Presbyterian Scotchman, who will not buy an organ for the due celebration of divine worship, and whose Kirk is, in consequence of his niggardly spirit, more like a barn than a house of God, is sure to be anxious to make other religionists of more liberal ideas and more fervent piety, pay those taxes in which he is so unwilling to share. To men of less contracted mind, however, it must appear nothing short of a direct robbery of God to impose these taxes. For how does the matter stand?-Taking it for granted that each of the various religious bodies (always excepting the Presbyterian) is doing its best and exerting itself to the utmost to render glorious the house of God, if these taxes are imposed, it stands to reason that each congregation will either have to exert itself as much past its strength as the amount of taxes imposed, or will have to curtail from the house of God and its due solemnity just so much expenditure as will equal the taxes. In the one case an injustice is done to the congregation, in the other to Almighty God .-Not indeed that this consideration will have any force with our Scotch journalist. As a devout Presbyterian he has been so accustomed in his prayers to order God about, that ne wonder he now wants Him to pay the taxes. Besides, Sandy has a keen eye to business, even in his devotions, and will only hug his own parsimonious church the more fondly when he finds that it saves him and throws the burden of taxation upon his neighbor. But throwing all these considerations aside, let

us look at it in a purely financial point of view Where will be the gain of this mode of taxation? Will the individual tax-payer in the aggregate be benefitted? Not one cent. The mode of taxation will be different, but the payer of the taxes will not be changed. Let us suppose a case. Jones at preerty being taxed. But let us suppose Jones to be a devout Anglican, and that, as proposed the particular Anglican church which he attends is taxed a certain sum, which "certain sum," going into the city treasury, reduces Jones' taxation to eighty dollars. Here Jones has apparently been benefitted is, that he is a member, and a consistent and honorable one, and therefore one paying his share of the maintenance of his church and pastor. Who then apparent reduction in his taxes, since if his taxes come not in one shape, they do in another. Of course Jones the non-religionist is benefitted; and religionist is benefitted; but Jones the honorable and consistent religionist—the religionist loving his religion and caring for the beauty of God's house—is not benefitted.

It is to be feared that there is more religious animosity in this tax question than sound statesmanship. The Catholic Church throughout the world will be the greatest sufferer by this taxation. hence the secret of this "liberal" crusade in favor of ecclesiastical property taxation. The men who originated it are men of no religion-free-thinkers, and haters of the Catholic Church. If they appear to favor Protestantism, it is indeed not for any love of it as a religion, but because they see in it, or fancy they see in it, a fulcrum for the overturning of Catholicity. The Catholic Church has undoubtedly more money invested in magnificent churches than any religious body under the sun .ence" see this, hence their advocacy.

It would be folly of course to point out to these people the asthetical side of this question. Tax ecclesiastical property, and by degrees the most magnificent structures of the land will have to be left to fall into ruins; and architecture, sculpture, painting, and music will die out of the world,-Fancy St. Peter's at Rome assessed for taxes!

#### A REAL TRAGEDY.

We are called upon this week to chronicle one Chamberlain's Treasurer, thereby, if the injunction of the most appalling Catastrophes that has ever prove successful, depriving the Republican Govern- occurred on this Continent. A few evenings ago whilst a large audience was attending a dramatic representation in one of the principal Theatres in It is estimated that there are at present upwards Brooklyn, N.Y., the alarm of fire was suddenly given. of 45,000 workmen out of employment in the city of The audience at first were about to rush precipitately from the building, but were, to some extent, controlled by the coolness and advice of some persons on Dufaure's efforts to reorganize the French Cabinet | the stage, who assured them, that there was no real having proved ineffectual, it is announced that he danger. This was but momentary, however, for the flames having come in contact with the flimsy draping of the ceiling, in a moment the whole properties of the stage, were in one sheet of fire, and the panic stricken spectators made a sauve qui peut | This is the work of true teachers. The Catholic A special to the London Standard from Alexandria rush to the doors, which were entirely inadequate Church, at all times, has given many such teachers accomplished so much good in their midst.

for the purpose of allowing them to pass, and up to the time of writing these lines the number of victimes who perished in the flames or were crushed to death exceeds three hundred and seventy with the wretched prospect of a still greater number, being added to the lists. No pen can describe the horrors: of this frightful calamity; the telegraphic despatches giving full particulars of the positions of several of the victims, scarcely one of whom can be identified by their relations and friends, are too sickening to contemplate. No wonder that the city of Brooklyn should be in a state of gloom, and that a wail should go up from many a heretofore happy hearth. Now that this great calamity has taken place, the unfortunate city which is the scene of the catastrophe should not be the only one to profit by the lesson which it has taught. The fact is evident, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that if proper precaution had been taken to have easy and convenient mode of egress from the building in question, there need have been no loss of life. We shall not moralize on this occasion about the place where the accident occurred; a similar horror might occur in many Churches where, if a fire were to break out, the wise precautions that experience teaches have not been adopted to secure the safety of the people. Not only in the event of fire but on the occasion of any of the thousand and one alarms which create panics are we threatened with visitations such as the people of Brooklyn mourn over to-day. Some of our contemporaries allege that our public Halls are not all that could be desired in this respect. We know there is a by-law of the Corporation of this city making wise regulations on this score, let us hope that our authorities will see that they are faithfully adhered to. But what we desire most to do is to draw the attention of our country readers to this calamity. No doubt many of the Churches in country places have doors opening inwards, and are so constructed generally as to become tombs for the living, in the event of any accident occurring, or alarm being given during Divine Service. We hope the frightful warning that comes from our neighbors may not be forgotten, but that the lesson it inculcates in so terrible a form may be acted upon at once by those whose duty it is to see that churches and public places of resort may be so arranged as to prevent the possibility of any such horror taking | perty for Catholic educational purposes. place amongst our people.

#### THE FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT

OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1875-1876.

We have now to examine the school system followed in the establishments under the control of the Board of Roman Catholic Commissioners.

The requisite conditions of a good school are : perfect suitableness of the premises to the object, approved methods of tuition, and devoted teachers. It is useless for us to dwell on the suitableness of the school buildings of the Roman Catholic Com missioners to their purpose. Nothing, that exper ience has shown to be useful, nothing, that a keen scrutiny of improvement may have suggested, has been neglected; they are, in their completeness, among the best appointed schoolhouses in the coun.

The best methods of tuition must be those leading most directly to the education of the child. Education is developing, in due order and proportion, the faculties by which the child can best discharge his duties to God and attain the highest excellence as announce to your Majesty that I have discovered If Jones is a member of no religious body—yes; a man. To educate is to draw out and strengthen the powers and give them right direction. It is, therefore, something more than merely imparting knowledge. Knowledge is to the child's mind what food is to the body, so by acquiring and using knowledge of various kinds, the various faculties of pays the church taxation? Jones does, or at least | the mind attain their full power and proportion. What ponderation is required in this successive developement of the fuculties! The memory may be inordinately developed at the expense of the reasoning power; the reason at the expense of the vote, and as to other questions involved therein. here the religious question again comes in. Jones | imagination; the feelings at the expense of the judgment; the mind at the expense of the body. The best methods of tuition will be those in which the faculties are developed not only in due order but in due proportion. These methods of tuition are not the work of a day but the work of centuries. Many learned men have devoted their life to this single purpose of making the road smooth to the child in his pursuit of knowledge. The Catholic Church has done, in that direction, the larger work, and the history of Pedagogy is the glorification of the religious orders devoted to teaching. Our systems of education are nothing but the results of the experience and efforts of successions of teachers. New avenues are every day opening to young men; new pursuits in life are soliciting their ambition and it is the aim of Pedagogy to facilitate the access to these new fields of labor by improved methods of tuition. The Roman Catholic School Commissioners have availed themselves of the most approved systems, they have tried to profit by all subsidiary and subordinate methods and improvements, in the art of teaching. Their body of teachers has been selected with care and its efficiency cannot be denied. Yet, very few people have an idea of the requirements of the profession. Do they know that a man even bord with a natural talent for teaching needs to cultivate the talent by patient study and nractice, before he can become a thorough accomplished teacher? Have you ever entered a school, during class-time? the pupils are all life and energy, they take hold of difficulties with courage, their ideas become clear, their very power of comprehension seems to gather strength. The ability to stimulate this intellectual activity, to give it at once momentum and progress, is the true measure of teaching power. To acquire and retain such an ascendancy over the minds of children, two things are essential: Ample knowledge and entire hones. ty of purpose-the possession of large stores of learning, the constant aiming at self-improvement and the looking for guidance to God the only unerring and unbounded source of light and knowledge. To help the young soul, to add energy, inspire hope, and blow the coals into a useful flame; to redeem defeat by new thought, by firm action.

to the world, men whose sanctity of life equals their devotion to the education of children. Shall we speak of the Christian Brothers, whose name, in so many families of Montreal has become a household word for all that is pure and good, of the many other religious institutions so nobly striving to do good as teachers? To work alongside of them in the field of education, in which so many hands are wanted, is not to enter into competition with their labors, but to pursue the same aim and follow their example.

The best way to appreciate the working of the system followed in the schools under the control of the Roman Catholic Commissioners is to see if it answers the needs of the times. The application of scientific truths to the common industries of life is becoming every day more and more a necessity; commerce, navigation, agriculture, mechanical arts, depend largely on scientific laws. A general diffu sion of scientific knowledge in all classes is therefore a want felt by the community. The Commissioners have in consequence given a great impul sion to the study of mathematics and natural sciences. The young men at the end of their course of studies, bearers of diplomas awarded by the Commercial Academies, find at once positions in the largest financial institutions of Montreal, and the increasing number of pupils justifies the Commissioners in the confidence that their duties have been properly discharged.

We know now what has been accomplished by the Board of Commissioners, we know what care they have taken to follow the system of tuition, the more conducive to success in the diffusion of knowledge. Let us examine what expenses other cities of the Dominion have incurred to secure the same benefit, and from the comparison of the figures, we may find the answer to the question: Is the system worth the cost?

The school tax, in every large city of the Dominion paid into the hands of the Roman Cathelic Commissioners will give us a criterion by which a correct judgment may be formed. In the city of Ottawa, the school tax amounts to \$3.08 cts. per head. In London, to \$2.11 cts. In Hamilton, to \$1.65. In Toronto, to \$1.53 cts, -- of course, we speak only of the School tax raised on Catholic pro-

In Montreal, the tax amounted last year to \$1.22 per head on a Catholic population of 85,480 inhabitants. Were we justified in saying that Montreal, of all the large Catholic Cities of the Dominion. had the lightest burden of School tax? And after the details entered into of the system of tuition in the establishments of the Roman Catholic Board of Schools, and its results, are we not justified in affirming that the system is worth the cost?

