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VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1875.

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TALES OF THE

JURY-ROOM.

Enmus in jus. PLAUT. Pomilius, Act v. Are you good men, and true? Much Ade about Nothing.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MUNSTER FESTIVALS," ETC.

THE FOREMAN'S TALE.

SIGISMUND.

The Muscovitc prince stood forward. The hope which in the early part of the king's address had well nigh sunk to an ember—was relieved by his last words. He resolved again to play the only part which his nature prompted him to, and affected to submit cheerfully, partly because he thought he might secure his interests better thereby, partly because he could not help himself. Estrella did not affect, she assented with gladness of soul.

The assembled multitudes, seconded with shouts the request of Astolpho, that their prince might be given to them as speedily as might be. Basilius joyfully promised, that he should that very night be conveyed to the palace, and calling on the lord intendant of the household, to wait on his cousins thither, he rose and walked toward the rising ground at a little distance, where Clotaldus with the prisoners, abided the result of the conference. Him he look aside, and directed at length, in what manner he should prepare the prince for the change in his condition, without even by a word or look, apprizing him of their intention. Clotaldus pledged himself to execute all faithfully, and then, as the monarch

was departing, knelt before him.
"What would ye, Clotaldus?" asked Basilius. "Why, sire," replied the old man, "this fine youth and his companion have daringly, though unknowingly, contrary to the prehibition, entered the

precincts of the mount and"

The king was surprised at the tremulous anxiety of the aged chi. ftnin's utterance, as he pleaded for the strangers. "Be not troubled," he replied, "had this chanced yesterday, or an earlier day, it would have grieved me. But now that I have made it public, it matters not. Come to me at the court, before you leave for Sigismund's prison, I have somewhat more to tell thee. Why! I think to detain or harm them, I should punish thee!"—

Clotaldus thanked him with warmth, and after he had departed turning to the stranger and Clarin, exclaimed, "you are free." The young Muscovite clasped his knees, and Clarin knelt behind the latter, with a very ludicrous expression of gratitude, which, however, afforded mirth only to the guards, for Clotaldus did not see further than the youth at his feet.

He raised the latter affectionately from the earth, and received his acknowledgments with a shortness and peevishness of tone, that did not accord with his looks. He gazed on his features, as if every lineament there singly and slowly, was winning a youthful memory from its sleep of years.

'Are you not nobly born ?" asked Clotaldus. The youth reddened and looked to the carth

"My blood is noble." "I doubt no longer," said Clotaldus; then again turning to him, he continued. "You say you are noble, and you stand here, and you tell me that a slight has been thrown upon you, and you have known it; and your offender lives unre-

quitted." "Heaven is my judge," said the youth, "it is not my fault. I have wandered a long and a weary way to quit my honour; but I cannot command cireumstances and time. Nevertheless, I thank you for my life, for that gives me hope that I may yet

Succeed." "He who lives in shame does not live. Dishonour is a shroud, and he whom it enfolds is among

"I know that life is now a stain, but where shall I turn me to requite myself. Bellold me I am wea-ponless. Give me that sword of secret power which

have I not wielded it now?"] he added, on perciv- from the flats of their swords. A plague on the told me of; how darest thou front me with that sent, and at all events you should not act thus to ing the youth's surprise, "will not be found unac-customed to the work of justice."

The eyes of the Muscovite lit up, as he girded once more the weapon to his side. "Now I hold "I am sorry for thee, Clarin, but why dids't thou thee once again," said he, I will confide in bring it upon thyself? What had ye to do to force the assurance thou bringest, and persevere your way hither in that manner?" to the end; what of his power?—it may be reached." "To speak with you, my lord." "Is yours a powerful enemy, then?" said Clotaldus.

"So much so, but I must not say it, I would

"There is no danger of that; on the contrary, you will then secure my assistance, for the confidence you repose would at the least have the effect of preventing me from lending countenance to your opposer. Who is he."
"Astolpho of Muscovy."

Glo'aldus gazed on the young complainant with an alternate expression of wonder and anxiety.

"Stranger," said he, " do you know what you have aid, and what you are about to do? Are you not of Muscovy?"

"I was born in Poland, but I am a Muscovite by family and education."

"Then," said Clotaldus, "he is your natural prince, and he could not offend you. Return to your adopted land, and forget that fatal courage which misleads you; return and forgive."

"His being a Prince," said the youth, "neither lessens his guilt nor my resentment. When a man has offended me, I do not ask his name."

"He could not offend you," said Clotaldus, " not even---O Ciclos! not even though he had dared to lay his hand upon thy face."

"He did more."

" He could not do more." " He did."

" A deeper insult than that?"

"Yes! listen to me; I know not how it is that yon win me to confidence thus easily. I feel as if under the influence of a supernatural emotion, and I am drawn to you in affection and in trust. But hear all. I am not what I seem. Then weigh it well, whether, if I am other than this habit speaks me, and Astolpho comes here with the design of wedding with Estrella, it may not that he has trothed.

While she thus spoke, her face gradually deepened in hue, and at the end she covered it with her hands, and hung down her head in sorrow. However, the feeling passed away with its effect, and she looked up once more with the pale and frozen fixedness of resolution, which was so strongly mingled up with her character. She waved her hand to Clarin, who, after he had been re-invested by Clotal-dus, with his gold headed staff of office, followed her, as she hastened along the hill side to over-take the trail of Estrella, and they were both lost to the eyes of Clotaldus before he found the sense of her last words.

The heavens and the earth," said he, " are of wonders. What doth she mean? Astolpho? ly stained window which looked upon the water, and then, that sword! But I must attend the king. and opposed his bed's foot-they then wandered to The youth has an excess of that which I was about to contemn him for needing. The dust has been thrown upon his head, but he has shaken it off nobly.'

The sleeping draught was soon after prepared; Clotaldus left for the prison, Basilius expected him in his laboratory. The sum had gone down before his return was announced to the

"I prepared the beverage," said Clotaldus, "exactly according to your directions, and in such a manner were its narcotic ingredients commingled with others of an agreeable flavour, that it was impossible he should detect them ; with these I descend alone to his prison, leaving the guard without the distant entrance as usual, masked and blindfolded. I found Sigismund stretched upon the ground, one hand beneath his head, the grasping his chain in the manner yourself have often marked. I found it at first difficult to draw his attention away from his own gloomy reflections. He looked straight forward with an air of vacancy, and seemed to regard me no more than the breeze that stirred upon the fountain before him. On a sudden, an eagle stooped from the upper air into the chasm of the rocks, and beholding the desolation, uttered a loud scream mounted upon the winds, and went to prey elsewhere.

"I saw Sigismund's eyes kindle; he half started from the earth and gazed after it, until his cycs ached with the effort. I saw the feeling which agitated him, and affected to participate in it, in order to accomplish my end.

"What a noble creature," said I, it is the monarch of its kind. It does not, like the lesser of them content itself with the dull heavy sphere of the terrestrial air, but comet-like soars into the regions of fire, and then floats upon the sunbeams, a winged lightning-a wanderer without limit. What a majestic creature ?"

Sigismund sunk back on the ground. "I am tired," said he, "I am chained. I do not want wings; but even the free use of that which I have received. They have bound me, they have tortured me before they had cause. I am miserable, my heart is destroyed! I have been a slave until liberty is no longer a sweet sound. Yet if it were otherwise, the eagle is the first of his kind; and I should

not be the last of mine." "When I saw his mind and imagination hurried along by the violence of the emotion in which they had been caught, I began to descant on his favorite theme of dominion."

Clotaldus in passing through the gallery observed near a window, at the far end, a figure standing as if in expectation of his exit from the king's chamber. He had not much difficulty in recognising the atten-

dant of Rossura.

Well, Clarin," said he, "how dids't thou penetrate thus far ? Where there no sentinels posted at the entrance?" After, his usual routine of obeisances, the merry

courtier replied "Indeed, my lord, I do not marve you should deem it strange how I came, hither, and I owned and trusted in, and that which is now, as as to the guards at the entrance, these poor shoulders the mountains foot, shall become as the offine fully testify that they have done their duty thou most bear.

"Take it," said the other, " and be assured, a they dared not quit their posts to follow me, I came weapon which Clotaldas has once wielded; (yes off with the showers I had received in the passage

my spine as a willow of Tugus."

"To speak with you, my lord,"

"On what affairs, prithee?"

"On rather a delicate matter, mayhap, but it must be said. To tell you the plain truth, you have taken some steps, lately, which do not immediately meet my approval.

"And what may those be, Clarin?"

"Why, in the first place, there is Madam Cosaura (for such was the name of the young Muscovite,) you have made to put off her disguise and put on her maiden weeds again, and the consequence is, it is told all over the palace that she is your niece, and she is as much honoured as the princess herself, who by the way, has taken into her suite, as principal dame of honour, and tenders her like a sister."

