

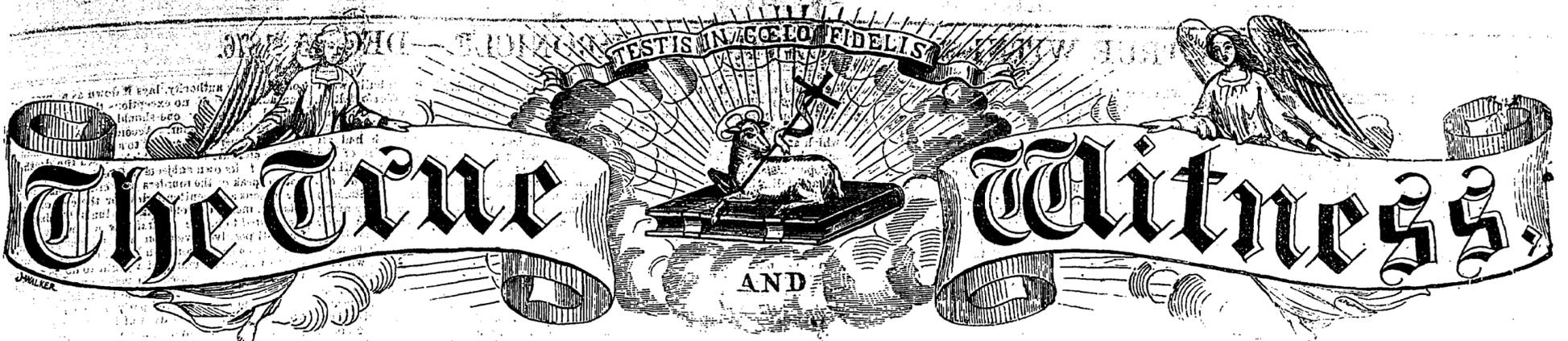
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1876.

NO. 18.

JUST RECEIVED,

A MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK. Glories of the Sacred Heart, by Cardinal Manning, 12 mo., 300 pages. \$1.00

AGENTS for the DOMINION. CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

Table listing various Catholic periodicals such as New York Tablet, Freeman's Journal, Boston Pilot, Dublin Nation, etc., with their respective prices.

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 SUBJECTS, given by THE LATE REV. J. J. MURPHY, IN 1871. Price, \$2.00. Free by mail on receipt of price from D. & J. SAILLIER & 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.

Hail, innocent Dove! Whose soul was so divinely white That God did in thy grace delight, And called thee His own Love.

Hail, mother of God! Who wert so beautiful to His eye That, leaving His bright home on high, Upon this earth He trod.

Hail, mother of God! Who saw him die upon the cross In anguish, to redeem our loss With His most precious blood.

Hail, heavenly Queen! Whom thy Divine and awful son Hath crowned as an imperial one, White Lily of the Trinity!

THE LION OF FLANDERS;

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

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.

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

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 vengeance, 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 well acquainted with the inmates, and familiar with its interior arrangements; for, lifting up the hanging, he stepped 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 discern 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 asleep.

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 cross-knife; 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 soldier; 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."

"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 opened 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 mischief 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 Mortenay 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 retain 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 Chantillon 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 de 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 will?"

"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 cruelty beyond 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 sanctuary, and no Fleming shall set his foot across its threshold. For this Deconinck pledges you his faith and honour."

"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 Chantillon to especial vigilance, and himself take extraordinary measures for the security of the city. Little dreaming 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 tranquillity.

CHAPTER XVII.

Behind the village of St. Cross, at some few bow-shots from Bruges, rose a little wood, in summer a favourite Sunday's resort of the citizens. 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.

In the wood itself, at the first glance nothing was discernible; but upon more attentive observation numerous shadowy figures might be perceived, as if men extended side by side upon the ground, each with a strangely glimmering light close to it, making the turf look like a faint reflex of the starry heaven above, so thickly was it studded with luminous points; which, in truth, were naught else but the bright blades of the axes, reflecting from their polished steel the few wandering rays which they could gather amid the darkness. More than two thousand butchers lay thus in rank and file upon the earth; their hearts best quick, their blood bounded in their veins; for the long yearned-for hour of vengeance and liberation was at hand. The deepest silence was maintained by this vast multitude; and all conspired to throw a veil of necromantic horror over the mysterious banquet which was to ensue.

Breydel himself had his place deep in the interior of the wood; beside him reclined one of his comrades, whom for his well-tried courage 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 villains! 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 villains 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 await with it."

"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 his sword, 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 Breydel 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 heart 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 before 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 teeth, were my axe to break with the multitude of its victims! But that can never be; 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 again:

"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 immediately 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.

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

"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 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 not."

"So much the better," interrupted Breydel; "there will only be so many more children weeping for their fathers; as I do now for my poor murdered mother. God rest her soul!"

The interruption had broken the flow of Deconinck's harangue; least, therefore, time might fall him, he proceeded at once to give the necessary instructions:

"Well, then," he said, "now hear what we have to do. As soon as the clock of St. Cross strikes three, you must get your men upon their feet, and bring them into the road in close order; I shall be on before you under the city-walls, with a body of my own people. The gates will almost instantly

be opened to us by the Clawards inside; do you 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 Snag-gaert'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 carriers and shoemakers are to occupy the Ghent Gate, and from thence to the Castle. The other guilds, under the Deau of the masons, 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 the houses where the French are quartered, and 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 town-people, finding them, as we shall, almost all in bed and undressed."