Popular education, though it is expensive, tends to national wealth, by the direct effect which knowledge has upon individuals in making them more productive, and by the increased control which diffusion of knowledge gives to mankind over the powers of nature. A community is therefore wisely economical which spends largely and even lavishly upon popular education.—Com.

#### INAUGURATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. COLUMBKILL, PEMBROKE, ONT.

Nothing can give greater satisfaction to our readers than to point out to them the progress of Catholicity in the neighboring Province, where our co-religionists do not enjoy all the advantages we so happily possess in Quebec. To use the words of a correspondent, "Thursday, the Feast of St. Andrew, Nov. 30th., was a day on which the Catholics of Pembroke, Ont., saw the realization of their fondest hopes, the triumph of their sacrifices, and the crowning of their liberal christian generosity in the gorgeous inauguration of their newly crected and magnificent church." Too much credit and praise cannot be awarded to the Rev. Doctor Faure the zealous pastor of Pembroke, for the indefatigable exertions he has made, to provide his parishioners with the necessary church accommodation. and not only that, but in procuring for them the advantage of separate schools, well conducted by efficient teachers. The sacrifices of the people have been great, not less than \$75,000, having been expended on these various enterprises; but the good work has been accomplished, and no one regrets the part he has been called upon to perform, no matter how onerous the burden may have been The inauguration and blessing of the Church was truly a gorgeous and imposing ceremony. It was performed by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, assisted by the following members of the Rev. Clergy of the Diocese :- Rev. A. Champeney; Deacons of houor, Revd. J. J. Collins and Revd. L. Ouellett; Deacon of the Mass, Revd. E. Rochon; Sub-deacon, Revd. P. McCarthy; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. J. Duhamel; Revd. D. F. Foley, Sec.; Paul Agnel, Portage-du-Fort; J. Bouvier, Osceola; James Lynch, Allumette; A. Chaine, Amprior D. J. Lavin, Packenham; Dr. O'Connor, Ottawa; L. Reboul, Hull; and P. Bougier, Renfrew. Two sermons were preached on the occasion full of impressive eloquence. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, of Ottawa. spoke in English taking for his text, "Upon this Rock I will build my Church and the Gates of Miss Fallon, Miss Shea, Miss Alice Crompton, and Hell shall not prevail against it," and was followed Messrs. T. O'Brien, J. Crompton, J. O'Neill, B. Shec in French by Rev. J. Bouvier. Immediately after and J. Shea. Mr. Fowler executed exceedingly well Pontifical Mass His Lordship in his usual impressive and solemn manner administered the Sacrament of Confirmation. One hundred and twenty were presented by their efficient pastor; some were request to publish a letter from him in answer to a ripe in years, the majority carefully prepared children, and also one convert who had the happiness to receive almost simultaneously several of the Sacraments of the Church. The reception given to His Lordship by the inhabitants of Pembroke will not the Globe. If Mr. Beaudry will curtail his remarks soon be forgotten. No pains were spared to make his entry into the parish one of hearty welcome and the whole proceedings were marked by that liberality which characterizes the children of the tions that have no bearing whatever on the case as Church when they find an opportunity of doing honor to their chief pastor. We regret that space dous not permit us to give a full description of the church itself, and the imposing ceremonies of the benediction, we can only close this brief notice by trusting that the Catholic population of Pembroke may long have the happiness and advantage, of the fatherly care and indefatigable exertions for their welfare, of their devoted pastor, who has already

"A. M. SULLIVAN, Esq., M. P.

Our Trish exchanges announce the departure from Ireland, of one of her most gifted sons, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., for so many years editor of the Dublin Nation. Mr. Sullivan's name is a household word, in every Irish family, at home and abroad Full of undaunted courage perseverance and patriotism—he has battled through good report, and through evil report in the cause of his fellow coun. trymen-A man of extraordinary talents and sound jadgment he has devoted himself to the task of guiding public opinion in his native land, and seldom have the best friends of Ireland had cause to to regret that they hadfollowed the path, he had point. ed out to them. His departure from the scene of his labors, will be a great blow to the truly na. tional cause. He may be replaced, but his late position can hardly be filled by a successor. It will require time and immense labor for any one to acquire the experience, and that remarkable selfcontrol which distinguishes the gifted gentleman who has now taken his departure from the land of his forefathers. At the same time what a sad com. mentary on the lying reports of Irish prosperity and the prospects of the people of that unhappy country, to see the ablest, best and most talented of her children for cd to seek away from her the ad. vantages of which they are deprived at home. Mr Sullivan is going to practice the legal profession in England, and in the bitterness of his heart, he is forced to point out, in the few and affectionate words of his farewell, that in Ireland, the greatest talents and the greatest assiduity, cannot hope to reap their rewards, owing to the Provincialized condition of the country, under the present regime. We hope that in the new field of Mr. Sullivan's labors, he may be able still to do battle for the good old cause, which his follow countrymen feel shall always be dearest to his heart, wherever his lot may be cast. The Irish press takes occasion to pay a marked tribute to the many great and good qualities of the confrere who has taken his departure from amongst them. The Freeman, of Dublin, says:

"On Wednesday Mr. A. M. Sullivan bade farewell to the staff of the journal with which he was so long and so honorably connected; in a few days he will leave Ireland for a new career in another land. The departure from amongst us of such a man is not an event which can be passed by without comment. For over twenty years Alexander M. Sullivan has been a prominent name in the arenas of Irish journalism and politics, a leading citizen of the Irish metropolis, a notable figure in the recent annals of our country. The opinions of Mr. Sullivan has not always been our opinions. We have sometimes differed from his views; we have occasionally encountered him in the bracing and honest conflicts of public centroversy; but among the stanchest of his stanch friends none will be found who entertain a more sincere respect for his many virtues, a more hearty admiration for those brilliant gifts with which Nature has so freely endowed him, or a more thorough appreciation of those personal qualities which have won for him a host of true and warm friends. The reason for Mr. Sullivan's departure from Ireland is no secret; he yesterday alluded to it himself. He goes to find in the great arena of the English Bar "that career open to the talents" which unhappily the cramped conditions of our provincialized life do not offer even to the greatest talents and the greatest assiduity. Twenty years ago a former editor of the Nation left Ireland to pursue his fortunes in a far distant land. In Charles Gavan Duffy a great colony beneath the Southern sky found her most gifted statesman; and when he visited Ireland a few years ago it was as a man who had drunk the cup of success to the dregs, who had tasted alike the sweets of power and popularity, and who bore a name honoured and revered throughout the Austral continent. Let us trust that a future as bright awaits Alexander M. Sullivan, and that his countrymen may note with pride and pleasure the steps by which he will fight his way to the front ranks of a great profession in which at all times Irishmen have more than held their own.

#### ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held last Monday evening, in their rooms, corner of St. Alexander and Craig streets, the President, Mr. R. Devlin, M. P., in the chair. The meeting was for the purpose of seeing what steps could be taken to increase the funds of the Society, so as to meet the wants of the poor during the coming winter. it was finally resolved, however, to send a deputation to the Revs. Fathers Dowd and Hogan, to ascertain as to the best means of coming to the relief of the Irish poor, during the coming winter; the Society having been convinced by its past experience that the relief afforded by it to applicants for assistance has not been applied so as to give effect to the intentions of the Society. The deputation will report at a future meeting of the Society.

#### ST. PATRICK'S CHOIR CONCERT.

A concert was given Wednesday of last week in Mechanics' Hall, by the members of St. Patrick's Choir, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler. It was for the benefit of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and St. Bridget's Home. The Hall was well filled, and the concert went off admirably. We are unable through want of space, to do more than mention those whose valuable services contributed towards the great success achieved: Mrs. W. O. Farmer, a solo on the piano.

We have received from Mr. Louis N. Beaudry & letter of His Grace Archbishop Lynch, which was copied from the Toronto Globe into our columns .-The letter is a very long one; not at all to the point, and has already appeared in the columns of to the question directly at issue, we will give them full publicity; but we cannot be expected to devote a whole column of our space to a rigmarole of asserprinted in our columns. Moreover, Mr. Beaudry's name has never been mentioned by us at all.

Mr. Thomas Furlong, of Picton, Las kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in his

The New Brunswick Legislature will meet about the 8th of February.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of this body was held on the 6th inst., but was immediately adjourned to enable the members to attend the Grand Concert, in the Mechanics' Hall that evening, given by the St. Patrick's Choir in aid of St. Bridget's Home and St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. n to the second of the second

## McGEES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

We have been favored with three numbers of this new publication. It was our intention to have said a word about Col. McGee's journalistic enterprise on its first appearance, but we refrained purposely from so doing in order the better to judge of the merits of the undertaking. We are happy to be able to recommend it to our patrons and friends in the strongest terms. The Illustrated Weekly fills a gap in our literary field, and does so in a creditable manner. The plan of the publication is such as to make it most popular. It is neither too grave nor too gay. The information it contains must prove interesting to every one, whilst it does not forget old times, and those reminiscences which are so dear to us all; it deals with live subjects in a lively manner and with the true ring of literary merit. In the hands of Colonel McGee, we have no doubt, the new enterprise will prove successful, and maintain its proper position amongst the useful publications of the land. We heartily say "Long may it flourish."

#### BISHOP O'BRIEN'S VISIT TO GANAN-OQUE AND LANSDOWN.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-Knowing the interest you take in whatever is Catholic, I now send you an account of the Consecration of a new stone church in Lansdown. The size of the church is 30x50 and the interior is well plastered, and contains good pews and other joiners work to suit.