"And where might the mischief of all this? my good adviser," said Clotaldus. Clarin twirled his bounet, and looked on the ground for a moment. "She has resumed her own

dress." he replied' "Would it be very decorous to do otherwise, after

her secret was discovered? asked Clotaldus,
"Aye, that is all very good," said Clarin, "and it would be better still, and I should not murmur, if I was permitted to make a similar change, but alas on casting off her habit, Madame has cast off her attendant also and that is what I cannot by any means approve of, in my present situation."

"Oh! ho! are you there, Clarin?" said Clotal-dus; "why all this might have been said in two words."

" She forgets," said Clarin, waxing warm, " that I know more about somebody, though I'll tell no-body of it, than somebody would wish anybody else to know, and that I could raise a dust in this court, which might make a certain person sneeze, but, no matter for that, yet it should be recollected that I am Clarin, which is first cousin to Clarion, which is

a very noisy thing you know."
"Indeed!" said Clotaldus to himself, "we must take care of you, then. Well, Clarin, your comdone me a deeper offence than that you spoke plaint is not without justice, I will seek to find you of, I nave said he wronged me. He was my be-

Clarin assented with delight.

On entering the chamber, where Sigismund lay, Clotaldus found all the attendants gathered in silence round the bed of state; they informed him that the sleeper had just then began to breathe audibly, and his brown forehead was moist with per-

Clotaldus motioned them to a distance, ordered the haugings of the bed to be removed, and the band of musicians, which was stationed in an adjoining chamber, to begin a martial air. After they had played a little time Sigismund raised himself on his elbow to wipe the damp from his brow, and opened is eyes. They first fell on the large and splendidthe inland porphry-table near it, which was half exposed, half covered with cloth of gold. The magnificent vases which were disposed on that and the window frames-with the rare beautiful display of the earliest bloom of the spring-to the richly decorated tapestry of the apartment and the costly attire of the attendants. He seemed afraid to speak or move, and almost suspended his breathing, lest he should destroy the glorious vision, and wake to his poverty and his sorrow. At length he slowly arose, and walked noiselessly and carefully from the couch. The musicians again played, and he listened with pleasure and attention, but did not yet speak. On a sudden the mingled chorous of sounds was hushed, and a trumpet, loud and single, continued the strain. Sigismund started, and remained fixed in admiration. His eyes filled with fire. He had never before heard any musical sound, save those of the winds and the waters of his mountain residence and the wild creatures, who sometimes made it their sojourn. At this moment one of the attendants advanced and offered him a dress suitable to his estate.

Sigismund took it with a feeling of uncertainty. and hesitation. He felt it-gazed on it, and on the

attendant alternately.
"Tell me," said Sigismund, "what is the meaning of this?" What are you, and those who are with you? what are they? are ye the princes and rulers of whom Clotaldus tells me Is this real, or do I dream? Answer me? Where am I, and how came

The attendant, following the instructions of Clo-

taldus, bowed and retired without speaking.
"Well," said Sigismund, "come what may, I shall enjoy the delusion, if it be indeed no more, while it lasts. I will put on this splendor, and be in my slumber, what I would be in my waking."

The attendants assisted him to dress, and then asked him if the musicians should again play? "No!" said Sigismund."

"We thought it might please you," said they. "It does not pleasure me, I am a miserable creature, and pleasant sounds mock me. But hush. stay, there was a fine and single sound, which filled my breast with fire; let me hear that again, for I can think and hear. I pray you let me hear that again or none."

As he spoke this, Clotaldus stood before him.-He started back in wonder and confusion. Clotaldus knelt at his feet and respectfully kissed his hand.

"Is this indeed Clotaldus?" said Sigismund, Clotaldus, my tyrant, my torturer? How is he thus changed? I begin again to doubt the reality of what passes round me."

Clotaldus seeing him relapse into incredulity revealed to him his birth, the cause of his imprisonment, with a hope that it would be found futile, as it was in the power of a great mind ever to resist the influence of the stars themselves. He concluded by informing him that the king

Basilius, his father, was preparing to see him.

Sigismund burned with rage. His eyes flashed,
his forehead whitened, and his frame trembled. At length he burst forth with all the violence of abuse. Thou vile, infamous, malignant traitor, blacker than the blackest of the many serpents thyself hast

maker of these Toledos. My own country conspired confession? How darest thou be the villain, thou ward the princess." against me; they lay over my shoulder and along hast acknowledged thyself? A villain without a motive. A tyrant for thy sport! and me, me, thy lord, thy Sovereign, made the victim of a causeless cruelty! What shall I say? Nothing. What shall I do? My heart, my nature tells me." He wrenched a sword from one of the attendants,

and rushed upon the old man; the former interposed and detained him, panting with the eagerness of passion, until Clotaldus had disappeared.-As he left the room he turned to Sigismund, and said, "Unhappy, mistaken man, you begin already to show the sickliness of thy nature, and confidest in the delusion of a dream !"

"A dream, a dream," said Sigismund, " it is false; I do not dream, I walk, I talk, I see, I hear, I feel. He speaks with the tongue of a traitor, but he shall never lie and mock again."

As he rushed towards the door, the attendants again interposed and closed it, while one of them placed himself immediately in the way of Sigis-

He wore a ribband on his breast, and a blue sword knot. He caught the prince's arm and knelt at his

"Away with you," cried Sigismund, "begone, leave the way clear, or I will hew you down in his stead. I will fling the first that opposes me through yonder window-Get ye hence!"

"Observe," said an attendant, "he was not his own master,-he should obey his king."

"Not in things unjust." "He ought not," said the attendant, who had stopped his arm, "to enquire whether the commands

of his sovereign were so or not." " Have you quarrelled with your life?" said Sigismund?"

"The prince is right," said Clarin.

"And who art thou?" Clarin bowed. "I am a busy body, a fellow that meddles and makes for others' good, until I get over head and ears for it, as your highness may perhaps call to mind was the case not very long since, and which I have no disposition to experience again, for anybody, be the other who he may."

"In this new strange world," said Sigismund, thou alone pleasest me."

"At that moment a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of Astolpho, Duke of Muscovy and Sigismund's cousin. He entered with his usual air of haughtiness, and placed himself in a position to deliver his formal gratulations to Sigis-

mund. The latter turned to Clarin. "What is the reason," said he, "that you all pull off your hats when you come into my presence?" "Because you are our prince, and it is a mark of

"And what is the reason that man does not re-

move his ?" "Because he is your cousin, and considers him

self your equal." "Oh! oh!" said Sigismund.

Astolpho now addressed him in form. "Mighty heir of Poland, who hast suddenly riser like the morning sun from the bosom of the mountains, shine forth and make glad with the light of thy wisdom the horizon of our country. And as thou comest late to gird thy brow with the laurel of sovereignty, may it bloom there for a long line of years until thy time is perfected in joy, and thou hast no more to wait for."

After this flourish, he paused for the prince's acmowledgment, and all the suite were silent.

"God keep you, my good man," said Sigismund. The attendants gazed on each other with wonder. Clarin laughed in his sleeve.

Astolpho looked bigger than ever, and said with sufficient emphasis—
"I am Astolpho, Duko of Muscovy, nephew of

Basilius king of Poland, and your cousin, and your equal. But you knew not my rank, and I therefore excuse your want of civility." "God keep you," repeated Sigismund: " what, do you call this uncivil? Why then go your ways, and

when you come again, since this offends you, I will pray that he may not have you in his keeping." Then turning to Clarin, he said, "He saw me from the moment of his entrance; his solemn look and voice were ridiculous, and his insolence intolerable. What business has he to wear his hat and plume."

"He is a great man," said an attendant. "I am greater," retorted Sigismund, fiercely.
"Yet," said the attendant with the blue sword knot, "there ought to be a greater confidence between you, and you owe him more than he has yet

received from you." "And pray," said Sigismund, "who asked your advice ?"

dialogue, just as it was beginning to grow a little warm. She was habited in the light and elegantly feminine costume of her own country, and appeared to the eyes of Sigismund, who had never before beheld a woman, in womanly guise, the divinest object he had ever beheld. All the splendour of the scene round him vanished, all the finery grew old and dull, and every other prospect, thought fair be-

him. "Prince," said she, "you are welcome to the dwelling and the inheritance of your name. May you long be an ornament to the one and a blessing to the other."

fore, withered and faded the instant that woman's

beauty came in contrast with it. Estrella addressed

"Clarin," said Sigismund, "what is this wonderful creature? How every tone and every look agitates me. What infinite grace, what softness, what beauty, what sweetness?"

"She expects your answer, prince," said Clarin .-She is your cousin, the princess Estrella." "But what is she, Clarin? this lovely creature is

surely not a man ?" "Your highness, is a merry man! The princess Estrella; Lord! what innocent creatures we are, before we get into court. She is a woman, and a must a mount? amount? woman too," said Clarin. "Your highness is very amount."