"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 him!"

"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 companies, 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 portiere, 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 espied 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 flame 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 feet. 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 each 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 hurriedly, and seize their weapons; and this was the case especially in the quarter occupied by Chantillon 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 fallen companions only increased the fury of the survivors. De Chantillon'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 cry, "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 courage of his troops."

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT)

What Walsch is, walsch is.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. — IV.

The main purpose of this series is to disprove the unreasoning delusion that a Power which has systematically degraded religion and suppressed liberty in every province of its own domain is likely to reverse its policy, and display a sudden reverence for both, as soon as it has annexed regions which as yet are under the milder and more equitable domination of the Turk. Such a conversion is evidently a dream. The despot will remain a despot, and the false pontiff continue to use religion as a political tool, till the hour of judgment arrive, and his own limbs feel the pressure of the manacles with which he has tortured others. For this reason we have prefaced our narrative of Russian persecutions by certain decisive testimonies to the character 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 would perhaps have been sufficiently evident; but the 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 the 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 Dolgoroukoff, "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 Phœnician communities, are types of pollution and infamy, while they never cease to 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 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 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 departed from the so-called national Church. "With many of the mercantile classes, with most of the employes, and with the greater part of the lauded 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 prediction 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 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 savage 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 learn to read and think for himself, who did not fall away into dissent." Comparing his own observations with those of men long resident in the country, he adds: "The Old Believers," or dissenters, "are the Russian people, while the Orthodox Believers are but a courtly, official, and monastic sect. Excepting princes and generals, who owe their riches to Imperial favour, the wealthiest men in Russia are Old Believers. The men who are making money, the men who are rising, the captains of industry, the ministers of commerce, the giants of finance,—in one word the men of the instant future,—are members of the Popular Church"; (5) and abhor 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 Schmitzer, "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 abstractions, 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, Galilæans and fanatics, display the only religion they have in savagely persecuting Catholics, with the same sort of piety which the Jews manifested when, after crucifying the Son of God, they besought 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 superstition and fanaticism, when it is dead as a principle 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 heathens or Moslems have been converted to orthodox. 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

liberty. Whatever is being done at this hour in the Turkish empire, whether in Europe or Asia, for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, is the work of men who derive their mission from the Holy See. "Protestant missionaries," says St. Adolphus Slade, after many years' residence in the lands of which he speaks, "is much extolled; it certainly costs a great deal, but the good it may effect is as a drop of water compared with the sea of benefits spread by the Roman Catholic Church, silently and unobtrusively, all over Turkey." (10) The agents of these benefits, the Turk respects and applauds; the Russian would send them to Siberia.

It is now sufficiently evident that in persecuting Catholics, while she smiles on Pagans and Moslems, Russia is mainly influenced by a political motive,—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, when it can fasten on barbarism." But before we commence the narrative of Russian persecutions, we have still to invite attention 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 in religious faith from their goaders and executioners, 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 Lescaur, has lately published on "the Catholic Church in Poland under Russian government," the felony of "tsarodoxy" against that Church is 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 rices in the undisturbed possession of their rights, properties, and churches, and the free exercise of their worship and discipline." The ink was hardly dry with which this treaty was signed when Catherine sent an army of barbarous Cossacks into Poland to punish "those who despise our holy religion"—of which her own letters to Voltaire prove she did not herself believe a single doctrine—and even 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 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 sanguinary "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, is this, that the Catholic victims of Russian barbarity 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 from Constantinople to Kiev and Moscow, were despatched by St. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople, a devout subject of the Holy See, by whose sentence his worthless rival Photius was excommunicated. St. Ignatius is at this day revered as a saint by the Russian Church, and all the true Slavonic saints—like St. Nicholas, who is the popular patron of the whole Russian nation—were fervent Catholics, and canonised by the authority of Roman Pontiffs. It was by quoting the Slavonic books that the blessed martyr St. Josephat converted 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 schismatic Archbishop Smotrycki, who was the real author of the martyrdom of St. Josephat, found grace in his latter days to tell his colleagues in infamy that the Roman faith 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 schismatic patriarch of Constantinople, though himself a Calvinist, wrote as follows in a letter found in the archives of the See of Leopol, and reprinted by Pere 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 "a new dogma," the Pere Gararin replies that on the Feast of the Nativity 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 doctrine 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 liturgies 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 Lescaur, "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,"

and that the Russian Church was equally so till the fourteenth century. "If the Russian Church never admitted the Roman supremacy, how is it that she has allowed some of her members to creep into their liturgy in which at this very hour she still celebrates, with an enthusiasm which the West hardly equals, the Pope St. Celestine, who firm in his words and works, and following in the steps of the Holy Apostles, proved himself worthy to merit the Holy See?" (16) The patriarch of Constantinople, the patriarch of Alexandria, Sergius, the patriarch of 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 quotes Gregory II., who wrote to Leo the Isaurian 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. "Pope Innocent," it says, "separated Arcadius and his wife Eudoxia from Christian communion, and pronounced anathema upon all who had taken part in driving St. John Chrysostom from his see. As to Theophilus, patriarch of Alexandria, not only he 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 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.