I enclose you a report of the proceedings from the Gananoque Reporter as follows :-

"If there is time when Catholic hearts rejoice it is when their Bishop visits their church and raises his hands in prayer over them and their children. To the people of Gananoque such a day was Sunday, the 19th inst. To receive their bishop, Dr. O'Brien-the church was filled to its utmost capacity—as many as 600 being present. His Lordship, assisted by the Rev. Father Casey and Father Desaunhac, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to over forty applicants. In addressing the children he explained the nature of the Sacraments. He forewarned them against the dangers they must meet. They were now, he said, soldiers of Christ. Not to be faithful to him would be treason. He exhorted them to avoid bad company which is the devil's school. His Lordship aftewards addressed the congregation on the necessity of seeking salvation, the unum necessarium,

"In the evening His Lordship preached in French and English with his usual eloquence. As his sermon was to be followed by the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, he took for the subject of his lecture the "Blessed Eucharist" After clearly explaining the nature of the ceremony of the Benediction, he forcibly proved the doctrine of the Real Presence. All who listened must certainly

have been convinced. "On Tuesday following, accompanied by the Rev. Father Casey, and the Rev. Fathers McCarthy, of Brockville; Clune, of Smith's Falls; McWilliams of Railton; Desaunhae, of Brewer's Mills; and Brown of Clayton, His Lordship proceeded to Lansdown to bless the new church erected there during the past year. After the ceremony of the dedication, the Rev. Futher McCarthy celebrated High Mass. The choir of Gananoque having volunteer ed, rendered the service worthy of the occasion. It is a little over a year since His Lordship laid the corner stone of this edifice. The people of the surrounding country, remembering the day, again assembled in large numbers to listen to the words which from fell the lips of His Lordship.

"Bishop O'Brien made this an occasion of con-tinuing his collection towards liquidating the diocessu debt. In this mission the collection

amounted to \$325,00." Friday last being the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Father Casey, of Gananoque, celebrat. ed Mass in the New Church, and preached an admirable sermon to the large congregation present. Father Casey is a young man of great promise, and from the manner in which he handles his subject we bespeak for him a bright future in the sacred yours, &c., P. L.

ESCOTT, Dec. 9th, 1876.

### REVIEWS.

A SPLENDID MAGAZINE.—The December number of Our Home Companion and Canadian Teacher is on our table and is really a fine specimen, and a credit to Canadian enterprise. We know of no educational journal in the United States that for the quantity and quality of the matter it contains, or for its typographical appearance, equals this new Canadian publication. Its departments are varied and complete, composing editorial, contributed and selected articles, educational intelligence, scientific and literary notes, and mathematical, fireside, children's and publishers' departments. Each has its own attractive features, the mathematical department alone being worth the subscription price to teachers. To be brief, its contents throughout are admirably calculated to bring pleasure and profit to the school and fireside wherever it may be introduced. Not the least attractive feature, however, is the premiums offered to subscribers by the publishers (the Companion Publishing Co., London, Ontario). Every subscriber at \$1,50 receives a beautiful oil chromo-Lake Maggiore, a beautiful scene in Italy—size 17 x 25; or for \$1 a handsome premium orayon (22 x 28) is given with the magazine for one year. It is pub-

AYER & SON'S MANUAL .- We have received from N. W. Ayer & Son, the well-known advertising agents of Philadelphia, a copy of the second edition of their Manual for Advertisers. It is a very handsome book of one hundred and twenty-eight large octavo pages, sixteen of which have been added since the first edition was published.

This is the most complete and reliable work of to which the Musquos is the outlet, the kind that we have seen, and gives evidence of having been prepared with great care. It contains STRATFORD, Dec. 9.—The county of Perth to-day much information of value to every advertiser, and

will meet a long-felt want.

The book reflects great credit upon its publishers, and will materially aid in extending their already W. Ayer & Son, Advertising Agents, Times building, Chestnut and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for December, 1876 .- Har-Volume. The number is embellished with more than eighty equisite engravings, and contains, besides the five editorial departments, twenty-four contributions, covering every possible variety in the

field of magazine literature. For sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

... We have received from the Publisher, J. L. Peters 843 Broadway, New York, La Creme de la Creme for December containing the following pieces of Music:
—Sleep, Sweet Child, Fantasie: Dancing Waves, Barcarolle; Turkish March, Alla Turks. Single number, 25cts. Yearly subscription, \$2.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW for October contains the following articles: Pomponis Leto on the Vatican Council; The Gospel Narrative of the Resurrection; F. Baker's Sancta Sophia; Anglicanism in Australia Critical History of the Sonnet; Mr. Tyndall and Contemporary Thought; The Impending War Note to our Last Number; Notices of Books; Liberty of Conscience. For sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for November contains the following articles: Swift and Macaulay; Pages from the Story of my Childhood; A Woman-Hater-Part VI.; A Run through Kathiawar-The Holy Mountain; A Greek Girl; Army Promotion and Retirement; The Life of the Prince Consort; The Recent Home Agitation and the East. For sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD for December contains the following: The Unitarian Conference at Saratoga; Six Sunny Months; Mivart's Contemporary Evolution; The Devil's Christmas Gift; Siena; Sir Thomas More; Testimony of the Catacombs to Prayers for the Dead and the Invocation of Saints; On Our Lady's Death (Poetry); Amid Irish Scenes; Letters of a Young Irishwoman to Her Sister; A. phasia in Relation to Language and Thought: Life and Shadow (Poetry); Jean Ingelow's Poems; New Publications. For sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, Price, 45 cts.; sent free by Mail on receipt of price.

THE WESTMEINTER REVIEW for October contains articles on the following subjects: Indian Affairs: Recent Legislation, William Godwin; Political Economy as a Safeguard of Democracy; Lord Althorpe and the First Reform Act: Shakespeare's Young Men; Political Developement and Party Government; Contemporary Literature.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for October contains the following articles: Strawberry Hill; The Arctic Regions and the Eskimo; London Alms, and London Pauperism; The Papal Monarchy; The Suez Canal an International Highway; Pictorial Illustrations of Shakespeare; The Turkish Empire; The Life of the Prince Consort; The Eastern Question and the Government. For sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

BOOKS RECEIVED from D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal: The Brown House at Duffield. A Story of Life without and within the Fold, by Minnie Mary Lee. Price, \$1.50 free by Mail on receipt of price

THE DISCIPLINE OF DRINK: An Historical Inquiry into the Principles and Practise of the Catholic Church regarding the Use, Abuse and Disuse of Alcoholic Liquors, especially in England, Ireland and Scotland, from the 6th to the 16th Century, by the Rev. T. E. Bridgett, C.SS.R. With an Introductory Letter to the Author, by His Eminence Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster. Price, \$1.50 free by Mail on receipt of price.

From Benziger Brothers, New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis: The Devotion of the Holy Rosary, by the Rev. Michael Mullen, CSS.R.

We have received from C. R. Chisholm & Bros., Montrea!, The International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for December, which is as usual full of interesting matter for the travelling public.

We have received Le Foyer Domestique of Ottawa for December, which continues to be as interesting

### DOMINION ITEMS.

The number of candidates for municipal honours at Kingston this year is said to be unprecedented. A proposition is on foot to alter the name of

Belleville on its incorporation as a city. The building improvements in the village of Paisley are estimated at \$10,000.

There are 229 workmen employed

R. workshops in Brantford at present. Diptheria is alarmingly epidemic at Chatham, and the Public School trustees are expected to take precautionary action and have the schools closed. The people of Beauharnois have endersed a by-law granting \$6,000 to any manufacturer who will commence business in their town.

Mr. David Moore, of Walkerton, proposes to build a street railway for Walkerton, on condition that he is exempt from taxation for three years.

It is estimated that Prince Edward Island will ship 400,000 bushels of potatoes this fall. Never before was the crop known to be so abundant.

Hood's road which connects the Stisted road with Hoodstown is completed. There is now, via Utterson a direct road to Bracebridge, 20 miles

STRATFORD, Dec. 8 .- The County Council of Perth have decided by a large majority not to take any action towards submitting the Dunkin Act to the electors.

Guelfu, Dec. 8.—The committee appointed by the County Council to consider the petitions in favour of the submission of the Dunkin Bill to the electors of the county have reported adversely to it. On being put to the Council the report was adopted by a vote of 27 to 4.

Mr. Arnold, Secretary of the American Dairymen's Association, has acknowledged the receipt of the acceptance by the Ingersoll Board of Trade of the proposal to hold the next American Convention at Ingersoll, the second week in January and will at once commence the necessary preparations.

Tramps are reported to be numerous in country places, and being of a lazy and indolent class, they are a terror to women and children whilst men belonging to the family are absent. Fifteen of them nearly all in pairs, passed through the country be-tween this city and St. Johns on Wednesday.

GODERICH, Dec. 8 .- A petition containing the signatures of 4,100 electors was submitted to the County Council, asking them to submit the Dun-kin Act to a vote of the county. A counter-petition, lished in octavo form, and contains 32 pages of kin Act to a vote of the county. A counter-petition, closely printed matter, neatly bound in double containing 2,690 signatures, was also presented. The Council on division refused by a majority of seven to submit the by-law.

The Public Works at the Lusques, the outlet of so many of the Muskoka lakes, are now completed.
The cut has been made 41 feet deeper, and for a total width of 84 feet. The object of deepening this cut is to prevent the disastrous annual flooding of thousands of acres along the shores of the lakes,

AID TO THE STRATFORD AND HURON RAILWAY .passed a resolution to give over the debentures of \$80,000 voted in 1873 to the Stratford and Huron Railway. Work will be commenced when Ellice, Elma, and Wallace have each given an additional large and rapidly increasing business. Sent post bonus. The action of the township of Mornington paid to any address, upon application to Messrs. N., yesterday in voting \$40,000 to the road has brought about this result.

A reduction in the wages of Grand Trunk Railway employees in several of the departments bas

locomotives leave for Portland engine works to be repaired whilst they are out of work.

DISTRESS ON THE WESTERN COAST OF NEWFOUND LAND.—A HARD WINTER IN STORE.—HALIPAX, N.S. Dec. 8.—Newfoundland papers say there will be a sad tale of distress from the western coast of that colony before many months. At present many residents in Boune Bay and neighbourhood are in a state of absolute destitution.

ACCIDENT-MARKETS-KINGSTON, December 9 .- A fatal accident occurred at the Phosphate Mines yesterday. A large stone fell upon one of the men whose name could not be learned, instantly killing him.—The market to-day was not so largely attend ed, the bad state of the roads, neither sleighing nor wheeling, preventing farmers from being present. Prices were tending upwards, especially in poultry other articles were about the same rates.

On the 19th inst., the electors of the County of Elgin are to vote on a by-law to aid and assist the Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company to construct that portion of their line lying between the present terminus at the town of Tilsonburg and the harbour of Port Burwell, by giving to the said railway company the sum of sixteen thousand dollars by way of bonus to issue debentures therefor, to provide for placing the said debentures in the hands of trustees, and to authorize the levying of an annual special rate upon the grouping municipalities and parts of municipalities therein set forth for the repayment of the said bonus and interest.