"Thouart a daring savege," said Basilius, "and "Thouart a daring savege," said Basilius, "and "Yet"

Sigismund turned shortly round and ga.ad on him for a moment,

"Did I not tell you," said Sigismund, "that your advice was not needed?"
"It is not the less just," said he of the sword knot.

"I'll none on't. It displeases me, and that's enough." "Yet your highness said that even the will of

kings, should bend before justice." "Did I? Well, said I not also, that I would fling him who crossed mine through the window." All eyes were now directed to the attendant. He

had gone far-his spirit was wound up, and it would have been paltry to shrink back at last. He twirled his bonnet round, smiled, looking with a little mingling of contempt toward the window, and re-plied: "Yes, my lord, that may be done with boys -with men like me it may be found a little diffi-

"Say you so," said the prince, "we shall see, we shall prove it."

He sprung on the attendant, seized him by the waist, lifted him with case from the earth, then bounded on the table, dashed away with his feet the window and its frame into a thousand pieces, heaved him forth through the aperture, and then folded his arms and gazed upon his fall.

An universal cry of horror filled the apartment and spread through the palace.

"Villain," said Astolpho, forgetting in the terror of the deed, the advantage his own views would

reap from it, what is it you have done?"
"I thought I could have done it," said the other coolly. "He fell upon the great water, how he leads and struggles upon it, how he rages; stay-what is this? he is quiet, he is not there, where is he sunk?"
"You have murdered him," said Astolpho, "and

you are a villain." "Take care," said Sigismund, "that you be left a

head to put your hat on." Attracted by the great consternation, Basilius hurried into the apartment, followed by his guards, and enquired the cause of the confusion; Sigismund. sprang from the table, and carelessly walked across

the room. "It is nothing," said Sigismund. "A man was insolent, and I flung him through the window."

"My lord," whispered Clarin, "you are now speak.

ing to the king."

Basilius seemed horror stricken. "What," said he, " the first day, and a life already gone?" "He said I could not do it, I thought I could, and I tried it, and I showed him his mistake, and

that's all." "Prince," said Basilius with dignity, " this grieves me to the heart. I took thee from the dungeon of the mountains, in the hope, that, by the native strength of thy own mind, thou mightest be enabled to resist the influence of the evil stars themselves, and that I might in mine old age, e'er I am gathered to the dust of my name, feel within my arms a son of my heart, who, when I was no more, should preserve my memory to my people. You have already destroyed that hope. I can never embrace these now. We start when we gaze on the steel that has drank human blood, we shudder when we walk over the snot of earth which has once been the scene of a death struggle, but how much more repulsive the contact of the murderer himself. Although I longed to bind thee to my side in love and fondness, and came hither to embrace and to bless thee, I turn away in horror, aversion and sorrow. I never can,

never will receive a murderer to my arms." Sigismund paused for a moment, and a feeling like sorrow pierced through his mind. The fine venerable frame of the old silver haired king, struck him with a reverential respect. That man too was his father, and though never known till then, a voice within him told him that he was not as other men in his esteem. Again, his mind recurred to the causes of their separation, to his chain and his dungeon, his sufferings, his undeserved bondage. This train of recollections instantly overturned all that nature had been doing, and changed the appearance of the old monarch into that of an unnatural and wanton tyrant. His heart burned within him, and

he walked away from Basilius toward the window.
"I can do without them, now," said he, "as I have ever. You say you are my father, and yet you have persecuted me from my birth like a bitter enemy; you have cast me out from human life; you have chained me up as if I were a creature of the forest; you have made me the mouster you feared; you have sought my death, and tortured me into a weariness of my life. Why then your kindness is grown a mockery, I could not enjoy, nor thank you for it. You have so entirely destroyed all capability The entrance of Princess Estrella, cut short this of pleasure, that nothing now can ever make life ageeable."

"I would," said Pasilius, "I had never given it to thee. I should not now hear thy reproaches, nor behold thy audacity."

"Had you not given it," replied Sigismund, "I should not complain of you, but I do for having given, and again taking it away. It may be agenerous action to give; but to give for the purpose of taking away, is worse than withholding altogether."

To this Basilius replied, "How well dost thou show thy gratitude for my raising thee from a state of humiliating captivity, to the dignity which thou

now holdest P Sigismund here burst into fury. "What gratitude," he cried, "tyrant of my happiness, do I owe thee? Old and decrepit as thou art, and about to drop into the grave, what dost thou give me that is not my own? Thou art my father and a king.— Then all that dignity of which thou speakest wasgiven me by nature and the laws. Nay, but thouowest me much that is yet unaccounted for. What will thy answer be when I demand of thee the time of which thou hast robbed me-my liberty so long debarred-my life-the honor which I might have acquired, had I been left free to seek it? a I owe thee nothing, king, but thou art my debtor, and to a large

merry."

Sigismund, was already, at the side of Estrella, and the word of heaven has been accomplished. Extra overpowered her with praises and admiration. He haughty, and vain man, I warm thee to beware, for attempted to take her hand, she withdrew it and all this which then seent may be a draw, from my stopped back; one of the attendants, the same who which thou mayest ere ilong awaken," Saying this; had before twice checkedathe prince; observing the heavilden withdrew suddenly bleaving sigismund a much

commands of Astolpho, advanced a third time. startled by the repetition of this singular doubt.

"My lord," said he in his car, "the duke is pre-

and with a look of astonishment and perplexity. " No, I do not dream, for I can feel, and see, and I know what I was, and what I am. Grieve as thou

mayest, no remedy is in thy breast." In a little time after, while Sigismund remained perplexed by the parting word of Basilius, his attention was attracted by the entrance of Rosadra, who now appeared dressed in her own habiliments. She was proceeding in search of Estrella, anxious at the same time to avoid the sight of Astolpho, Clotaldus having advised her to leave him in ignorance of her presence at the court of Poland. She felt grateful to Clotaldus for the interest which he appeared to take in her fortunes, and readily submitted to his guidance.

"What," said Olarin to Sigismund, "has pleased thee most of all that thou hast seen this morning?" "Nothing has surprised me," said Sigismund, " for I have seen nothing here that my education did not in some measure enable me to anticipate.-But if my admiration has been really moved at all, it has been by the beauty of the ladies who have left us."

At this moment perceiving Rosaura about to retire, he started forward and detaining her, exclaimed, "What do I see. I have surely beheld those fea-tures before now?"

"And I," said Rosaura, "have seen that pomp and greatness reduced to chains, and a dungeon. Saying this, she attempted to retire, but Sigismund

again prevented her "I must crave your permission to depart." said Rosanra, in some confusion. "Going in such a hurried manner," said Sigismund, " is not asking leave but taking it?"

At this moment, Clotaldus, whose anxiety had been greatly excited by hearing Rosaura's voice in disputation with Sigismund, hurried into the apartment. "My lord," he exclaimed, "what is the cause of this? Pray you forbear and suffer the lady to proceed."

'Again," exclaimed Sigismund, "again, thou grey-headed madman, darest thou to provoke my anger? dost thou not fear me yet?"

"I was induced to enter," said Clotaldus, "by the accents of this voice, to tell thee that thou shouldst be more peaceful if thou desirest to reign. Be not a tyrant because thou thinkest thyself our lord, for you may yet find that thought a dream."

The anger of Sigismund was provoked to the highest by this threat. "I shall see," he exclaimed, whether it be a dream by tearing thee to pieces." He grasped his dagger hastily, but Clotaldus arrested his arm and threw himself on his knees, whilst the affrighted Rosaura called loudly for assistance.

Her cries were heard by Astolpho, who rushed into the room, and throwing himself between the prince and the object of his anger, "What means this? that so generous a prince will stain his dagger in blood that is well nigh frozen? Let thy shining sword return to its scabbard."

"Yes," said Sigismund, "after I have reddened it in that villain's heart."

"Then," replied the pompous Astolpho, "since he has sought protection at my feet, he shall not plead in vain." And seeing the prince about to transfer his anger from Clotaldus to himself, he drew his sword and stood on the defensive.

The noise attracted to the place, the King, Estrella, and several of their attendants, who interposed between the combatants. Astolpho returned his sword to its sheath, and the king, being informed that Sigismund had attempted the life of Clotaldus, said to the former:

Have grey hairs, then, no respect in thine eyes? "None," replied Sigismund, "and I trust that one day I shall see thine own at my feet. Be assured that the opportunity for vengeace shall not be lost." "Before that day comes," replied the king, "thou

shalt sleep, and waking find that thy boast, and thy ingratitude, real as they seem to thee, are but the phin 'ems of an idle dream'

Once more Sigismund started at the words, and remained for some moments as if under the influence of a spell, motionless and silent, while the king and his guests departed. Astolpho leading out Estrella, conducted her towards the garden, where the following conversation passed between them.