FATHER STAFFORD'S TRIP TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

TEMPERANCE AND EDUCATION—CATHOLIC PROGRESS—IRISH LIBERALITY.

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. Dorrain, by his own personal exertions, were doing all they could to diminish the evil there, of which strong evidence was furnished in the testimony of Mr. Keogh, the governor of the goal. He heard from the lips of Dr. Dorrain 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 something 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. Dorrain, Dr. McEvilly, Dr. Warren, Dr. Carnoty, the Bishop of Kilkenny, Dr. Duggan—him who was so viliy abused by the reptile called—"so help me 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

had spoken of last Sunday had been built within the last thirty or forty years. In Wexford Rev. Father Stafford had on the same day twelve years ago laid the foundation stones of two fine brick churches that had cost \$300,000, which had all been paid leaving a surplus at the credit of the church. These two churches replaced a small old church not in large or as respectable as the old wooden one; and the Rev. Father Stafford first came to it. In Wexford there was one of the largest malting places in Ireland and he there made particular enquiry into the liquor business. He determined to study the question, thoroughly, and went to the Inland Revenue-office and with the assistance of the officials examined the returns and other statistics in the office. He found that the consumption doubled within the last twenty years; while the population of the neighbourhood had not increased but rather diminished. It had been stated by the Board of Health of Massachusetts that forty millions of dollars were expended in liquor drinking in Ireland; and he found by the official figures that the statement was strictly true; and that this was for whiskey alone and did not include beer or other drinks. The effect of this increased consumption of whiskey was to be seen in every city in Ireland. "He also found by the same report that the consumption of liquor was increasing fearfully among the women. Seventeen years ago when he (Father Stafford) was a young priest there he would never have thought of mentioning the name of women in connection with liquor; and he mentioned this to show what a change had come over us in that direction. In Carlow and Wexford new churches have been built, and in a country place the farmers without any aid from any quarter had built a fine edifice the like of which they would not see in any country place in Canada. He had forgotten to mention that they were building and nearly finished a magnificent cathedral at Queens-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 little place have built a church costing over half a million dollars. He would leave them to draw their own inferences as to what must be the faith, devotion and piety of the people who were putting 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 continued 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) 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 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 walked 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 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. Etheldra, 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. Queen 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 owes 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 Canada—all 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 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 Liverpool he had placed no wine on his table; on which Don Carlos said that when he had to cross the Atlantic 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 the question of the liquor curse more earnestly than ever, and he had come to the conclusion that no Government had a right to authorize the manufacture and sale of liquor at all. Blackstone, who is

considered an authority, lays it down as a proposition admitting of no exceptions that according to natural law, every one should so live as to do no harm to his neighbour. According to natural law no Government had a right to sanction the manufacture and sale of that which caused the death of 60,000 of its own subjects in Great Britain alone, not to speak of the murders and crimes that filled the prisons and penitentiaries for the cost of those establishments, and of the millions of souls that were granted to be the natural law aside altogether from all positive legislation and religious teaching there was also the common law of England, according to which "no man had a right to do anything with what he possessed—to make any use of his property—that was injurious to his neighbour; and the consent of the injured party is no mitigation of the offence—no justification of his conduct." People say that if a man does not want to drink liquor he need not take it; but taking these two principles as true he thought no Government had a right to authorize the sale of liquor, and no man could give one good reason why the whole traffic should not be suppressed. They all knew it did an immense amount of harm. Sixty thousand a year made 1,200,000 in twenty years killed by the traffic—murdered by the license of the law—murdered at the hands of the Victuallers. Finally, stripped of all useless words and placed in its naked deformity before the world, this business may be thus briefly stated: The state enters into a contract by which it binds itself, for a consideration, to deliver over, yearly, to the Licensed Victuallers 60,000 of its subjects to be put to death. The consideration—the value received by the State—is £30,000,000, or in the American money \$150,000,000 yearly. This is the price the liquor sellers pay for the license to kill yearly sixty thousand of their fellow men—the subjects of England. There will be a day of reckoning. Meantime he should like to hear one good honest reason why the traffic should not be stopped.—Lindsay Post.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

At the last meeting of the Drogheda board of guardians the master reported that a sale of two acres of mungolds, grown on the workhouse farm, had taken place and realised the handsome price of £40 19s 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 Ennisceorthy, for over £150, to Mr. Jonathan Walsh, of Raheenascree. The rent is £40 a year, and there is no lease of the farm.

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 arduous 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 Foyles, letters were read from the Earl of Limerick, Lord Monteleone, 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 Aghavee, (Queen's Co.), presented the Rev. P. J. Mackay with an address and purse 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 rev. 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 Kiltwood, 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 his unflinching 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. Fossate, Visitor, 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 to see to it that he is not 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 aid, in saving life at Roundstone quay.