HEAVY GALE-DUNKINEY LAW DEFEATED-GODERICH December 9.—A heavy storm set in last evening and still continues. Several vessels lying up for the winter parted their chains and were drifted across the harbor, where they now lie secured. The damage is slight, consisting of broken chains and loss of topmasts. The barge Waubasheen is aground and has suffered most. Three smoke stacks of Ogilvie & Hutchinson's flour mill were blown down. The mills are stopped and will not be able to resume work for a week-The County Council vesterday refused to submit the Dunkin by-law by a vote of 23 to 16. The defeat was celebrated last night by a supper given at the British Exchange Hotel by Capt.

The Fergus News Record says: As already intimated, the contract for the erection of the county poor house buildings on the industrial farm at Kinnettles, near Fergus, was let some weeks ago to a Guelph builder for \$10,197, over \$300 less than the architect's estimate. The last issue of the Mount Forest Examiner states, however, that a firm in that village put in a tender fully \$200 less than this, and asks "How comes it that their tender was overlooked?" We have great pleasure in supplying the desired information. The tender accepted is for a stone building, whereas the one sent in by the Mount Forest firm was for a brick building, and the commissioners had from the first decided that stone would be preferable to brick by from \$400 to \$500.

A very curious case, recently reported from St. Mary's Hospital, London, may serve as a valuable caution to early risers and to conscientious publicans. This man, a cab-washer, had completely lost the use of his upper extremities, while his voice was reduced to the merest whisper. On being questioned he stated that he was usually finished his work just as the public houses opened he always had the first glass of beer or gin that was served in the morning—that is to say, the liquor that had remained all night in the drawpipe in contact with the lead. His gums showed the well-known blue line indicative of lead poisoning and other confirmatory symptoms existed which need not be detailed here. Some of the gin which he drank every morning having been procured and tested gave 1.430th of a grain per fluid ounce. He was ultimately cured by the use of lodine of potasium and galvanic baths.

MORTUARY RETURNS OF MONTREAL.-The total number of deaths for the week ending Saturday, the 9th, was 107. Catholics, 92; Protestants, 15. Males, 53. Discases-Small-pox, 41; 3 of which were interred in the Protestant cemetery; 8 cases were from beyond the city limits; premature births, 18; paralysis, 4; debility, 14; old age, 1; visitation of Ged, 1; diptheria, 6; child birth, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; croup, 3; gangrene, 1; typhoid, fever, 2; pueumonia, 2; heart disease, 2; fevers, tuberculosis, 1; consumption, 3; asphyxia, 2 phthsis, 2; peritonitis, 2; meningitis, 1; inflamation of the lungs, 2; whooping cough, 1; cerebral congestion, 4; bronchitis, 3; convulsions, 1. Ages -Under one year, nineteen; from 1 to 5, thirtyfive; 5 to 10, six; 10 to 15, three; 15 to 20, one; 20 to 40; eleven; 40 to 60, four; 70 to 80, four. Foundlings, 11; St Rose, 3; Coteau St Louis, 6; Foundling Hospital, 1.

The Paris Star (6th inst.,) says :- We regret that we are unable to record any abatement of this alarming disease, small-pox, which we noticed as having appeared in South Dumfries last week. Mr. W. Markle has recovered; but his wife has since been seized. We regret also to state that Mr. James Kingsborough died of the disease on Monday. His cuse was a ritical one from the first. His body was interred with all haste and consistent with propriety, a few hours after his decease. His house has now been converted into an hospital, and the services of a small-pox nurse have been engaged from the hospital at Hamilton. There appears to have been a sad want of caution used by persons in the family in visiting the houses when the infection broke out. However, the Township Council have since been acting with promptitude and firmness. On Thursday they met and passed a by-law appointing Messrs. James Deans, Jno. McRuter, and D. Baptie, a Board of Health. These have now isolated the infected houses, and ordered vaccination, or re-vacination on all within the bounds.

The Welland Tribune gives the following synopsis of the results of the enforcement of the Liquor License Act by the County Officials appointed for that purpose. The term included is from the 29th of June to the 30th of November, current year: Number of informations laid by Inspector, 75; number of convictions had before justice, 45, cases reserved for decision by justices, 1; cases lost before justices, 14; cases withdrawn by Inspector, 10; cases in which parties left country after being served and before trial, 5; left country after being convicted, 9; returned and paid fines, 3; appeals to County Judge, 7; convictions quashed by Judge, 2; appeals not entertained, 3; appeals pending, 2; persons sent to gaol for non-payment of fines, 2; amount of fines imposed by justices, \$1,135. The two prisoners sent to gaol were Neil and Oakman, of Port Colborne. The appeals pending are those Jenkinson, of Thorold, and Saul Davis, of Niagara Falls. The record certifies that the authorities have used every exertion to put a stop to the illicit

traffic. There is considerable activity at Gravenhurst in the way of forwarding men and supplies to the several lumber camps on the lake shore. The Muskoka Mill and Lumber Company, E. E. Horgraves, are doing a much larger business in the way of logging than was anticipated. The marine railway at McCabe's landing is progressing rapidly, and is a work requiring a considerable amount of engineering skill. The plans and workmanship of it will soon be tested by the proposed dry-docking of the Nipissing. It is proposed to have this boat very much improved in point of efficiency and comfort, ready for next season's business. Large numbers of land been made known at last. A large number of the hunters are daily arriving in the township of Mcridges have been scarce this fall There will be a winter road through to Bracebridge this season.

On Monday, the 20th ult., a man named Day, late stiller in Spince township, Muskoka, started from his abode for the present, on the Nipissing Road, in search of land. He started for the tract of country lying around Wolf Lake. As the house he and his family occupy stands rather secluded, nothing was heard of him until the following evening. It so happened that a young man named Arthur Phillips was coming down the road, when the wife of Day mentioned to him her husband's absence. Phillips rode home as fast as he could, and sounded the alarm in the ears of his neighbours who immediately started in search of the lost man. Guns were kept firing and mon were shouting until day had given place to night, but there was no answer. About dark the young man first mentioned and who had outrun all the others in the search, came upon Day somewhere near the west end of Wolf Lake, where he was preparing a tent of brush, in which he expected shortly to lie down and die. He was perfectly lost, though not very far from the road, as you can see the lake while you ride over that part of the road. As might be expected, the poor man was very weak from hunger, having had nothing to cat for nearly two days and one night.

DEATH OF ANOTHER PIONEER.—The Clinton New Era chronicles the death, at Brussels, of Mr. Peter Grant, in the 79th year of his age. Deceased was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia in 1798, and in 1813 he came West to the Ontario Peninsula, which was at that time almost an unbroken wilderness, and even what is now the ambitious city of London was then composed of a few unpretentious log buildings with a church of the same primitive style and construction. Many and interesting are the tales that are related of life in the backwoods in those days, when London, a distance of fifty miles, was the nearest place to obtain the scanty supplies of the early dealers. Our subject took up farms within two miles of what is now Clinton, and with other settlers, few and far between, commenced to hew out for themselves homes in the forests of Huron. How changed! What was once a howling wilderness where the wolf, bear and the sportive deer, roamed unmolested, has been transformed into the abodes of men. The forest has given away to fruitful fields. Many happy homes now rear their heads where once the red man roamed undisturbed. The deceased was employed by the Canada Company, who at that time owned a very considerable portion of this province to encourage emigration to the West, and was accordingly despatched twice to his native province for that purpose, the first time in 1842.

A CANADIAN EXPOSITION.—A movement is on foot in Toronto in relation to the establishment of an Intercolonial Exposition there, somewhat after the model of the great Centennial, but, of course, on a much smaller scale. It is thought the object of the promoters can be carried out on a capital fof half a million dallars. The formation of a company is proposed with a capital of \$250,000; and, if the affair goes on, the Government and the railway companies are to be requested to provide the other half. The usual arguments were advanced in favor of the undertaking, namely, that it would attract "great crowds" of people to the "show," and that the business of the city would be benefitted by the influx of visitors. This is one aspect, we may term it the sordid side, of the exposition question. But there is a higher object to be served in the education of the people who may visit the Exposition to inspect the collections of natural products and manufactured articles displayed. We have no objection to the city of Toronto inaugurating one of these Expositions; on the contrary, if the promoters can succeed at all we should like to see their success complete in every respect. There is just the possibility, however, in the line of International Exposition may prove to be of mere local or Provincial importance. We may suggest whether it would not be advisable to make the affair more national in character, to invite the co-operation of all the Provinces, and to fix upon some central place where a truly International Exposition could be held. Such an exposition has been several times spoken of in connection with the Capital of the Dominion, and the idea is worthy of the fullest consideration. As a rule these Expositions are always associated with the capital of a as, for instance, those of Great Britain with London, those of France with Paris, and that of Austria with Vienna. If held at Ottawa the promoters of such an undertaking could reasonably ask the Dominion Government as well as the several Provincial Governments to make appropriations towards securing an Exposition that would be creditable to the Dominion. It is hardly possible to estimate the advantages and benefits which would accrue to the whole country from a concentration of effort to inaugurate a thoroughly com plete Exposition of the industrial resources and agricultural products of the Dominion .- Ottawa

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Selwyn, T H, \$2; Norwood, Mrs M S, 2; Bear Brook, D S, 2; Sweetsburg, P B, 2; New Richmond, T F, 1; St Hyacinthe, J C B, 4; L'Orignal, Mrs . G, 2.25; Norwich, T C, 2; St Raphael, Rev J M, 2; Notre Dame de Levis, Rev J O'F, 2; Grand River, T C, 1; Ottawa, Rev D F F, 2; St George de Windsor, Rev G V, 2; Markham, J B, 1; Stoco, E M, 2; Kalladar, J A, 2; Fort Iugall, W P, 2; Downeyville, D D, 2; St Sophia, Rev F F, 1.50; Uptergrove, T H 2; Panmure, R C, 2; Fontenoy, T D, 2; Tweed, J H, 2; New Glasgow, B G, 1; Woonsocket, Rev O K, 2; Renfrew, WK, 2; Hamilton, Rt Rev Dr C, 2; Brockwille, Hon C F F, 10; La Tortue, TR, 4; G E F, 2; Ingersoll, G McS, 2; Little Rideau, J B 4; Cobourg, Rev M L, 2; Marysville, P K, 2; Osgoode, J. S, 2; Antigonish, J. McD, 2; Clayton, F. X. L, 2; Kingston, J. R, 2; Hamilton, N. J. P, 2.

Per C J McR, Glenroy—Self, 2; A K K, 2. Per G P H, Keenvanseill—J C, 2. Per M H O'R, Sillory—P K, 2; Quebec, J R, 2. Per L J McL, River Beaudette—Self, 2; Very Rev J McL, Glasgow, Scotland, 2.