When fortune," said Astolpho, "promises mis-bap, she is seldom false to her word, but whenever she has benefits to confer the issue is doubtful. A demonstration of this truth may be found in the situation of Sigismuud, and of myself. For him, evils and crimes were foretold, and they have turned out true. For me, on the other hand, were pre dicted, trophies of victory, the applause of men, and happiness; yet though this prophecy has been in part fulfilled, its completion is still doubtful, for although you have favored me with some encouragement, yet your disdain, I am sorry to say-

Estrella interrupted him. "I doubt not," said she, "that you are sincere in those compliments, but, I suspect they are meant for the lady, whose portrait I have seen hanging at your neck. Go," she added, "and let her reward you, for it is a treachery not only to break your faith to her, but to make over the compliments that were her right, on

At this moment Rosaura arrived, in her search of Estrella, at the very spot where they were convers-

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO ON THE

Deposing of Tyrants by the Pope.

The Archbishop of Toronto delivered a lecture in St. Michael's Cathedral, on Sunday evening, 17th ing sovereign loses his right of governing, by acts inst, on the question of the deposing of tyrants by of tyranus or non-fulfilmentof his oath of office, is the Pope, as Head of Christendom, or by the people | the Lords and Commons, as representing the entire as Makers of Kings.

the people; and again, the friend of revolution, and could declare, and from time to time has declared, abettor of conspiracies against secular power. The Catholic Church was neither. It was no friend of tyranny, but rather the protector of the true liberties of the people, and the legitimate authority of the ruling powers of this world. He then proceeded

Before entering on our subject we must lay down certain general principles concerning society.

God created man and woman to His image and likences, as the root of society. Man was born for society. Hence a number of families springing from one stock formed a community, at the head of which was the eldest father, or grandfather, or greatgrandfather. This, the oldest of all governments, is called the patriarchical. This was of Divine institution in the order of nature.

The Patriarch, by his Divine as well as natural right settled all discussion and looked after the common interests of his community, composed of bis descendants, direct and collateral. But these families becoming more numerous, the people became more wicked, and no longer wished to obey the orders of the Patriarch, alleging, perhaps that he was more favorable to one branch of the family than to another, though he might be supposed to love all his children alike. Then scattering over the earth they, as a rule, chose, or at least received, the Monarchical form of Government, both as an approach in formy to the spatriarchical, and as best suited to their wants of As king then was chosen, wickedness and to preserve the citizens—that is,

Moses was the first chosen chief. Judges followed in succession, appointed by Almighty God Himself. The people clamoured for a king; to be like other nations, as they said. They had grown tired of their holy law and their inspired leaders. God was displeased with their choice and with their clamors: yet He yielded to them and chose them a king, but warned them what they would suffer from kingly power, So far for the people of God. All the nations in those early times chose kings to govern them. By this simple choice the king enjoyed, in virtue of the contract made with his people a perfectly legitimate power. But once constituted king, he had his power from God. The choice came through the people; the jurisdiction from God. "It is by me that kings reign" (Prov. viii.) And the prophet Daniel says: "The God of Heaven bath given to thee the kingdom of the earth." (Dan. iv.) And in the same chapter: "Thy kingdom shall remain to thee after thou shalt have known that power is from Heaven." So long, therefore, as this king rules his people for their good, he is the lawful king, and his orders must be obeyed. St. Paul, writing to the Romans (chap. xiii.) says:-" Let every soul be subject to higher powers, for there is no power but from God, and those that are ordained of God. Therefore, he that resisteth, resisteth the ordinance of God. And they that resist purchase to themselves damnation."

But if a King should rule his people to their destruction, he becomes a tyrant, and loses all authority over them. Not indeed by one or two wicked or oppressive acts, or on account of any personal faults or sins, but by acts of tyranny destructive to the people's right and welfare. Power resides in the multitude for its own preservation, and for defending itself against enemies of this multitude. To effect this defence there must be a head, one in whom the powers of government can rest.

But the question which now arises is how to judge and determine when the King rules for the destruction of his people, and when therefore he loses his legitimate rights as sovereign. The judge of this is really the multitude. But the multitude is often divided into parties; one for the King and his Ministers, and the other against him. Hence we find the world deluged with blood and civil wars; the King maintaining his authority by the sword, and the people trying to assert their rights by revolution. In order to prevent bloodshed modern society has endeavored to find some international tribunal to settle disputes between kings and their subjects, and between governments at discord with one another. Kings are opposed to this. They say, "We'll considered themselves injured by one another, and between princes and their subjects, was the Pope as Christendom, and not by any divine right inherent the Church as the great spiritual father of Christendom. The princes looked upon him as their common father, and as their arbiter in disputes. Chrislawgiver, and as their protector against the tyranny of their rulers. It was for him to decide when the he might be induced to accept equitable terms. The Pope hastened into Germany for this purpose, and succeeded in inducing Henry to withdraw his forces with certain conditions. These conditions the King violated, and was censured by the Church for bis bad faith and injustice.

Conqueror. Their claims to the throne of England were referred to the Pope, Alexander II. Matthew, of Paris, has related the incident in the following terms :- "William Duke of Normandy, lest the ng might be con tolic authority. The Pope, having taken into consideration the claims of both contending parties, sent a banner to William as an oren of royal power."

The ruling kings of Christendom take an oath at

their cornation that they will govern their subjects with justice and mercy, and that they will respect the liberties of the Church, that is, will allow Bishops to govern the people in the spiritual order. If, on their side, they break this oath and become tyrants, then the compact is broken, and the people on their side are also freed. Throughout Christendom, before the Reformation, Catholic kings, by their oath of coronation, were to be Catholics, and were supposed to remain so. Thus, when a prince fell away and was excommunicated by the Church, deposition was the ordinary consequence; and the Pope, in pronouncing the excommunication, could pronounce also the deposition—just as I presume would happen at the present time with Protestant rulers. The reigning sovereign, in England, for instance, must be a Protestant, and must protect the Protestant religion. Change of religion would be speedily followed by an act of deposition. In England the tribunal which determines whether the reignpeople of England. Butthrough the middle ages His Grace commenced by saying that the Catholic by consent of the princes of Europe, the Pope was Church was accused of being the friend and pro- appointed arbiter between princes and peoples, and tector of tyrants, and the crusher of the liberties of the Pope, in the discharge of his duties as such, subjects no longer bound by their oath of allegiance on account of the tyranny of their princes. This declaration was expressed, sometimes by a dispensation, dispensing the people from their oath of allegiance to satisfy scrupulous consciences. But there was no reason for dispensation, properly so called, when a monarch fell from his legitimacy by habitual acts of cruelty and by tyranny. The Pope was looked upon as a good father and as the protector of the oppressed. We have instances of this in the case of Gregory VII and Henry IV., tyrant of Germany. Henry's debaucheries covered with shame the nobliest families of Germany. Extortions and oppressions of the people, and the ruin of religion by the destruction of churches and the expulsions of the clergy, and the violation of all the rights both sacred and natural of the people marked Henry's reign as the most oppressive that Germany had seen. The people loved liberty, and are certainly not to be blamed for doing what God and nature permit under such circumstances-revolt against the tyrant. The Pope, the greatest lover of liberty and of the rights of the people, entreated Henry to give up his vices, threatening him with deposition, and the judgments of God should he not change his manner of life. This the Pontiff frankly represented; but when his entreaties and admonitions were not followed, he pronounced the King a tyrant fallen from his royalty. In the usual form he absolved the people from their allegiance, or with officers and army; to repress and punish rather declared that allegiance was no longer expccted of them., "It had long been merited by the"

power when that power turns oppressor. Hence when St. Paul says, "He who resists the power resists the ordinance of God," he speaks of legitimate power legitimately exercised: Otherwise the Apostle would pronounce that the tyrant had a right to obedience and the robber a right to plunder.

1. The next question that comes up is :- "Are we oledged to obey the civil power when it commands something evil?" We can't obey parents, much less the civil authority, in such a case. The Apostles said :- "We-must-obey God rather

2. Again, "Are we obliged to obey the civil power when it commands things not under its jurisdiction; for instance, to practice certain religious tenets?" No, except when disobedience to such tenets would disturb the well being of society and were not against the laws of God. The faculties of civil power are confined to matters purely temporal and pertaining to the well-being of the State. It cannot even usurp the faculties of praents in the government and management of families. So the laws of Lycurgus, which declared that the children belonged to the State and should be educated as the State deemed proper, exceeded their bounds and were consequently useless. The State, as head of authority, can, however, oblige parents to perform their duties towards their children in the temporal order. If the parents are truly unable to fulfil those duties, the State has the right of seeing to the welfare of its subjects, and of providing for the proper training of the child who is to become one of its members; it becomes even its duty, in certain cases; for if the child be not properly educated, it will disturb society by its depredations.