Great improvements have been carried out during the past couple of years in the river Lee, between Passage and Cork. During the present year the

(1) Revolutions of Russia, ch. xi., p. 334.  
(2) Dollinger, p. 141.  
(3) Russia, p. 272.  
(4) La Russie en 1839, Lettre XXII., p. 134.  
(5) Dixon's Free Russia, vol. i., ch. 8, ch. 27, p. 287.  
(6) Histoire Intime de la Russie, par M. J. H. Schmitzer, Notes, p. 472.  
(7) Legislation Primitive, par M. de Bonald, tome iv., p. 176.  
(8) La Tolérance 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.

(10) Turkey, Greece, &c., vol. II., ch. xi., p. 423.  
(11) Tondini, The Future of the Russian Church, [p. 13].  
(12) Saint Josephat, t. II., p. 201.  
(13) L'Eglise Greco-Russe, p. 8.  
(14) Saint Josephat, t. II., p. 187.  
(15) Quoted by Lescaur, t. II., p. 511.

(16) See Lescaur, 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."  
(18) Lescaur, t. II., pp. 514-517. The Slavonic texts of these and many similar passages are given by P. Gararin in his Etudes de Theologie.

channel has been widened and deepened... suggestion of Captain Baynes, Harbour-Master...

The death is announced of John Hayden, Esq., Wicklow (brother to Edward A. Hayden, Esq., T.C., Dublin).

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"

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...

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...

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.

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.

CRIME IN THE ENGLISH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—A hundred and ten animating statistical items will appear to-morrow in the dock of the Central Criminal Court...

They proved themselves masters of the most irresistible logic—they showed, by the most unimpeachable references to history, that an estate tenantry was what was contemplated...

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 Arctic 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.

On Sunday 12th Nov., the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre administered Confirmation at Dalry, Ayrshire. In the evening his Grace preached, taking for the subject of his discourse the gospel of the Sunday.

CHARITY SERMON.—A large congregation assembled at Mass in Holy Cross church, Great Cross-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.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL TOWNLEY.—Colonel Townley 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 Very Rev. J. MacLachlan, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Seminary, Partickhill, Glasgow, preached a powerful sermon at Gumbock, Ayrshire, on Sunday last.

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 late published life of Prince Albert shows that, if he favoured the furious bigots who called for the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Queen did not.

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.

CRIME IN THE ENGLISH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—A hundred and ten animating statistical items will appear to-morrow in the dock of the Central Criminal Court...

LONDON CIVILIZATION.—We are going back to the time of the Mobecks and Pinkindies of the last century, with a difference, however.

blackguards of these rowdy rendered the streets almost impassable, especially to ladies.

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.

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The men hunting up people who have not registered their partnerships lately visited Ailsa Craig, and served writs on no less than four firms in the village.

The American company that bought Mr. Hott's farm near Clinton, in Kalendar, expect large returns from the rich indications shown up to the present time.

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.

LOBBING LEAD MINES.—The mines are situated in the township of Lobbrough, about six miles east of Sydenham, on Mr. Rouseburn's farm.

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

THE COAL TRADE.—BAR STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE ANTHRACITE REGIONS.—THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN OUT OF WORK.—DISTRESS AND LAWLESSNESS.—Willebarre, Pa., Dec. 4.—There is a lively prospect of trouble in the anthracite coal regions before long.

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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 death average 180 daily. No male men are left at the spot, but the Manitoba Government is endeavouring to send doctors.

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.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.—The President of the Toronto Board of Trade has received a letter from Mr. H. C. 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.

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. Beldome 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.

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. Baxter from Hebrews, xi, 15—"Mindful of that country from which they came out."

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.

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."

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 Chatter, 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." Chatter was flattered, and readily accepted.

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The True Witness

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JOHN GILLIES,

AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country subscribers, Two Dollars.

To all City subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER, 1876.

Friday, 15—Fast. Octave of the Immaculate Conception.

Saturday, 16—St. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr.

Sunday, 17—THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

Monday, 18—Expectation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

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 peaceable 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 without fighting.

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 Glasgow theatres and also protection against fire. 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. Schlicmann has announced to the King of Greece the result of his explorations on the site of ancient Troy as follows:—"With unbounded joy I announce to your Majesty that I have discovered the monuments with the tradition related by Pausanias, indicated as the tombs of Agamemnon, Cassandra, Eurymedon and their companions who were killed while feasting at a banquet by Olympestra and her lover, Aegisthus.

A resolution was offered on Friday in the House of Representatives at Washington asking for the 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 vote, and as to other questions involved therein. In the Senate the joint resolution proposing an 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. Ignatieff 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 guaranteed 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 obtain 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 reasonable 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 Chamberlain's Treasurer, thereby, if the injunction prove successful, depriving the Republican Government of the sinews of war and threatening its very existence.

It is estimated that there are at present upwards of 45,000 workmen out of employment in the city of New York.

From late telegrams received we learn that all M. Dufaure's efforts to reorganize the French Cabinet having proved ineffectual, it is announced that he 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.