Per J F, Lindsay-J K, 2; J T, 2. Per P M, Rawdon-J O'N, 2. Per F M, Rawdon—J O'N, 2.
Per J B, Morrisburgh—Rev J R M, 2.
Per Rev D O'C, South Douro—Rev F L, 2.
Per Rev P Q, Richmond Station—T T, 4.
Per F O'N, Antrim—Pakenham, F R, 2. Per S L, St Eugene-J M, 1.50; T H, 1.50; D H .56; St Justine de Newton, E K, 1.50. Per W H, Jr. Huntingdon-Self, 1 50; J C, 1.50.

Per D W, Lindsay—J K, 2; P M, 2. Per J L, Maynooth—Self, 2; Greenview, E L, 2. Per Rev J B, East Dunham—Self, 2; J McC, 2.

Birth. TREMBLE .- At Napanec, on the 17th Nov., the wife of Mr. Thomas Tremble, of a son.

Died. DELAHANTY.-In this city, on the 4th inst., John, son of Mr. Michael Delahanty, aged 15 days.

RYAN.-On the 24th November, at the Ursuline Convent, Waterford, Miss Mary Ryan, second daughter of the late Thos. Byan, of Ballinkill, County of Kildare, Ireland, Esquire, and sister of the Hon. Thos. Ryan, of this city.—R.I.P.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	Sellors	Buyers
Montreal British North America	186	185
Ontario	• • • • •	••••
People's Molson's	94	92
Toronto Jacques Cartier	31	30
Merchants' Hochelaga	93 82}	921 80
Eastern TownshipsQuebec	108 108	103
St. Lawrence		
St. Hyacinthe Union	100	90
Villa Maria Mechanics'	70	50 43
Royal Canadian Commerce	124	13
Metropolitan Dominion	124	••••
Hamilton Exchange	98	100
		100

Greenbacks bought at 6 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLVEST WALL DESIGNATION

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—	(Gazelle.
Flour # bri. of 196 b. Follards \$0.00 f	2 80.00
Superior Extra 5.65	5.75
Fancy 5 30	5.35
Spring Extra. 5.15	5.20
Superfine 4.75	4.85
Extra Superfine	5.60
Fine 4.30	4.40
Strong Bakers' 4.35	5.55
Middlings	3.75
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.30	2.32
City bags, [delivered]	2.40.7
Wheat.—Spring	1.18
do White Winter	0.00
Datineal 4.70	4.90
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.53	0.53
Oats 0.37	0.38
Pease, per 66 lbs	0.91
do affont	0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.65	0.70
do do do U. Canada 0.00	0.00
Lard, per lbs 0.12	0.12
do do do pails 0.00	0.00
Cheese, per lbs., 0.10	0.12
do Fall makes 0.00	0.00
Pork—New Mess	22.00
Thin Mess20.50	21.00
Dressed Hogs	0.00
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel00.00	00.00
Ashes—Pots4.25	4.30
Firsts	0.00
Pearls— 6.00 Seeds—Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00	6.10
Clover 0.00	0.00
Butten.—Quiet; 16c to 25c, according to	0.00
according to	damin
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET (6	Hobe.
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#### Wheat, fall, per bush..... \$1 15 do spring do ..... 1 10 Barley do .... 0 75 Oats do ..... 0 00 do ..... 0 00 0 00 Rye ..... 6 00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs..... 0 00 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb..... 0 00 0 00 " fore-quarters ..... 0 60 Mutton, by carcase, per lb..... 0 00 0 22 tub dairy..... 0 20 Eggs, fresh, per dos.... 0 17 0 18 packed..... 0 13 Apples, per brl..... 1 50 Turnips, per bush..... 0 25 Potatoes, per bus..... 0 95 Hay ..... 12 00 Straw 11 50 Geese, cach 0 60 Turkeys 0 50 Cabbage, per doz 0 59

THE KINGSTON MARKET .- (British Whig.) FLOUR-XXX per bbl...... 6.25 to 6.75 GRAIN—Barley per bushel 0.00 to 0.00

Rye " 0.56 to 0.61

Poas " 0.70 to 0.72

Oats " 0.00 to 0.00

Wheat " 0.00 to 0.00

MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 0.00 to 0.00

" hind " 0.00 to 0.00

" per lb 0.00 to 0.00

Mutton per lb 0.05 to 0.08

Ham 1 In store 6.15 to 0.17

Veal " 0.00 to 0.12

Bacon " 0.12 to 0.13

Pork 8.50 to 9.25

Hides—No 1 untrimmed 4.00 to 0.00 4.50 0.00 0.20 " 2 " 4.00
" pelts 0.15
Calf Skins 0.10
Dekin Skins 0.25 Lambskins, ..... 0.00 Lambskins, 0.00 to 0.00
Tallow 0.04 to 0.07
POULTRY—Turkeys, each 0.75 to 1.00
Geese 1.0.50 to 0.60
Ducks per pair 0.60 to 0.70
Fowls per pair 0.30 to 0.40
GENERAL—Potatoes, per Jag 0.75 to 1.00
Butter, tub, per lb 018 to 0.20
do print 0.22 to 0.25
Eggs, per dozen 0.20 to 0.22
Cheese, home made 0.09 to 0.10
Hay, per ton, old 0.00 to 0.06
Straw, 6.00 to 8.00 Straw, 6.00 to 8.00

Wood, Hard 3.50 to 4.00

Coal, per ton, delivered 4.00 to 4.50

Wool, per lb, 0.25 to 0.26

### J. H. SEMPLE.

MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOER,

53 ST. PETER STREET.

MONTREAL

### IRELAND—DUBLIN.

THE "EUROPEAN," Bolton Street, is one of the Largest and Best Situate HOTELS in the City. American Visitors will find in it the comforts of a Home combined with Moderate Charges and assiduous attention.

LARGE & ELEGANTLY APPOINTED LADIES COFFEE ROOM.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

And The Annual Control of the Contro

J. MOLONY, Proprietor.

gar no THE CENTENARY OF CANOSSA.—A meeting of influential Catholics from different Italian offices has been held at Manseca to consider the best means of celebrating the anniversary of Canossa on the 25th of January next.

THE LATE DON FRANCISCO MERRY .- Death recently deprived the Carlist cause of one of the oldes as well as bravest and most devoted of its defenders. Don Francisco Merry was born in Seville on the 6th November, 1793, his father being a resident merchant there of Irish descent, and his mother a lady of noble Andalusian extraction. He entered the British navy as Midshipman, and was present in the Stork frigate at the siege of San Sebastian, in 1813, for which service he afterwards received the naval war medal. In the Spanish navy, which he subsequently joined, he rose to the rank of postcaptain, and during the revolutionary troubles of 1820-23 was remarkable for his truly Conservative and Royalist opinions. When Ferdinand VII. was arrested by the Cortes, and thrown into prison at Cadiz, Don Francisco Merry proposed to run in his ship and carry the King off in triumph to Gibralter; but the plan failed, and when the king re-entered Madrid Don Francisco was created a Knight Commander of the Order of Charles III.—Standard.

JAPANESE MISSIONS .- The Right Rev. Monseigneur Petitjean, Vicar Apostolic of Japan, is at present in England, for the purpose of soliciting funds in support of his distant mission among the Pagans. He has been labouring for the last eleven years in a land where there once were Christians whose souls were sanctified by the preaching of St. Francis Xavier; and the soil has borne its own blessed fruit, for nearly two millions of natives were won to the Church during the period when missionaries were allowed to carry on their work in Japan. About fifty descendants referred to as having been converted by St. Francis Xavier were found by Monseigneur Petitjean; and at this time he has about 15,000 native Christians in his congregation and schools. We recommend the mission to the benevolence of our readers; and may inform them that, in the Japanese mission, a priest can be supported for the modest sum of £60 per annum.

DEATH OF THE REV. RAPHAEL MRLIA, D.D., OF THE Prous Society of Missions .- On Saturday, the 11th Nov., at the mother-house of his Order, Rome, the above well known priest departed this life, after a short but very severe illness of five days. The day before his death, he received the Holy Viaticum from the hands of the Rector-general, the Very Rev. Dr. Fas di Bruno; and on the following morning he received the Sacrament of Extreme Unction with the greatest fervour and devotion. Dr. Melia was born in Rome, 1802. His early piety led him to embrace the sacerdotal state, in which he has ever shown a truly apostolic zeal. For many years he was employed as Minutante at Propaganda. He was afterwards appointed Vice-Rector of the College of Propaganda, in company with the late illustrious Cardinal Reisach, at that time Rector of the same college. About this time the venerable servant of God, Vincent Palotti, was forming his Society of the missions, of which Dr. Melia very soon became a member. Ih 1844 he was sent by the servant of God to London in order to take spiritual charge of the Italians. At the same time he was commissioned by F. Vincent Palotti to use his endeavors towards building a church for the Italians in London. for the erection of which the servant of God afterwards gave him a considerable sum of money. This served as a nucleus for the building of the Italian church of St. Peter, Hatton-garden. In 1847 he was recalled to Rome, made Rector-General of the Society, and returned to London in 1862, since which year he has remained at the Italian Church until feebleness of health induced him a few months ago to try the effects of his native air Dr. Melia is not unknown in the literary world. His treatise on "Confession" is much esteemed. He has written the "Life of Vincent Palotti" but perhaps is best known by his crudite work, "The Virgin Mary." This is a work which at once stamps the author as a scholar, well acquainted with patristical lore, and no mean archeologist. Already it has been translated into the French and Italian languages .- Weekly Register.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GRANADA AND THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR .- The Revolutionists have been trying their best to make it appear that the Archbishop of Granada, during the late Spanish Pilgrimage to Rome, refused to call on the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See, and that the Spanish Pilgrims re-fused to allow the Spanish Minister to the Quirinal to enter the Basilica of St. Peter on the occasion of the audience given them by the Holy Father. Now the plain truth of the matter is simply this: The Revolutionists in distorting facts, aim first to conceal the Ambassador, and put forth only the Minister, so as to make it appear that the diplomatic corps having broken the ice by acting with the faithful in religious affairs, the diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican is no longer a necessity. Besides, the Revolutionists, compelled, through interest, to favor the Spanish Pilgrims, whom they would cheerfully have insulted and persecuted, try to injure them by giving their demonstration of faith a Carlist tinge and a character of hostility against the Madrid Government. To rectify all this, it is only necessary to state that the Archbishop of Granada did refuse to call on the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See. But his refusal had no political significance whatever; it was merely a question of precedence. Mgr. of Granada did not call upon Senor de Cardenas because he considered it was Senor de Cardenas, place to call on him first. If he had followed the rules of official etiquette, he would have seen that claim, admissible in the case of a Minister could not be applied to the person of an Ambassador to the Holy See who, according to the etiquette, took precedence of the Archbishop. This incident having, unfortunately, transpired to the public, through the indiscretions of Senor de Coellos, who was only too glad to bring about a conflict between a Spanish Archbishop and his government, and more especially on the occasion of a Spanish Pilgrimage, in the hope of affecting the friendly relations between Rome and Madrid.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.—Reuter's Paris correspondent telegraphs that the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier and MM. Grevy and Dufaure had a conference with President MacMahon on Wednesday evening. The Duke stated that if M. Dufaure had asked for a vote of confidence a least one hundred and eighty Senators would have supported the Ministry. The Deputies also had no desire to defeat the Ministry. He thought that because of their inexperience they had acted too hastily. He came to the conclusion that the resignation of the Cabinet ought, for the above reasons, to be considered void. M. Grevy concurred with him, but thought it necessary that a full consideration should be given to the legitimate demands of the Left. M. Dufaure at first persisted in resigning, but afterwards consented to resume his portfolio if all his colleagues would de likewise. A meeting of the Cabinet was held last evening to decide whether the ministers should retain office, the President having requested them to remain. The Council, however, agreed to await full information as to the disposition of the parliamentary groups. In this connection it is noticeable that the Ministry yesterday obtained success in both the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Senate rejected the motion for the re-organization of the diplomatic service, which was opposed by the Duke