3. "Who is to judge the limits of civil law? Who is to pronounce when laws are just and when unjust?" The civil rulers say that they have full right to declare what laws are binding and what not, and how far their laws can affect consciences. The Catholic Church and right reason say that Divine authority alone can pronounce infallibly what is right and which is wrong in the spiritual and moral order; and that that I ivine authority on earth resides in the Church. The Church is the depository of all truth, because Christ has said: "I will send you the Paraclete, the spirit of truth." "But when He the spirit of truth is come He will teach you all truth." The Church must satisfy the yearnings of the most learned, that no human being can say, take care of our own interests, and are the best | "I am looking for truth and cannot find it." That judges in our own concerns." I fear the day is still civil authority is not the judge, in pronouncing on far distant when such an umpire will be chosen. In its own laws in certain matters, is sufficiently proved the middle ages the umpire between princes who | from the multitude of examples wherein laws have been repealed, because unjust and oppressive, and not gaining their ends, though civil authority when the head of Christendom. This was brought about enacting them had declared these laws just and by the constitution of the then existing society in equitable. The Church, of course, has nothing to do with laws of a strictly and purely temporal in the Papacy. Europe had been Christianized by bearing. She does not pronounce, for instance, on the action of the Church. The princes were all the law for the building of a ship or drilling an Catholic rulers, and all acknowledged the head of army. The right of pronouncing on such laws is vested in the multitude or its representatives.

4. "Can civil law enact anything contrary to Divine law?' No. So that when pagan tyrants ortian people looked upon the Pope as the Christian dered sacrifices to be offered up to idols, Christians ops could not exercise any of their functions of suwere bound not to obey the law. In China, where the civil authority enacted that the Christians were king or emperor, by his tyrannical and oppressive to offer sacrifices to the gods of the country, they acts, lost his right of ruling. When princes ap- disobeyed them and suffered martyrdom. We are pealed to him against one another he, as umpire, to render to Casar the things that are Casar's, and decided their case. In the middle of the eleventh | to God the things that are God's. But we are not century Andrew of Hungary, when besiezed in his cupital, brought Leo IX., the reigning Pontiff, to when Bismarck commands Bishops to give up their use his influence with the besieger Henry II., that right of governing priests in the spiritual order, they cannot render that obedience, because it would be rendering to Casar that which is God's. God has given directly to the pastors of His Church the power of governing that Church. He says to them : "All power is given to me in Heaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, teach all nations. . . . He Another instance of greater interest is found in that beareth you heareth me." To princes of the the case of Harold II. of England, and William the earth He has not addressed such language. They earth He has not addressed such language. They receive their powers indirectly from God and through the people. The power comes from God; rivilege the world is very jealous, with the jealousy of Esau against his brother Jacob. But the fact lies open in the sacred volume of the Bible, and

is the will of God. The people have their rights and liberties conceded them by God himself. They can give up a portion of that liberty for the purpose of maintaining order. But when this public order becomes general confusion by abuse of power in the head, man assumes all his own rights. An unjust law does not bind in conscience. It is rather a corruption of law, as St. Thomas calls it. But if the tyrant should endeavor to enforce the unjust law by his army, the people have the right of resisting him. But then prudence may forbid any such resistance. Prudence is a cardinal virtue, and to fail against it is to commit a grievous sin. It would be a great imprudence and a grievous fault for an unarmed people to resist a tyrant backed by a numerous and well appointed army; and hence prudence forbids an oppressed people to rebel, 1st. When there is no likelihood of the overthrow of the tyrant, for otherwise he would become more tyrannical and oppress the people more grievously, and consequently their resistance produce more harm than good; 2nd, if the people are not prepared to substitute a government better than

the one they overthrow. In England the constitution admirably provides fer revolutions, peaceably and quietly, and without bleodshed. The people govern through the King and the two Houses of Parliament. If the people, represented, by the members, are not satisfied with the laws made by the King, Lords and Commons then the Government finds itself in a minority, and resigns its right to govern. Hence our peaceful revolutions. The King reigns, but the people govern themselves through laws enacted by themselves for the public good, but having their authority for their enforcement from the King. The members of the old Parliament will return to their constituencies, and a new election of lawgivers will take place;

and the majority governs always. In other countries, where the sovereign is sole lawgiver, the majority of the people, if rightfully displeased with his laws, strive to dethrone him .-He on his part endeavors to maintain his position as King, and hence we have a revolvtion or a civil war. Kings are not supreme in the sense that they are above all law or right. Their supreme law is to govern for the public good, and a party or a portion only of his subjects who become disaffected have not the the right of dethroning him. That right is inherent in the majority of the people, and not in a party. Hence secret societies, which are supposed to be only a part of the public, are condemned by the Church. It is unlawful for individuals to put to death a tyrant. 'The Council of Constance (Sess. xv.) condemned the following proposition as heretical: - "Any vassal or serf may lawfully and meritoriously kill any tyrant." Mark that the proposition is of individuals. It does not say the multitude cannot put to death their tyrant. The people cannot, however, employ an assassin to execute its decrees. The tyrant must be judged justly. To allow individuals to dethrone a tyrant would be to

ment so long as he governs according to the stipu. to him by the same obligations of loyalty and allelations of his cath if he tails; to do so, the contract is giance as the remuneration for the protection and broken and he becomes a simple individual. We good government accorded by the Prince; or we have seen, therefore, that it is lawful to oppose civil may put it this way—the people vote the King large supplies of honor and respect and money, and his duty by breaking his promise of governing for the general good, he forfaits his right to the alle-giance of his people not, as I have said, by one or two, or even by a dozen tyrannical acts, but by a general color of tyranny.

An individual has the right to self-preservation; even at the expense of taking away the life of an-

other who has unjustly attacked him. Society has the same right. When a society is attacked by another, it has the right of repelling the attack, and consequently of making war. An unlawful power or unjust usurpation cannot lay claim to the duty of allegiance. Legitimate power alone has that right; otherwise tyranny would be supreme. All persons in self-preservation, are obliged to obey a tyrant when to resist would be death without gain. Hence they must acquiesce in a defacto government in order to preserve their own lives, as well as the private and public liberties. A de facto government, in the beginning illegitimate and tyrannical, may become a legitimate power by good government and the acquiescence of the people. This teaching of the Church does not favor tyrants nor does it crush liberties. The public interest of the country must be the dominant interest and study of the Governor, and not his own or his family's, or the interest of another country, but the interest of the people that are governed. When a tyrant feels the position weak from his own acts, then he endeavors to protect himself by harassing laws, and therefore oppresses still more his people. He is therefore governing for his own good and not for the good of society, for the preservation of a part and not for the preservation of the people; which is rank tyranny and injustice. We see, then, that such a tyrannical prince must be obeyed, not on account of the obligations of conscience, but from prudential motives, for fear of the sword and of causing greater evil.

We have said that the civil power has not the power of binding in religious matters. It must leave the Church perfectly free, for it is God's kingdom on earth. Our Divine Lord did not ask permission from the ruling powers to institute His Apostles or to establish His Church, or to send His Apostles to preach. He did not tell His Apostles to ask permission of the secular powers to ordain others or to excommunicate those who deserved that punishment, or to prescribe to them what theology they are to preach to the people. Thus then the Falck laws, instituted in Germany, usuro the power and function of the Bishops, and dare to arrogate to themselves the right of appointing pastors Bishops in enforcing its discipline. Hence those laws are not binding on conscience. They are usurpations rather than laws, and the German clergy have to obey God rather than man. Would the Protestant clergy of this country submit to the dictation of a Prime Minister their whole curriculum of discipline, that no lawful minister could be ordained or preach without the permission of the Attorney-General, or that the Church of England Bishpervision without the permission of an infidel Prime Minister? The Catholic Church has known other persecutions and has triumphed before, and will triumph again.