A special to the London Standard from Alexandria

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 no 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 benefited? 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 present pays one hundred dollars taxes. This is levied on his individual property, no ecclesiastical property 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 benefited twenty dollars. But has he been really benefited? If Jones is a member of no religious body—yes; because then he has no church to support, and he will have no further taxation. But the supposition 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 pays the church taxation? Jones does, or at least his share of it. Jones then is not benefited by this 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 benefited; and here the religious question again comes in. Jones the non-religionist is benefited—Jones the cheap religionist is benefited; but Jones the honorable and consistent religionist—the religionist loving his religion and caring for the beauty of God's house—is not benefited.

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.—Our free-thinkers and our religionists "of convenience" see this, hence their advocacy.

It would be folly of course to point out to these people the atheistical 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 of the most appalling catastrophes that has ever occurred on this Continent. A few evenings ago whilst a large audience was attending a dramatic representation in one of the principal Theatres in Brooklyn, N.Y., the alarm of fire was suddenly given. 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 the stage, who assured them, that there was no real 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* rush to the doors, which were entirely inadequate

for the purpose of allowing them to pass, and up to the time of writing these lines the number of victims 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 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 suitability of the premises to the object; approved methods of tuition, and devoted teachers. It is useless for us to dwell on the suitability of the school buildings of the Roman Catholic Commissioners to their purpose. Nothing, that experience 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 country.

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 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 the mind attain their full power and proportion. What ponderation is required in this successive development of the faculties! The memory may be inordinately developed at the expense of the reasoning power; the reason at the expense of the 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 born with a natural talent for teaching needs to cultivate the talent by patient study and practice, 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 honesty 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. This is the work of true teachers. The Catholic Church, at all times, has given many such teachers

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 diffusion of scientific knowledge in all classes is therefore a want felt by the community. The Commissioners have in consequence given a great impulsion 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 Catholic 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 property for Catholic educational purposes.

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 erected 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. Champane; Deacons of honor, Rev. J. J. Collins and Rev. L. Ouellet; Deacon of the Mass, Rev. E. Rochon; Sub-deacon, Rev. P. McCarthy; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. J. Duhamel; Rev. D. F. Foley, Sec.; Paul Agnel, Portage-du-Fort; J. Bouvier, Osceola; James Lynch, Allumette; A. Chaine, Arnprior; D. J. Lavin, Pakenham; Dr. O'Connor, Ottawa; L. Reboul, Hull; and P. Bouquier, 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 Hell shall not prevail against it," and was followed in French by Rev. J. Bouvier. Immediately after 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 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 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 Church when they find an opportunity of doing honor to their chief pastor. We regret that space does 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 accomplished so much good in their midst.

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

Our Irish 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 countrymen—A man of extraordinary talents and sound judgment 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 regret that they had followed the path, he had pointed out to them. His departure from the scene of his labors, will be a great blow to the truly national 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 self-control which distinguishes the gifted gentleman who has now taken his departure from the land of his forefathers. At the same time what a sad commentary 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 forced to seek away from her the advantages 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 fellow 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 confere 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 annals 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 controversy; but among the staunchest of his staunch 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. H. 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, Miss Fallon, Miss Shea, Miss Alice Crompton, and Messrs. T. O'Brien, J. Crompton, J. O'Neill, B. Shea and J. Shea. Mr. Fowler executed exceedingly well a solo on the piano.

We have received from Mr. Louis N. Beaudry a request to publish a letter from him in answer to a 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 the *Globe*. If Mr. Beaudry will curtail his remarks 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 assertions that have no bearing whatever on the case as printed in our columns. Moreover, Mr. Beaudry's name has never been mentioned by us at all.

Mr. Thomas Furlong, of Ploton, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *True Witness* in his locality.

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

IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

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.

McGEE'S 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 GANANOQUE 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 30x55 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 Desaubiac, 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 afterwards 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; Oune, of Smith's Falls; McWilliams of Railton; Desaubiac, 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 church was dedicated, the Rev. Father McCarthy celebrated High Mass. The choir of Gananoque having volunteered, 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 fell from the lips of His Lordship.

"Bishop O'Brien made this an occasion of continuing his collection towards liquidating the diocesan debt. In this mission the collection amounted to \$325.00."

Friday last being the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Father Casey, of Gananoque, celebrated 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 ministry. yours, &c., P. L. ESCORT, 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, fesside, 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 oration (22 x 28) is given with the magazine for one year. It is published in octavo form, and contains 32 pages of closely printed matter, neatly bound in double cover.

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 the kind that we have seen, and gives evidence of having been prepared with great care. It contains 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 large and rapidly increasing business. Sent post-paid to any address, upon application to Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son, Advertising Agents, Times building, Chestnut and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for December, 1876.—Harper's Magazine for December, begins the Fifty-fourth Volume. The number is embellished with more than eighty exquisite 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, Fantasia; Dancing; Waves, Barcarolle; Turkish March, Alla Turka. Single number, 25cts. Yearly subscription, \$2.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW for October contains the following articles: Pomboni 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 Sun's 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; Aphasia 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 WESTMINSTER 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 Development 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 Papan 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.

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

THE DISCIPLINE OF DRINK: An Historical Inquiry into the Principles and Practice 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.S.S.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 Muller, C.S.S.R.

We have received from C. R. Chisholm & Bros., Montreal, 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 Fevre's Domestique of Ottawa for December, which continues to be as interesting as usual.

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 in the G. T. R. workshops in Brantford at present.