until a new cabinet is formed. At the close of the sitting of the Chamber, the bureau of the Left con-ferred with M. Greyy on the crisis. M. Greyy as-sured them concerning President MacMahous thoroughly loyal, constitutional artitude, as abown at the conference of Wednesday. M. Greyy how-ever, said the President's opinion was such that he would scarcely be willing to accept as ministers any politicians more inclined towards the Left than Marcere and Say. The bureau of the Left subsecu-Marcere and Say. The bureau of the Left subsequently deliberated on the attitude to be observed with regard to maintaining the present Cabinet. No decision was reached, but the Presidents of the bureau were instructed to confer with the ministers. The journals of the party of the Left state that a majority of that party would oppose a resumption of office by the late Ministry. The Republique Francaise says the only alternatives are the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies or the formation of a Cabinet composed solely of members of the Left. No other expedient is possible. The Republicans are resolved to accept no compromise.

No REDUCTION IN TAXES -VERSAILLES, December 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies this evening M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance, made a financial statement, in the course of which he demonstrated the absolute impossibility of reducing taxes; he stated that the revenue of the present year, compared with that of 1875, showed an increase of only one per cent, instead of a nominal increase of three per cent. Exports were stationary, in consequence of depression of business abroad. Presidents of various groups of the Left, in their conference with Ministers, proposed a programme which neither President MacMahon nor the Ministers appear as vet to be able to accept. The Presidents of the Left have made a report on their interview to their respective groups. The question upon which they differed from Mac Mahon probably concerns the appointment of public functionaries, and the limitation of the President's power to interfere therein. The crisis is kept open by this matter and not by questions on which the cabinet suffered defeat in the Chamber of Deputies.

NEW CABINET.-LONDON, December 9 - A special to the Times from Paris, at midnight, says :- "The following list of members of a new cabinet is circulating here to night: Dusaure, President of the Council and Minister of Worship; Bandoux, Keeper of the Seals; Simon, Minister of the Interior Other heads of Departments unchanged. This gives the Ministries of the Interior and Justice to the pure Left. The question is whether President Mac-Mahon will accept this list, to which the majority of the Left consent.

THE DEFENCES OF CONSTANTINOPLE -- Constantinple occupies a triangular space between the Sea of Marmora and the Golden Horn, the apex being formed by the Seraglio and Citadel, while the base or landward side is protected by a wall of about four miles long. This wall is it very tolerable repair. and, though built long before modern artillery was known, it is quite capable of being strenghtened by earthworks so as to be able to resist anything but a regular siege from the sea. So long as Turkey can hold the two entrances to the Sea of Marmora—the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles-Constantinople need fear no attack. The Bosphorus is a winding channel, 19 miles in length, and protected by numerous batteries mounting nearly 400 heavy guns. The width of the straits is nowhere greater than two miles and a half, and in its narrowest part there is a formidable accumulation of forts so situated that a concentrated fire of 166 guns can be brought to bear on any ship that might have the temerity to venture to try the passage. The Dardanelles form a longer and wider entrance than the Bosphorus, but are not less strongly fortified. Any attempt therefore, to force a passage into the Sea of Marmora without having reduced these batteries would be madness; but they are open to an attack on the land side, and it is with a view to render them impregnable that Colonel Valentine Baker has submitted a plan for the fortification of the land approaches. It will be seen, on reference to a map, that the Bos-phorus can only be attacked from the north by a narrow belt of land protected on the south by the Sea of Marmora, and on the north by the Black Sea. This narrow strip is further reduced in width by Lake Derkos, and by the harbour of Buyuk Chekmege. At this point the land is only about 19 miles broad, and Colonel Baker proposes to fortify it by a chain of outlying forts. The experience of the Prussian army before Paris in 1871 has shown that this style of defence is the most effective that can be adopted; and it is a curious coincidence that the ancient defenders of Byzantium seem to have felt that this point was one requiring special care; for only a few miles to the north of the village of Derkos are the ruins of an old Greek fortification, formerly known as the Makron Tiechos, or Long Wall. In the same way Colonel Baker proposes to defend the approach to the Dardanelles by a line of earthworks across the isthmus connecting the Chersonese with Roumelia. This isthmus is not four miles across, and the water on both sides is deep enough to allow ships of war to come close in-shore and assist in the defence of the position. By means of these two lines of forts Constantinople would be completely defended from the north. An attack from the other side of the Sea of Marmora would be hardly probable; the nearest part of Russia is the Caucasus, 900 miles distant, and the country is utterly destitute of roads for artillery and supplies; and Turkey has 14 monitors for service on Lake Scutari, which would materially interfere with any attack from the south. The Turkish ironclad navy consists of 15 vessels ready for sea, besides two nearly completed and two building. Of the vessels in commission seven are frigates; and eight corvetes; they are all armed with Armstrong guns of which the corvettes carry four or five, and the frigates from eight to 16, giving a total, according to the Journal des Debats, of 130 heavy guns. In addition to these vessels there are a large number of obsolete ships, from the old screw liner down to the aviso, or despatch-boat all of which might be used to co-operate with the troops manning the two lines of forts before alluded to. The Turkish navy musters about 50,000 men; they are on active service for soven years, and in the Rediff, or Reserve, for five more. All the engineers and a large number of the officers are English. The total number of the crew of a frigate is 640 men, but the number on board in time of peace does not exceed 300; the crew of a corvette is, in war, 119 and in peace about 140. The navy is stated now to be in very efficient state, but before it was in the hands of an English admiral no discipline existed and it was said to be no uncommon thing for the watch of a man of war to go to sleep, leaving the lower deck posts open. A story is told of a Turkish ship being sent on a cruise from Constantinople to Malta after an absence of some weeks she returned without having been able to reach her destination, her captain gravely declaring that the island had vanished.

-London Echo, THE CZAR REVIEWING HIS TROOPS .- A London Times correspondent gives an account of a review held by the Czar at St. Petersburg. In about five minutes the shouting of the multitude announced the approach of the Emperor, and very soon after a sledge drawn by a single horse came quickly round the corner followed by another drawn by three horses at a full galop. Odd as it may appear, in the small one-horse sledge was seated the Emperor, without any footman or aide-de-camp, according to his usual custom of going about, while out of the troika, or three-horsed sledge, which followed, jumped the aide-de-camp in waiting. His Majesty deloratio service, which was opposed by the Duke deloration introduced by the Duke negatived the motion introduced by the irreconcilable radicals to adjourn the debate on the estimates

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he had just been appointed to command the active ed his eyes to be covered, he took the arm of the army in the south and will leave. St. Petesburg to occupy his new post, The Emperor started at a canter, and, followed by the whole of his staff and all the foreign officers, rode through the garden of Paul's Palace, where part of the artillery had been stationed I followed as best I could, when my Eng lish ideas formed chiefly from what I have seen of the Household Brigade in London were somewhat shocked by hearing the shouts with which the Emperor was greated by the troops! I have since learned that this is the custom of the country, and that when any military authority inspects troops he says, "How do you do," my brothers?" to which the sol-diers are drilled to answer in loud chorus. Having seen this commencement of the inspection, I pro-ceeded as fast as my legs and the snow would allow me to the Champ de Mars, and was enabled to see the Emperor and his Staff canter, down the lines. When, on account of the darkness caused by the falling snow, I was unable to follow the Staff with my eyes, the direction which it took was always made apparent by the shouts of the troops as: the Emperor possed them. After inspecting every regiment minutely, His Majesty took up his position at what we should call the flagstaff. The army was withdrawn to the opposite side of the square, and the march past commenced. It is but due to the Russians to say that whatever they may be in the field, on the parade ground their drill is perfection. No shouting, no noise, no superfluous galloping about of aides-decamp, who hardly know the orders they are carrying, but perfect quiet and self-possession on the part of all appeared to prevail. The march past was opened by a squadron of the military Gendarmes, at whose head rode the chief of the Secret Police, who is at the same time commandant of all the gendarmes of the Empire. Next followed the Emperor's private escort, consisting of Circassians in their picturesque dresses. After them came the famous Preobrajensky regiment, made up of four battalions of men of such size as no country could produce without the system of conscription. Division after Division of, I might say, almost equally fine men followed the Preobrajensky until all the infantry had passed their Sovereign. Then appeared the Foot Artillery, with the men sitting on the guns and limbers. Next came the Cavalry, headed by a division of Cuirassiers, who answer to our Life Guards, and resemble them somewhat in dress, but not in numbers, considering that one squad of the former looks as if it could swallow up a whole regiment of Life Guards or Blues. Behind the Cuirassiers came the Light Division, composed of Hussats, Lancers, mounted Grenadiers, and Cossacks. The two latter corps struck me much by the entire absence of noise during their march. There was no clanking of swords, no noise of any kind; one would even have thought that the horses had been taught not to champ their bits, so noiselessly did they go past the saluting point, and their move-ments were rendered quite inaudible at a short distance by the impossibility of hearing the footfall of their horses in the deep snow. With these horsemen ended the passing of the cavalry, and the rear was brought up by the horse artillery.