Catholics are obliged in conscience to obey even a Pagan ruler in all things pertaining to the public good and order; but when he commands things against faith and right they are not to obey, and hence the millions of martyrs who laid down their lives rather than obey unjust rulers, ordering them to sacrifice to the gods of the empire, the rulers saying these were the laws of the empire, and they ought to be obedient to them. Henry VIII. made it a law that he should be called head of the Church, and that to deny it was to be guilty of an offence against the laws of the State. But the legislator passed the bounds of his power in enacting them; hence they were not laws. The Irish for centuries have been obliged at the point of the bayonet to pay the election from the people. In the Church both tithes to Protestant ministers whose services they election and power come from God. Christ said to could not in conscience accept. That law was an justice of his cause should be injured by rashness in His Apostles: "You have not chosen me, but I have unjust law, and resistance to it was permitted, can alone hope for further light. Holding, then, making war, sent ambassadors to Pope Alexander chosen you, and have appointed you." Of this though prudence forbade it to prevent greater evil. that the nebulo and the Solar system, life included, Of this though prudence forbade it to prevent greater evil. that the nebula and the Solar system, life included The law, too, obliging them to go to Protestant churches and to listen to Protestant service was an the germ to the finished organism, I re-affirm here unjust law, and they resisted it, though the forfeiture

of lands and property was the penalty. His Grace concluded by saying in answer to "An not with the vaqueness belonging to the emotions, Honest Enquirer after Truth," who had asked if it but with the definiteness belonging to the underistrue, as stated by Rev. Mr. Robb, that St. Augustanding." tine taught that Purgatory did not exist, that the quotation in Mr. Robb's lecture "is quite faulty.-A sentence is left out that changes the sense. St. Augustine in his Confessions recommends the soul of his mother to the prayers of his friends. So with other matters in that Rev. gentleman's lecture."

GLADSTONE, "ANTI-JANUS," AND THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

We (Dublin Freeman) have much pleasure in publishing the subjoined highly complimentary notes which have been received by the accomplished author of "Anti-Janus":-

59 Eccles-street, Dublin, April, 1871.

My DEAR PROFESSOR ROBERTSON-I beg to thank you most sincerely for the copy of your translation of the "Anti-Janus" of Dr. Hergenrother, which you have so kindly forwarded to me. You could scarcely have chosen for translation any work better suited to illustrate the important questions which are so often discussed in the non-Catholic and rationalistic publications of the present day. Those enemies of the Holy See, who, in Germany, or nearer home, sought to obstruct the great work of the Vatican General Council, appealed chiefly in support of their vain theories, to the facts of history, which they misrepresented and distorted in a thousand ways, and in the anonymous "Janus" was skilfully compressed all the venom of these attacks. Dr. Hergenrother, in his "Anti-Janus," presents an antidote against the erroneous statements of the assailants of Rome, setting forth in true light the important historic facts which were travestied and falsified by them. You have rendered a great service to our Catholic public by your excellent translation of this admirable work, which, I trust, will be widely circulated among our people.—Wishing you many years to continue to enrich our literature with such important Catholic Works, I remain, with great esteem, your faithful servant.

† PAUL CARD. CULLEN.

J. B. Robertson, Esq. Thurles, March 26, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. ROBERTSON - It gives me much pleasure to find that your excellent translation of Dr. Hergenrother's work, "Anti-Janus," has been so favorably reviewed, not only in Catholic, but even in Protestant journals. Whilst impartial judges, whatever their creed, will concur in this favorable opinion of your translation, Catholics must acknowledge themselves deeply indebted to you for having placed in the hands of the English reader so able a refutation of a very bad book, so powerful a vindication of what is now an article of our faith Nor let it be said that "Anti-Janus" comes too late, the members of the community—in their rights and liberties against internal divisions and external age is this against the common weal? Does that liberties against internal divisions and external age is this against the common weal? Does that form of government lasted for about 2400 prince if only punishes their wicked and has no years at the most of the rights of now that the Vatican Council has decided the great

ecclesiastical history brought to bear upon the ques-'tion, and so long as they shall do so "Anti-Janus" will furnish powerful weapons to combat and overthrow such insidious misrepresentations. Anti-Janus possesses a permanent value. To have made. in return are to get good government and respect it accessible to the English reader, as you have done for their rights and liberties. If the prince fails in in your admirable translation, is not the least of the many services rendered to the cause of Catholic truth by the translator of Mochler's " Symbolism." I beg to remain, my dear Mr. Robertson very faithfully yours, tPATRICK LEARY Archbishop of Cashel.

J. B. Robertson, Esq., Professor, &c., Catholic University, Dublin.

THE DUBLIN "FREEMAN'S JOUR-NAL" ON TYNDALL.

Professor Tyndall re-appears in the character of amicus humani generis—the self-constituted champion of humanity against its Creator. A new edition of his now notorious address before the British Association at Belfast contains a revised preface, in which he endeavours to reply to some of the attacks made upon his materialistic propaganda. His supplementary vindication seems to have been in part inspired by Mr. Gladstone's recent performances. He follows that statesman into the domain of religious controversy, and deliberately turns out of his way to make an unnecessary and perfectly untrue assertion respecting the doctrine of Infallibility. It was charged against the Professor that he tried to wriggle out of the position taken by him in his address, in the sort of explanation he prefixed to the published issue of it. This charge was not made by the Catholics alone-it was made by all of other creeds who made public comment upon the alternations of phrase, the excisions and additions which fully justified it. But the Professor has singled out Catholicity for the fierce and offensive assault he now makes. Perhaps he shrewdly conceives that an onslaught upon a particular religion which is atready asailed may furnish a safe cover for his attack upon all beliefs whatever. Professor Tyndall betrays a bitter sense of the uncompromising fashion in which his theories were condenmed by the Irish guardians and teachers of Cathelicity. He repeats his unmeaning prettiness about "the mild light of science" which was struck out of the published address, with an anery hint that, were it not "for the intelligence of Catholic laymen," positive restriction of "the power for evil" of the Catholic Church would be necessary. The professor declares he does not fear the charge of Atheism, nor would he even disavow it in reference to any definition of the "Supreme" which the Catholic Church would be likely to frame. He asserts that the "quibbles of the Athanasian Creed," the Pontigny pilgrimages, the dating of historic epochs from the definito the Church, and of controlling the actions of the | tion of the Immaculate Conception, are "chimeras which astound all thinking men," and less in accordances with the "verities" which science has brought to light than " the reasonable views" promulgated by him at Belfast. Maral and religious feeling was his, he says, "without the intervention of dogma." He accepts "fearlessly" the facts of Materialism. The Professor reiterates his proposition that in matter is to be found the promise and potency of every form and quality of life. We give a specimen of his reasoning :-

For cons the earth was unfit to maintain what we call life. It is now covered with visible living things. They are not formed of matter different from that of the carth round them; they are, on the contrary, bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh. How were they introduced? Was life implicated in the nebulæ-as part, it may be, of a vaster, wholly unfathomable life-or is it the work of a Being standing outside the nebulæ, who fashioned it and vitalised it, but whose own origin and ways are equally past finding out? As far as the eye of science has hitherto ranged through nature, no intrusion of merely creative power into any series of phenomeha has been observed. The asssumption of such a power to account for special phenomena, though often made, has always proved a failure. It is opposed to the very spirit of science and I therefore assumed the responsibility of holding up in contrast with it that method of nature which it has been the vocation and triumph of science to disclose, and in the application of which we stand to each other in a relation resembling that of -not arrogantly or defiantly, but without a shade of indistinctness—the position laid down in Belfast not with the vaqueness belonging to the emotions, standing."

Professor Tyndall's ens rationis does not reject the creative hypothesis because he knows it to be untrue. Not at all. He only rejects it because certain people pretend that they know it to be true. This is exactly the meaning of his statement on the point. If these people, deluded believers in Divine revelation. are asked for the proofs upon which they believe in a Creator, what can they do? Hear Professor Tyndall:--

"They can do no more than point to the Book of Genesis or some other portion of the Bible. Profoundly interesting, and indeed pathetic, to me are those attempts of the opening mind of man to appease its hunger for a cause. But the Book of Genesis has no voice in scientific questions. To the grasp of geology, which it resisted for a time, it at length yielded like potters' clay, its authority as a system of cosmogony being discredited on all hands by the abandonment of the obvious meaning of its writer. It is a poem—not a scientific treatise."

The Book of Genesis "or some other portion of the Bible!" We would be disposed to apologise to our readers for printing this blasphemous rubbish did we believe that any same individual would receive it with any other feelings than those of piety and contempt. The Professor is not even an original or entertaining performer upon the Materialistic trumpet. We might fill a page of this journal with the names of the fools who have rushed before him in upon this awful ground. They are sorry company with all the learning and brillinney they shared among them, for any man held eminent in a Christian land. Their history is a solemn lesson, and ought teach what he reaps who sets himself to disturb the spiritual consciousness of man, the inborn indestructible perception of a Creator and another being. Not a philosopher among all these could explain what it is makes a blade of grass grow. But they were able without hesitation to question the existence of God." Religion they hold to be "opposed to the spirit of science." Therefore, religion and its teachings are false. So in effect contends Professor Tyndall, and in his contention deals most unfairly with matters which are not, in themselves proscribed by the Catholic Church, but are malum prohibitum only as they are distorted and used as, vehicles for the inculcation of error and infidelity Whatever miserable credit is due to the open profession of ovil principle Professor Tyndall may ask. The man who proclaims war against the Creator; and the faith in which hundreds of millions find hope and comfort ought need courage, especially in p a day when religious sentiment is so vehemently; in expressed. Yet, we should not be surprised if the professor's outrage upon Christianity were largely. condoned on account of the specific character of it portion of it. All believers, whatever be the variations of their belief, cling steadfastly and reverently.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the 15th ultimo, Miss Harriet Comerford, youngest daughter of the late James Comerford, Troy's Wood, Kilkenny, was received into the religious community of the Presentation Order lately estab-Ished in the town of Batinglass, county Wicklow. The ceremony took place in the temporary chapel of the Convent. The Rev. Dr. Kane, P.P., of Bultinglass, presided, and was assisted by the Rev. Mr. McDonnell C.C., and the Rev. Dr. Murphy, Professor of Theology, Carlow College.