Diphtheria 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 endorsed a by-law granting \$8,000 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 distant.

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.

QUEBEC, 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 Dairyman'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 between this city and St. Johns on Wednesday.

GODFRICH, Dec. 8.—A petition containing the signatures of 4,100 electors was submitted to the County Council, asking them to submit the Dunkin Act to a vote of the county. A counter-petition, 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 Ausouque, the outlet of 80 many of the Muskoka lakes, are now completed. The cut has been made 4 1/2 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, to which the Musquos is the outlet.

AID TO THE STRATFORD AND HURON RAILWAY.—STRATFORD, Dec. 9.—The county of Perth to-day 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 Elicie, Elms, and Wallace have each given an additional bonus. The action of the township of Mornington yesterday in voting \$40,000 to the road has brought about this result.

A reduction in the wages of Grand Trunk Railway employes in several of the departments has been known at last. A large number of the mechanics, labourers, &c., have been dismissed. Conductors and engine-drivers' pay remains as it was. The clerks' and operators' fate is not decided yet. Mechanics grumble at seeing American-made

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

DISTRESS ON THE WESTERN COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—A HARD WINTER IN STORE.—HALIFAX, 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 attended, 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—DRUNKEN VAIN DEFEATED—GODFRICH, 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 & Hutchingson's flour mill were blown down. The mills are stopped and will not be able to resume work for a week.—The County Council yesterday 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. Cox.

The Fergus News Record says: As already intimated, the contract for the erection of the county poor house buildings on the industrial farm at Kintennies, 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 set 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 curly 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 drapings 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 iodine of potassium 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, 63. Diseases—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 God, 1; diphtheria, 6; child birth, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; croup, 3; gangrene, 1; typhoid fever, 2; pneumonia, 2; heart disease, 2; fevers, 2; tuberculosis, 1; consumption, 3; asphyxia, 2; phthisis, 2; peritonitis, 2; meningitis, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 2; whooping cough, 1; cerebral congestion, 4; bronchitis, 3; convulsions, 1. Ages—Under one year, nineteen; from 1 to 5, thirty-five; 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. Ross, 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. Markie 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 case was a typical 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. Bappte, a Board of Health. These have now isolated the infected houses, and ordered vaccination, or re-vaccination 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 of 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. Horgan, are doing a much larger business in the way of logging than was anticipated. The marine railway at McCabo'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 hunters are daily arriving in the township of McMurrich. As a rule, they appear to be first-class settlers. The weather has been fine for some weeks past, so that unbrushing has been pushed forward vigorously. Deer are plentiful, but bears and part-

ridges 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, a late settler in Spence 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 men 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 eat for nearly two days and one night.

DEATH OF ANOTHER PIONEER.—The Clinton 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 International 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 of half a million dollars. 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 benefited by the influx of visitors. This is one aspect, we may term it the solid 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 country, 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 complete Exposition of the industrial resources and agricultural products of the Dominion.—Ottawa Times.

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. J. G. \$2.25; Norwich, T. C. \$2; St. Raphael, Rev. J. M. \$2; Notre Dame de Louis, Rev. J. O. P. \$2; Grand River, T. C. \$1; Ottawa, Rev. D. F. \$2; St. George's Windsor, Rev. G. V. \$2; Markham, J. B. \$1; Stoco, E. M. \$2; Kalladar, J. A. \$2; Fort Loyal, W. P. \$2; Downeyville, D. D. \$2; St. Sophia, Rev. F. F. \$1.50; Utergrove, T. H. \$2; Panmure, R. C. \$2; Fontenay, T. D. \$2; Tweed, J. H. \$2; New Glasgow, B. G. \$1; Woonsocket, Rev. O. K. \$2; Renfrew, W. K. \$2; Hamilton, Rt. Rev. Dr. C. \$2; Brockville, Hon. C. F. \$10; La Tortue, T. H. \$4; Bath, H. R. \$1; Alexandria, K. K. \$2; St. Octave de Metis, Rev. A. C. \$1; Emerald, P. McD. \$2; Hawkebury Mills, A. McD. \$2; Appleton, E. D. \$2; Cold Springs, F. McK. \$1; Ottawa, J. C. \$2; Merrickville, J. B. \$2; Bead, D. H. \$2; St. Hyacinthe, M. H. \$2; Jarvis, G. E. F. \$2; Ingersoll, G. McS. \$2; Little Bideau, J. B. \$4; Cobourg, Rev. M. L. \$2; Marysville, P. K. \$2; Osogood, J. S. \$2; Antigonish, J. McD. \$2; Clayton, F. X. L. \$2; Kingston, J. R. \$2; Hamilton, N. J. P. \$2. Per C. J. McL. Glenroy—Self, 2; A. K. K. 2. Per G. P. H. Keen vanceill—J. C. 2. Per M. H. O'R. Sillory—P. K. 2; Quebec, J. R. 2. Per L. J. McL. River Beauvette—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 J. B. Morrisburg—Rev. J. R. M. 2. Per Rev. D. O' C. South Duro—Rev. F. L. 2. Per Rev. P. Q. Richmond Station—T. T. 4. Per F. O' N. Antim—Pakenham, F. R. 2. Per S. L. St. Eugene—J. M. 1.50; T. H. 1.50; D. H. 1.50; 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. J. 2. Per Rev. J. B. East Dunham—Self, 2; J. McK. 2.