#### A Startling Story.

Previously to the year 1789, the city of Paris cossessed as guardian of its safety and chief minister of police a man of rare talent and integrity. At the same period the parish of St. Germains, in the quarter of the Rue St. Antoine, had for its cure a venerable old man, whose life was spent in doing good to both the souls and bodies, of his fellowcreatures, whose consistency and dignified courage caused him to be loved by the good, and respected by even the most abandoned characters. One cold dark winter's night the bell at the cure's door was rung loudly, and he although in bed, rose and opened the door anticipating a summons to some sick or dying bed. A person richly dressed with his features partially concealed by a large false beard, stood outside. Addressing the cure in a courteous and graceful manner he apologized for his unseasonable visit, which as he said, the high reputation of monsieur, had induced him to

"A great and terrible, but necessary and inevitable deed," he continued, " is to be done. Time presses, the soul about to pass into eternity, imterm nov amon un low your eyes to be bandaged, ask no questions and consent to act simply as spiritual consoler of a dying woman. If you refuse to accompany me no other priest shall be admitted, and her spirit must pass alone."

After a moment's secret prayer the cure answered "I will go with you." Without asking any further explanation, he allowed his eyes to be bandaged, and leaned on the arm of his suspicious visitor. They both got into a coach, the windows were immediately covered with wooden shutters, and they drove off rapidly. They seemed to go a long way and make many doublings and turnings ere the coach drove under a wide archway and then stopped.

During this time not a word had been exchanged between the travellers, and ere they got out the stranger assured himself the bandage over his companion's eyes had not been displaced, and then, taking the old man respectfully by the hand, he assisted him to alight and to ascend the wide steps of a staircase as far as the second story. A great door as if of itself, and several thickly carpeted rooms were traversed in silence. At length another door was opened by the guide, and the cure felt his bandage removed. They were in a solemn looking chamber. Near a bed, veiled by thick damask curtains, was a small table supporting two wax lights which feebly illuminated the cold, death-like apartment. The stranger [he was the Duke de---], then bowing to the cure, led him towards the bed,

drew back the curtain, and said in a solemn tone. "Minister of God, before you is a woman who has betrayed the blood of her ancestors, and whose doom is irrevocably fixed. She knows on what conditions an interview with you has been granted her; she knows too that all supplications would be useless. You know your duty, M. le Cure. I leave you to fulfil it, and will return to seek you in an hour."

So saying, he departed and this agitated priest saw lying on a bed a beautiful girl bathed in tears, battling in despair, and calling in her bitter agony for the comforts of religion. No investigation was possible for the unhappy creature declared herself bound by a terrible oath to conceal her name; besides, she knew not in what place she was.

"I am," she said," the victim of a secret family tribunal, whose sentence is irrevocable. More I cannot tell, I forgive my enemies as I trust God will forgive me. Pray for me."

The minister of religion invoked the divine promises of the Gospel to soothe her troubled soul, and he succeeded. Her countenance after a time be-came composed; she clasped her hands in fervent prayer, and then extended them toward her consoler. As she did so, the cure perceived the sleeve of her

robe was stained with blood. "My child," he said with a trembling voice ' what is this?"

"Father, it is the vein they have already opened, and the bandage no doubt was carelessly put on." At these words a sudden thought struck the priest. He unrolled the dressing, allowed the blood to flow, stuffed his handkerchief within his vest, and whispered-

"Farewell, my daughter, take courage and have confidence in God!"

Duke de and left the awful room, the Arriving at the foot of the staircase, the old m succeeded without his guide's knowledge in slightly displacing the thick bandage an as to admit a partial ray of lampinght. Finding himself in the carriage gateway, he managed to stumble and fall, with both bands forward, in a dark corner. The Duke hasteried to raise him, both resumed their places in the carriage, and after repassing through the same circuitous route, the cure was set down in safetyiat his own door! state out of a middle native

Without a moment's delay he called his servant. "Pierre," he said, "arm yourself with a stick and give me your support; I must instantly go to the minister of police."

Soon afterwards the official gate was opened to admit the well-known venérable pastor,

"Monseigneur," he said, addressing the minister, a terrible deed will soon be accomplished if, you are not in time to prevent it. Let your abents visit, before daybreak, every carriage gateway in Paris in the inner angle of one of them will, be found a stained hankerchief. The blood is that of a young female whose murder, already begun has been mir-aculously suspended. Her family have condemned their victim to have her veins opened one by one, and thus to perish slowly in expistion of a fault already more than punished by her mortal agony. Courage, my friend you have already some hours May God assist you—I can only pray.

The same morning, at eight o'clock the Minister of police entered the cure's room. "My friend," said he, "I confess my inferiority, you are able to instruct me in expedients."

"Saved!" cried the old man, bursting into tears.
"Saved," said the minister, "and rescued from the power of her cruel relations. But the next time, dear Abbe that you want my assistance in a benevolent enterprise. I wish you would give more

time to accomplish it." Within the next twenty four hours by an expres order from the king, the Duke deaccomplices were secretly removed from Paris, and conveyed out of the kingdom. The young woman received all the care her precarious state required. and when fully recovered, removed to a quiet country village, where the royal protection assured her safety. It is scarcely needed to say that, next to her Maker, the cure of St. Germains was the object of her deepest love and gratitude. During fifteen years the holy man received from time to time the expressions of her grateful affection, and at length when, from extreme old age, he was on the brink of the grave, he received the intelligence that she had departed in peace. Never until then had a word of the mysterious adventure passed from the good cure's lips. On his death bed, however, he confided the recital to a bishop, one of his particular friends.

This is the exact truth.

#### Kissing the Blarney Stone. All that is left of Blarney Castle, a mere shell,

stands somewhat apart from the village of Blarney and the lake, though it is near to the mansion now occupied by the possessors of the estate. I was admitted to the castle by the woman, who bade me climb till I came to the top, and she did not omit to caution me against falling off on the way up. I climbed, and climbed, and climbed. Three or four times on the way to the turrets I might have dropned down from the doorless passages that open into the interior. There is not a door left in it from the foundation to the top. The castle is like an ener-mous chimney full of small windows. By the side of the spiral stairs that screw their way up one corner of the building there are small chambershardly large enough for sleeping rooms, though perhaps once used for that purpose-with walls of amazing thickness. On the top I followed the wall, quite broad enough for a footpath, till I came to that part of it where the famous stone is lodged, held in its place by strong bars of iron. The outer ruin or turret is larger than the castle, and is held in its place by protruding stones; anywhere along the top between these supports you may look down the wall of the castle through the gap, and the sight on a windy day, when the ruins seems to quake under you, is by no means inspiring. The Blarney stone is clasped to the outer parapet by the irons I have already referred to, and in order to reach it you must lean out over the open space, between two and three feet in width. It is quite impossible to touch it with your lips without the assistance of a second party. who hangs on to you in the rear to prevent your diving out through the chasm beneath. I was alone; the wind whistled about my ears; all the grass and fern tufts that have sprouted among the decaying mortar hissed spitefully. I cautiously crept to the edge of the wall, and while the earth seemed to swim under me, while the walls of the old castle seemed to sway to and fro, I reached out to the parapet and touched the stone with my finger tips. This is as near as I ever got to it; but I have had enough. There is a stone downstairs on the ground floor which is far more convenient, and is usually substituted for the original. For more than four hundred years this castle has been the sole feature of importance in a very cheerful though lovely landscape. The square tower, with its machicolated battlement-all that is left of the castle -has been visited by pilgrims from every clime. But it doesn't pay. It is very dreary and very tiresome. The man on the lawn who sells bog-oak ornaments is more attractive. The woman who holds the keys of the castle, and who talks as if she had been brought up on Blarney stones, is better worth your attention.

## A Palace of Silence.

Away upon the hill that overlooks Naples stands the Carthusian Monastery of San Martino. The monks who once inhabited the glorious palace-for it is nothing less—were men of noble birth and vast fortune. The church is now one of the most magnificent in Italy. Agate, jasper, lapis-lazuli, amethy ist, Egytian granite and fossil wood, together with marbles of every tint, are blended in mosaics that line the whole edifice, and the carvings are so rich and graceful, that the interior of some of the chapels seem like Eden bowers transfixed by a miracle and frozen into stone. And in this spot lived a Brotherhood who came from the first circle of society and buried themselves in this gorgeous tomb, for it was little else.

The monks took a vow of perpetual silence, lived apart, ate apart, and met only for the unsocial hours of prayer, when each was wrapped in his own meditation, and no one uttered a syllable. Each one of the little cells where they slept had a small window or closet communicating with one of the corridors and in this closet was placed the frugal meal which was then taken into the cell and eaten in solitude Every quarter of an hour a bell struck to remind the listeners that they are so much nearer their death In the gardens the railings are ornamented with marble skulls, and the only sounds that used to disturb this spleudid solitude were the tread of sandaled feet, the rustle of long, white robes, or the clang of the bell that tolled off, their solemn lives; in brief moments, and yet have seemed long to them. These monks, like most others in Italy have been driven from their retreat, and all their treasures confiscated by Victor Emmanuel.

### Dull Great Men.

larly deficient in the powers of conversation.

Marmontal, the novelist was so dull in society that a riend said of him after an interview, "I must go and read his tales in recom-pense to myself for the weariness of hearing him." As to Cornellie, the greatest dramatist of France, he was completely lost in society—so absent and embarrased that he wrote of himself a witty couplet importing that, he was never intelligible but through the mouth of another. Wit on paper seems to be widely different from that play of words in convensation, which, while its sparkles dles; for Charles II., the wittlest of monarchs, was so charmed with the humor of "Hudibras" that he caused himself to be introduced in the character of a private gentleman to Butler, the author. The witty king found the author a very dull companion and was of opinion; with many others, that so stupid a fellow could never have written so clever a book Addison, whose classic elegance has long been considered the model of style was aby and absent in society, preserving even before a single stranger formal and dignified silence. In conversation Dante was taciturn and satirical. Gray and Alfieri seldom talked or smiled. Russeau was remarkably tame in conversation, without a word of fancy or eloquence in his speech. Milton was unsocial and sarcastic when much pressed by strangers.