On the 28th ult., the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, accompanied by the Very Rev. Father Thomas N. Burke, visited the female and infant schools, Kilkenny, and many of the inhabitants also attended, the object being to assist in liquidating the debt due in respect of the admirable schools which have been so warmly appreciated by the people of the district. The infant school, presided over by Miss Murphy, is a model of perfection, every department of it being attended to with the utmost precision and watchfulness, and the female school is also everything an institution of the kind should be. In the evening, Father Burke delivered a lecture in the St. Mary's Cathedral, in aid of the new schools. There was an extremely large congregation, the spacious cdifice being crowded in every part.

The death is announced of Father William Kelly. which took place in the Presbytery of SS. Mary and Michael's Church, Commercial-road, Dublin. The deceased was nearly eight; years of age, and, as a superior priest of the mission in which he was engaged, he was much and deservedly esteemed. He was one of the Irish priests who went over to England many years ago to propagate the Catholic Faith.—RI.P.

The Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Cappoquiu was recently the scene of the religious profession of three young ladies, Miss Crosbie, (in religion Sister Mary Evangelist Joseph,) daughter of the late Mr. John Crosbie, Ballinaglee, county Wexford; Miss Whelan, (in religion Sister Mary Gertrude Joseph,) and Mis Fires, (in religion Sister Mary Catherine). The Very Rev. P. Power, P.P., Cappoquin, assisted by the Rev. M. O'Connor, C.C., officiated.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy is not vet restored to health, and his physician is still unable to pronounce the long expected change for the better so eagerly looked for.

The Christmas festival was carried out at Athlone garrison in a most enjoyable manuer. The decorations were of the most artistic description, particularly those of the Artillery and Army Service corps. Amongst the Artillery devices were :- Gun carriages, mounted with 16 pounder guns; the Prince of Wales' feathers, a splendid wreath of the Shamrock's, the rose and thirtle, representing unity. The ceiling of the Seargents' Mess was adorned with red, white, and blue tissue paper, repr-senting the Union Jack, while in divisions numbers one and five were two full size effigies of the "Claimant," in fatigue uniform, mounted upon two porter barrels, displaying anything but a military appearance. In the Army Service Corps room were a nicely executed harp, with an Irish motto, and other suitable emblems. With the exception of the 46th Depot, the Infantry seemed to slumber. The 45th had a room tolerably decorated, in which dancing was spiritedly kept up. But the palm in this department must be awarded to the Artillery circle. Altogether it was a most enjoyable evening, and carried out as it only can be by the militory. A large number of ladies participated in the festivities.

The estate of Captain Coote, Bellamont Forest, Cootebill, has been recently purchased by a wealthy Catholic Liverpool merchant, named Smith, a native of Newry. It is stated that the purchase money amounted to £149,000.

Lord Lisgar has forwarded £10 to the Very Rev. Francis O'Reilly, of Bailieborough, towards the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of that town.

Mr. John Hardiman, Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the county of Limerick, was elected, on the 14th ult., without opposition, a member of the Limerick Corporation, vice Town Councillor Ryan, deceased.

Mr. De Vere Hunt, son of Dr. Hunt, Limerick, having been duly examined for four consecutive days in the Royal College of Surgeons, has received Letters Testimonial qualifying him to practice as a Surgeon.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Somerled James Brudenell Bosville Macdonald, Baron Macdonald, of Slate, county Antrim, in the peerage of Ireland. The deceased, who was in his 25th year, succeeded his father as fifth baron in 1863.

On the 28th ult., an inquest was held in Drogheda, by the borough coroner, Mr. Costello, on the body of Mrs. Maria Balfe, clothier and outfitter. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Balfe retired to sleep on the previous night, his wife at the time feeling a little unwell. At about twelve o'clock on the same night he was awoke by a cat lcaping on his breast, and putting out his hand to drive it away he touched his wife's arm, which was very cold. Becoming alarmed, he got up and struck a light, and on looking to the bed he found his wife dead. He immediately went to the Westgate police barrack, and information of the unhappy circumstance. Constable Collum summoned Dr. J. W. Bellew Kelly, M.D., but, of course, all earthly aid was of no avail. Dr. Kelly stated his belief that death resulted from disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Brother Richard Fitzgerald of the Christian Schools, Dingle, whilst walking with the rest of his community in that town on the 29th ult., fell suddenly, and died before doctor or priest reached him. He was greatly regarded and was apparently in robust health. The fatality is attributed to disease of the heart.

The Dundalk Democrat states that there appears to be no probability of an amicable arrangement between the Earl of Dartrey and his tenants on the Kilcurley estate. Lord Dartrey has written to the hon, secretary of the Louth tenants' defence association that he "must decline to receive the deputation of that body, as he could not recognize the right of any body or person to interfere in the managemen of his property!"

The proprietors of the Carrickedmond and Monascriebe estates have followed the example of the Earl of Dartrey "in the management of their property." It is reported "that a summons and plaint in ejeciment" was served on each of the eighty-four tenants on these estates. It appears the proprietors are about selling these estates, but before doing so they have demanded such an increase of rent as would, in some instances, leave the land more than seventy-five per cent. over the Government valua-

On the 22nd ult, the Mayor of Clonmel and Mrs. Cantwell were presented by a committee of the Corporation and subscribers from without the body with. silver chadle, in commemoration of the birth of their infant daughter (Pauline Edith) during the

subscribers at large, in suitable terms on his own not the law. If I was a soldier or sailor, and the behalf and on the part of the Mayoress. A large company were subsequently entertained at the hotel, after which the proceedings were brought to summing up his argument, says infallibility is deplace in Clonnel within living memory.

Great distress prevails among the laboring classes in the Castleisland district.

The late celebration of the anniversary of the closing of the gates of Derry passed off quietly.

THE DEATH OF HUGH O'NEILL. - The particulars of Hugh O'Neill's last hours have reached us; but it is certain that his countess and his chaplain, Father Chamberlaine, were constant watchers at his bedside, and that the Pontiffs physicians were there, too, prescribing the best remedies known to the pharmacopæia of the time. But all in vain; for the illustrious patient, after receiving the last comforts of religion expired July 20, 1616, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. "The Prince," says the Four Masters, "who died there in Rome, far away from Armagh, was a powerful lord—mild and gentle with his friends, pious and charitable, but stern and fierce to his enemies; and it was a token that God was pleased with his life that he was allowed to breathe his last in Rome, the metropolis of Christendom." Ah! surely, it was better to have given up the ghost there, in the shadow of the Vatican, than on the Tower green, or in a cell in that living tomb, where some of those who had conspired to ruin him were slowly wearing out the residue of their remorseful years. O'Neill's obsequies took place the day after his decease, for he died in a month when "the burial rite must needs follow fast the agony." Clothed in the Franciscan habit, and laid on a bier, the lugubrious trappings of which showed the cognizance of the Red Hand, his corpse was borne by twelve stalwart irishmen along the Longara, the Spanish ambassador and three of the chiefest of the Roman nobility holding the pall .-Religious of all orders with lighted torches, preceded and followed the bier, chanting the psalms with which the Church accompanies her departed faithful to the frontier of eternity; and, as the long procession slowly ascended the acclivity of the Janiculum, the tolling of a hundred belis, the throb

of the muffled drum, and the minute-guns of St. Angelo, announced to the Imperial City, the Shepherds of the Campagna, and the vine-dressers among the Alban hills, that an illustrious personage was about to be laid in his last resting-place. In obedience to the Pontiff's command, the church of Montorio was draped in mourning and nothing was omitted that could lend solemnity to the funeral pomp. Cardinals, Roman patricians, and ambassadors from various foreign courts, assisted at the Mass of Requiem; and when the last absolution was pronounced, the hands of his fellow-exiles deposited the remains of their great chieftain beside those of his son, the Baron of Dungannon, and those of the O'Lonnells, Lords of Tyrconnell .- Irish Penny Readings.