Birth.

TREMBLE.—At Napanee, 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. Ryan, of Ballinakil, County of Kildare, Ireland, Esquire, and sister of the Hon. Thos. Ryan, of this city.—R.I.P.

MURRAY.—At Sherbrooke, P. Q., on Sunday the 10th inst., Bella Mary Murray, second daughter of Wm. Murray, merchant, aged 5 years 2 months and 15 days.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

Table with columns: STOCKS, Sellers, Buyers. Lists various stocks like Montreal, British North America, Ontario, City, People's, Molson's, Toronto, Jacques Cartier, Merchants', Hochelaga, Eastern Townships, Quebec, St. Lawrence, Nationale, St. Hyacinthe, Union, Villa Maria, Mechanica's, Royal Canadian, Commercia, Metropolitan, Dominion, Hamilton, Exchange.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette.)

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Flour, Superior Extra, Fancy, Spring Extra, Superfine, Extra Superfine, Fine, Strong Bakers', Middlings, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Wheat, do White Winter, Oatmeal, Corn, Oats, Pease, do ahead, Barley, do do U. Canada, Lard, do do pails, Cheese, do Fall makes, Pork—New Mess, Thin Mess, Dressed Hogs, Beef—Prime Mess, Ashes—Pots, Firsts, Pearls, Seeds—Timothy, Clover, Butter—Quiet, 16c to 25c.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.)

Table listing various agricultural products and their prices, including Wheat, do spring, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Dressed hogs, Beef, hind-qrs, "fore-quarters", Mutton, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Onions, Turnips, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Geese, Turkeys, Cabbage.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Flour, Family, Grain—Barley, Rye, Peas, Oats, Wheat, Fall Wheat, MEAT—Beef, Mutton, Ham, Veal, Bacon, Pork, HIDES—No 1 untrimmed, "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10", "11", "12", "13", "14", "15", "16", "17", "18", "19", "20", "21", "22", "23", "24", "25", "26", "27", "28", "29", "30", "31", "32", "33", "34", "35", "36", "37", "38", "39", "40", "41", "42", "43", "44", "45", "46", "47", "48", "49", "50", "51", "52", "53", "54", "55", "56", "57", "58", "59", "60", "61", "62", "63", "64", "65", "66", "67", "68", "69", "70", "71", "72", "73", "74", "75", "76", "77", "78", "79", "80", "81", "82", "83", "84", "85", "86", "87", "88", "89", "90", "91", "92", "93", "94", "95", "96", "97", "98", "99", "100", "101", "102", "103", "104", "105", "106", "107", "108", "109", "110", "111", "112", "113", "114", "115", "116", "117", "118", "119", "120", "121", "122", "123", "124", "125", "126", "127", "128", "129", "130", "131", "132", "133", "134", "135", "136", "137", "138", "139", "140", "141", "142", "143", "144", "145", "146", "147", "148", "149", "150", "151", "152", "153", "154", "155", "156", "157", "158", "159", "160", "161", "162", "163", "164", "165", "166", "167", "168", "169", "170", "171", "172", "173", "174", "175", "176", "177", "178", "179", "180", "181", "182", "183", "184", "185", "186", "187", "188", "189", "190", "191", "192", "193", "194", "195", "196", "197", "198", "199", "200", "201", "202", "203", "204", "205", "206", "207", "208", "209", "210", "211", "212", "213", "214", "215", "216", "217", "218", "219", "220", "221", "222", "223", "224", "225", "226", "227", "228", "229", "230", "231", "232", "233", "234", "235", "236", "237", "238", "239", "240", "241", "242", "243", "244", "245", "246", "247", "248", "249", "250", "251", "252", "253", "254", "255", "256", "257", "258", "259", "260", "261", "262", "263", "264", "265", "266", "267", "268", "269", "270", "271", "272", "273", "274", "275", "276", "277", "278", "279", "280", "281", "282", "283", "284", "285", "286", "287", "288", "289", "290", "291", "292", "293", "294", "295", "296", "297", "298", "299", "300", "301", "302", "303", "304", "305", "306", "307", "308", "309", "310", "311", "312", "313", "314", "315", "316", "317", "318", "319", "320", "321", "322", "323", "324", "325", "326", "327", "328", "329", "330", "331", "332", "333", "334", "335", "336", "337", "338", "339", "340", "341", "342", "343", "344", "345", "346", "347", "348", "349", "350", "351", "352", "353", "354", "355", "356", "357", "358", "359", "360", "361", "362", "363", "364", "365", "366", "367", "368", "369", "370", "371", "372", "373", "374", "375", "376", "377", "378", "379", "380", "381", "382", "383", "384", "385", "386", "387", "388", "389", "390", "391", "392", "393", "394", "395", "396", "397", "398", "399", "400", "401", "402", "403", "404", "405", "406", "407", "408", "4



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 do 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."

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 Kirkcaldy."

A Judge of Pork—"No man," says Mrs. Patton, "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—"O ay, she always takes a nuckle on a Saturday night, jist to last her over the Sabbath, for she's too reeligious a body to drink speerits on the Laird's Day."