#### The Timidity of Orators.

A writer in the Fortnightly Review asks whether artists and especially orators, are peculiarly liable to the sensation of pain and to fear. He thinks that they are, and attributes it to an unusually sensitive organization. Peel, he says, owed his death to being unable to bear an operation which a less sensitive man might have borne. An eminent operator describes Bishop Wilberforce as a "bundle of nerves," and as the most sensitive patient he had ever known, Orators, as a rule, show a painful anxiety about their own speeches, and tollsome uneasiness seems a conditions of their success. A junior counsel once congratulated Sir William Follet on his perfect composure in prospect of a great case. Sir William merely asked his friend to feel his hand, which was wet with anxiety. The late Lord Derby said that his principal speeches cost him two sleepless nights -one in which he was thinking what to say, and the other in which he was lament ing what he might have said better. Cicero, according to Plutarch, " not only wanted courage in arms, but in his speaking also; he began timidly, and, in many cases, he scarcely left off trembling and shaking even when he got theroughly into the current and substance of his

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cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in

a healthy condition, preyents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.

## SCRAP BOOK.

"We find that he came to his death by calling Bill Jackson a liar!" was the verdict of a coroner's jury in Missouri.

A dandy is a chap who would be a lady if he could; but as he can't does all he can to show the world he is not a man.

The largest feet known to history must be those of the Maryland editor who writes :- "We black our boots with 15,000,000 boxes of domestic blacking a year." - her medi

A Dumfriesshire weaver, zealous for becoming forms of speech, remarked to a neighbour in conversation about graveyards, "An' I'm spared, I'll be buried in Kirkossa!"

A JUDGE OF PORK.—"No man," says Mrs. Partington, "was better calculated to judge of pork than my poor husband. He knew what good hogs were, for he had been brought up with 'em from his childhood.

Some one observed to a drunken man. Oh! how wrong you are to drink! See, that you have taken makes you totter at every step !" "Well," replied the toper, "that does not prove that I am wrong to drink, but only that I am wrong to walk when I am drunk."

A Scotch editor pointing to his assistant, said to a visiting friend:—"That is a wonderful young man-a very wonderful young man. The facility with which he jokes amazes me!" And then he naively added :- "I myself am in the habit of joking, but I joke with difficulty."

Michael Kelly, the once popular singer and composer, was in business in the Haymarket as a wine merchant, and wrote over his door, "Michael Kelly, Composer of Music and Importer of Wine;" " For. said the wit, "none of his music is original, and all his wine is, since he makes it himself."

"THE DAY OF RESt."-Janet-" Hech" Betty, an here comes your granny just cannily fou!" Betty \_ 00 ay, she al ways take a muckle on a Saturday nicht, jist to last her ower the Sawbaath, for she's too relegious a body to drink speerits on the Laird's

Swift riding out one day met a parishioner capitally mounted, and began to pay him compliments on his horse. "Mr. Dean," said the other, "he is very well but still not equal to yours." "To mine," returned Swift, "why this is a mere pad." "Aye," replied the other, "but he carries the best head of any horse in Ireland.

Dean Swift addressed the following lines to a beautiful woman, who was always praising her husband:-

You always are making a god of your spouse, But that neither reason nor conscience allows; Perhaps you may think 'tis in gratitude due, And you adore him because he adores you. This argument's weak, and so you will find. For you, by this rule, must adore all mankind.

The Czar Alexander receives, in round numbers. 25,000 dols. a day income; the Turkish Sultan, 18. 000 dols.; the Emperor of Austria, 10,000 dols. : the Emperor of Germany, 8,200 dols.; the King of Italy 6,440 dols.; the Queen of England, 6,270 dols.; the King of the Belgians, 1,643 dols.; the Presidentiof the French Republic, 500 dols.; the President of the United States, 140 dols.

A poor miserable-looking lad being brought before one of our aldermen for theft, his worship inquired what could tempt the lad to commit such a crime; the boy whimpered out that it was because ne was hungry. "Hungry!" replied his worship in amazement. "Hungry! Impossible that that could tempt you; why, I'd give a ten pound note to be hungry every day in the week."

Mr. Pitt being in company with the late Duchess of Gordon, who spoke the Scotch dialect in the broadest manner, she told him that some of her family had gone to France, and was asked by him why she was not one of the party. She said in answer, "That it was very awkward to be in a country and not know the language." "Why," said Mr. Pitt, "your Grace has not had any such in Eng-

A lawyer was cross examining a high spirited woman, who was evidently a match for any man, whilst her husband sat sheepishly listening. The lawyer was pressing a question urgently, when she said with fire flashing from her eyes, "you need'nt think to catch me, for you tried that once before." "Madam, I have not the slightest desire to catch you, and your husband looks as if he was sorry he

Bannister and Palmer were passing through a street in the city, where a fire had broken out, which threatened destruction to the whole neighbourhood. It began at a hatmaker's shop, which was then entirely destroyed, with its contents, and they learnt that neither house, goods, nor stock-intrade were insured. "Bless me," says Palmer, "this will be a terrible loss for the poor man and his family." "Yes," says the other, "the loss will be

Echo Puns.—A string of echo puns may be seen in a scarce work published in the reign of James I. Here is a specimen :- A divine, willing to play more with words than to be serious in expounding his text, spoke thus in one part of his sermon :-"This dial shewes we must die all; yet, notwithstanding, all houses are turned into ale houses; our cares are turned into caters; our paradise into a pair of dice; our marriage, into a merry age; our matrimony into a matter of money; our divines into dry vines. It was not so in the days of Noah,

Foote, being at Dover on his way to France, went into the kitchen of an inn to order his dinner. The cook understanding that he was about to embark for France, was bragging that for her part she was never out of her own country. Foote instantly replied," Why, cook that's very extraordinory, as they tell me above stairs that you have been several times over grease." "They may say what they please above stairs or below stairs, replied the cook but I was never ten miles from Dover in my lite." "Nay, now, that must be a fib," said Foote, for I have myself seen you at Spithead." The servants by this time caught the joke, and a roar of laughter ran around the kitchen, which ended in his giving them a crown to drink his health and a good voyage.

### TO CONSUMPTIVES:

The advertiser, a retired physician, having providentially discovered, while a Medical Missionary in Southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all throat and lung affections,—also, a positive and radical specific for Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all Nervous Complaints, feels it his duty to make it know to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the receipe for preparing, and full directions for successfully using, this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost, can do so by return mail, by addressing, with stamp; and naming paper,
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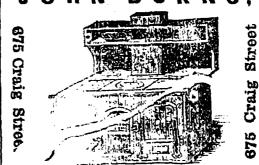
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[Montreal, March, 1871. tures.

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How to Keep Cider Sweet.—Sulphate of lime as recently been used, it is said, with very great success in preventing the fermentation of cider This, like every chemical substance used in preparing foods or drinks, should be bought only of an entirely trustworthy druggist. If such a precaution be taken it is harmless, and cases are known where
it has kept cider in good condition for a number of

To Dress a Sheerskin.-To dress a sheepskin with the wool on, scrape the flesh from the skin and wash in soap and water; then spread the skin wool downward and sprinkle thickly over the flesh side a mixture of equal parts of alum and salt, finely powdered. Fold the skin and roll it up tightly, and let it lie a week. Then open it and rub it with a piece of chalk and a piece of pumice-stone alternately until it is soft and dry, pulling it and stretching it meanwhile to make it pliable.—N. Y. Times.

GRASSHOPPERS AND POTATO BUGS.—Daniel G. Lane. GRASSHOPPESS AND POTATO BUGS.—Daniel G. Lane. who has been resident for many years in the West Indies, has purchased a large tract of land in Crawford county, lowa, and will settle thereon next spring. He says the West Indies were troubled for years with grasshoppers and potato bugs, but they finally were exterminated. The 'hoppers were got rid of by burning one pound of sulphur on charcoal in the centre of a field. To prevent the bugs, plaint two grains of flax seed in each hill of potatoes plaint two grains of flax seed in each hill of potatoes and the bugs will not go near them.

Spreading Manure in Winter.-We are asked what advantage there is in spreading manure on frozen ground. If it is covered with grass, either a pasture or meadow, there is a great advantage in more than one respect. The surface is protected from sudden changes during winter, and the first thaw carries the manure to the roots, where it causes a vigorous growth early in the spring. If the ground is plowed for a spring crop, it is also benefitted by having the manure ready to be absorbed by the soil whenever the ground thaws; the seed, as soon as it spouts, finds what it needs close at hand. On sod ground to be plowed for corn in the spring, the same advantages are gained as in the case of grass lands, and the manure is on the spot in time, which in a late season it might not be, for want of time or improper condition of the ground. But after all, it is far better to get the manure upon the ground before it is frozen, if possible; the earlier in the fall the better. Winter top dressing of grain is only a poor substitute at best for a proper and timely preparation in the fall, and rarely pays for the trouble, unless it may be in the advantage gained by the spring-sown clover .- American Agri-

HOW "HARD" WATER MAY BE MADE "SOFT."-A late number of the Popular Science Monthly contains an interesting article under the caption of "A Piece of Limestone," from which the following paragraph is taken, which contains a hint that may be useful to all who may desire to learn a simple pro-cess of rendering "hard" water "soft:" But, though insoluble in pure water, carbonate of lime is slightly soluble in water which is already charged with carbonic acid; and as all rain water brings down carbonic acid from the air, it is capable of taking up carbonate of lime from the soils and rocks through which it filters; and it thus happens that all springs and rivers that rise in localities in which there are any kind of calcareous rock become more or less charged with carbonate of lime kept in solution by an excess of carbonic acid. This is what gives the peculiar character to water which is known as "hardness;" and a water hard enough to curd a soap may be converted into a very " soft" water [as the late Professor Clark, of Aberdeen. showed], by the simple addition of lime water, combining with the excess of carbonic acid, causes the precipitation of all the lime in solution in the form of insoluble carbonates, which gradually settles to the bottom, leaving the water clear.

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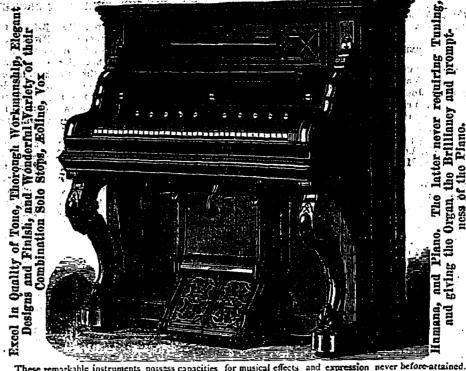
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Polynesian	9th	Dec.	
Sardinian	16th	11	
Prussian	23rd	16	
Sarmatian	30tb	<b>66</b>	
Circassian	6th	Li.	
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM Special Reduction in Rates			),
Cabin	\$80, \$	70, \$50	
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