Swift riding out one day met a parishioner capittily 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 mife," returned Swift, "why this is a mere pad." "Aye," replied the other, "but he carries the best head of an' 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, 1,843 dols.; the President of 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 he 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 England."

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 needn't 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 did."

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-in-trade 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 much felt."

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 shows we must die all; yet, notwithstanding, all houses are turned into ale houses; our cares are turned into oysters; 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, ah, no."

Footo, 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. Footo instantly replied, "Why, cook that's a very extraordinary, 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 life." "Nay, now, that must be a fib," said Footo, 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 known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the receipts 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 mailing paper, Dr. CHARLES P. MARSHALL, 35 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

GRAND LOTTERY.

TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL.

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EACH TICKET, 50 CENTS. LOTTERY PRIZES.

- 1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguay, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at..... \$1,200 00
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3. 5 Lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation Street) each valued at \$450..... 2,250 00
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6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce..... 100 00
7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at..... 100 00
8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch)..... 120 00
9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu)..... 280 00
10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles..... 250 00
11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles..... 350 00
12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles..... 375 00
13. 40 Lots from \$8 to \$10 each, different articles..... 320 00
14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles..... 250 00
15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles..... 225 00
16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles..... 300 00
17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles..... 200 00
600 Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00

100,000 Tickets.

The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press.

Tickets can be procured at:— The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne. The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revs. M. Bonissant, and Tambareau. The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St. James Street, and at its different Branches—St. Catherine, 392; 468 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

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FAMILIES who want to have the best Family newspaper in their homes, should send for a Specimen Copy of the "Family Herald and Weekly Star" published in Montreal. By dropping a post card to the publishers, sample copies will be sent free. You will be delighted to see it even if you do not subscribe. It has 135,000 readers in Canada. Handsome cash prizes are offered to canvassers. Agents wanted everywhere.

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poor newspapers when you can procure the "Family Herald and Weekly Star" in clubs of five new subscribers at \$1.00 each. The "Family Herald and Weekly Star" is the great family newspaper of this country. It has a national aim and scope, and is edited with the utmost care in every department. Its pages teem with interesting subjects for thought, study and conversation, and are an unending source of new and instructive information. Its editorial columns, under the management of powerful and vigorous writers, present able and strong arguments in favor of political economy, expose all manner of knavery and corruption, and point out the ways and means for the management of the industrial and agricultural interests of the country. The agricultural department of the Family Herald and Weekly Star is in charge of men of intelligence and practical experience in farming. The "Veterinary" and "Medical" departments new features in newspaper press, are under the charge of gentlemen of eminent professional skill and enlarged experience. The monetary and commercial department gives the most complete reports of the financial state of the great market value of all stock, produce and merchandise. The "Family Herald and Weekly Star" is the only paper in the English language that agrees to refund the subscription money to any subscriber who is not thoroughly satisfied with the paper, price \$2.50 per annum, clubs of five new names \$5. A list of handsome cash prizes is published in the paper. Canvassers wanted everywhere. Sample copies free.

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

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

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

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COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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BROTHER ARNOLD, Director. Toronto, March 1, 1872.

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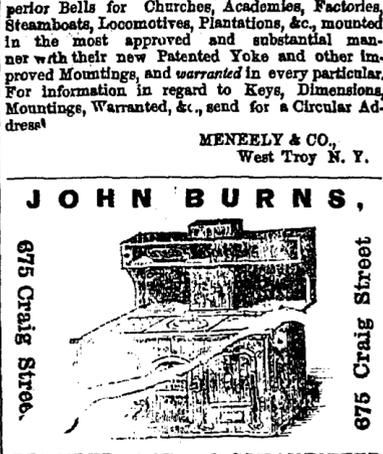
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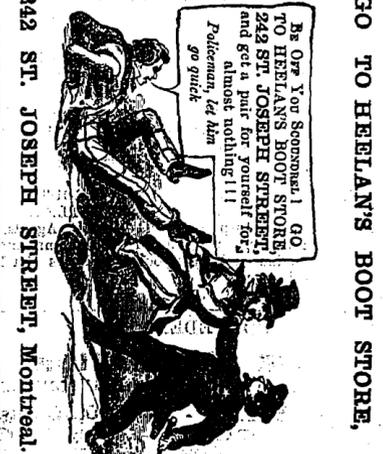
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**HOW TO KEEP CIDER SWEET.**—Sulphate of lime is recently been used, it is said, with very great success in preventing the fermentation of cider. This, like every chemical substance used in preparing foods or drinks, should be bought only of an entirely 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 years.

**TO DRESS A SHEEPSKIN.**—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, who has been resident for many years in the West Indies, has purchased a large tract of land in Crawford county, Iowa, 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, plant two grains of flax seed in each hill of potatoes and the bugs will not go near them.

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**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 process 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, which, by 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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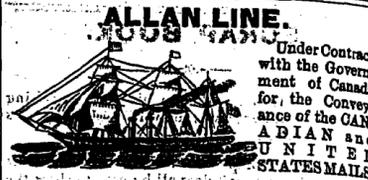
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Steerage.....25 00

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