BALLINSPITTLE PETTY SESSIONS-CURIOUS CASE .-Before A. T. Forster, G. R. Crenin, R. M., and W. B. Scaly]. These sessions were held on Tuesday. John Donovan v. John Crowley. The defendant stood charged with having on the 28th of November taken forcible possession of a farm of land at Kilamelig, in the parish of Kilbrittain, barony of Courceys, which farm plaintiff had in his possession since February last. Mr. J. T. Sullivan, Bandon, was for the plaintiff, and Mr. T. Wright, Clonakilty, defended. Mr. Sullivan, in stating the case, produced a deed of assignment of the farm by a man named M'Carthy to the plaintiff in February last, for which his client paid £40, besides £20, the amount of debts which M'Carthy owed, M'Carthy reserving the right to live on the land and enjoy the right to a grass of a cow, some sheep and a certain portion of potato ground for seven years, at the end of which he was to give up his claim. The deed, assigning the farm with the above conditions, was, executed in Mr. Sherlock's office, Bandon. The farm was the property of a Mr. and Mrs. Knight, who had no male issue, and their two daughters-a Mrs. Palmer and the wife of M'Carthy-became entitled to a certain annuity out of the farm. Mrs. l'almer's whereabouts was unknown for some years and MCarthy, who was married to the other sister got into embarrassed circumstances and disposed of the farm as above stated under the deed produced. John Donovan deposed that he paid rent and rates for the farm since February last, and that on the 28th of the last month John Crowley, the defendant, with several of his relations, both men and women, came on the lands and drove of his cows by force, using sticks, whips, and dogs in removing them. On the 30th they again came on the land for the same purpose and brought the dog with them. John (the defendant) and Mary Crowley caught one of the cows by one horn, and complainant and his son held her by the other, the dog doing his duty also (laughter). The plaintiff and his party were unable to hold out against the superior force of their opponents, and were now afraid to go on the land or to put their cattle on it. They had no caretaker on the farm but young Donovan, and his mother came to live in an outhouse on the farm when they heard that Crowley was in treaty with M'Carthy about the farm. Both the complainant and his son were cross examined at length by Mr. Wright, who elicted the fact that no violence was used in putting the cattle off the land, and Donovan Junior stated that his purpose in going to live on the house on the farm already mentioned was to prevent the cows being driven off the land. Mr. Wright contended that this was ro-taking possession when it became known that Crowley (his client) was negotiating with M'Carthy for the farm. He then stated the case for the defence, and produced another deed of assignment which was executed between M'Carthy and Crowley with all legal form, and dated on the 8th ult. (laugter). He contended that the first assignment was informal and invalid, inasmuch as it was not signed by Anne Palmer, who was in service, and could have been casily found. He characterised M'Carthy's conduct as nefarious, in first letting the farm to Donovan and getting the sum of £40 and £20 for clearing of his debts, and the letting it a second time to his client who paid him £60 for his interest in the place. The offence with which his client was charged was in the eyes of the law only a civil case of trespass. The magistrates agreed with Mr. Wright as to the conduct of M'Carthy in the entire transaction, and dismissed the case without prejudice. The adjourned publican's case of Constable Rooney v. Murphy was dismissed on the merits, it having been shown that the medical gentleman who was found on the premises was there on professional business. Mr. A. Blake, Cork, defended.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. NEWMAN ON GLADSTONE.-LONDON, Jan. 13 .-Rev. John H. Newman, the eminent Catholic divine has written a pamphlet of ten chapters, addressed to the Duke of Norfolk, in reply to Mr. Gladstone's fa-mous expostulation on the Vatican decrees and civil their hant daughter. Pauline Edith) during the second year of his Worship's Mayeralty (1874). The cradle consists of a valuable epergne, standing three feet high, shaped as a palm leaf, with four branches which form either epergne, or candelabra, having a "large centre globe on the top. On the base stands an oxidysed gilt figure of a mother and child, and a mover the globe of work cradle. The "cradle" is an exception of workmanship, and reflects, great credit on the lewelry establishment of Mr. J. Whalen inconsistency in being a good Cathello and a good with the figure of the continues of the figure of the continues. The second structure of the lewelry establishment of Mr. J. Whalen inconsistency in being a good Cathello and a good work of the lewelry establishment of Mr. J. Whalen inconsistency in being a good Cathello and a good the leaves was read and the presentation the same apprinted by the continues as a supersions of Englishment entry to determine Papal and have done their best to set the house on fire, leaving others to extinguish the fiames. It sees no inconsistency in being a good Cathello and a good the course of the continues as a palm leaf, with four branches and his conclusions untrustworthy. The Scholia and his

Pope bid all Catholics leave the army and navy, I actions. There is only one oracle of God, "the Holy Church, with the Pope as head." The assertion that he once contemplated joining the Dollinger party, but was prevented by the influence of others, Dr. Newman declares to be an unmitigated, ridiculous untruth. Mr. Gladstone, he says, leads people to believe that "absolute obedience" were the Pope's word's whereas his Holiness said, "Nobody can disobey the duty of obedience without much risk." Dr. Newman illustrates his position by reference to Alison's " History of Europe," chapter 35, on the conduct of Napoleon I. towards the Papacy.

RETIREMENT OF MR. GLADSTONE,-LONDON, Jab. 15. -Mr. Cladstone, in withdrawing as leader of the Liberal party, writes to Earl Granville :- "the time has arrived when I ought to revert to my letter of March last." After reviewing a number of public and private considerations, Mr. Uladstone says :-'I see no public advantage in my continuing to act as leader of the Liberal party. After forty-two years of laborious public life I think myself entitled to reis dictated by personal views regarding the method of spending the closing years of my life. My conduet in Parliament will continue to be governed on the same principles as hitherto, and arrangements for the treatment of general business, and to advance the convenience of the Liberal party, will have my cordial support." Earl Granville replies:—I have communicated in detail the reasons for which I profoundly regret and deprecate your decision. My late colleagues fully agree in this regret at the failure of the endeavors to dissuade you from your purpose, and doubtless the Liberal party also concur with us in the observations we addressed you, prompted by considerations of public advantage and not merely by a sense of your service and our admiration and attachment.

THE EX-PREMIRE'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR .- LONDON Jan. 15.—The leading men of the Liberal party, with the exception of the Duke of Argyle, Viscount Cardwell, Lord Wolverton, and Mr. John Bright, met at the residence of Earl Granville to-day for consultation, in view of Mr. Gladstone's retirement. It is understood that the prevailing opinion at the meetwas in favor of the selection of the Right Hon, W. E. Forster as the future leader of the party. All present were agreed that Mr. Gladstone ought to retire from Parliament. It is stated that the constituency of Greenwich will present a requisition, calling upon the ex-Premier to resign his seat for that city. His resignation of the Liberal leadership surprises his supporters. It is not anticipated that a successor will be formally announced until the reopening of Parliament, when a general meeting of the party will be held. The names of the Marquis of Hartington and Sir William Harcourt are mentioned, as well as that of Mr. Forster, in connection with the leadership, but the indications are strong that Mr. Forster will be chosen.

MR. DISRAELI'S INFLUENCE IN THE POLITICAL WORLD. -The Spectator observes that Mr. Disraeli's chief characteristic as leader of the Conservative party has been that, in mind, he has never been a Conservative. With equal truth, of course, it may be said that in mind he has never been a Liberal, nor a Radical, nor a Tory-nor anything but a keen and critical observer of the strife, who has lent his counsel to the Conservative side. His views have at least tended to dissolve all the different political cements by which party unity is created. His own party have been chilled by his didactic expedients into distrust of themselves, his opponents have been puzzled into distrust of themselves and their leader. Both parties alike have learned to expect that under the spell of his enigmatic influence all sorts of reversals of the ordinary rules of politics might take placethat the brier might spring up in place of the myrtle tree here, and the rose instead of the thorn tree there-indeed, that the worst rule for judging correctly of the true character of modern political influences would be "By their fruits ye shall know them." Both Mr. Disraeli's mistakes and his successes have been due to his entire intellectual disembarrassment of anything like interior party prepossessions. He has taught his own party that all its own instincts are tainted with a sort of original sin of dogmatism, which it may often be quite necessary to expose and even to cauterize; and this is always a kind of lesson which paralyzes party earnestness. Moreover, he has also taught his own party that under that new dispensation wherein it is not considered in any way discreditable to it to outbid its opponents in the appeal to ignorant sympathies and blind habits of thought, great victories are possible for it which it could never have won by acting on the old traditions and treading in the old ways. And this, again, is another bewildering lesson which is apt to bring about, amongst the first learnners of it, a fit of political giddiness On the other hand, he has succeeded almost equally well in the last year or two in bewildering the party of his opponents. They have begun at last to connect popular power with reactionary tendencies, and to associate the notion of democratic institutions with measures intrinsically hostile to the people's welfare.

ExigRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The returns of the emigration from Liverpool, compiled by the Government officials, show that during the past month there sailed under the Emigration Act from Liverpool 29 ships for the United States, with 5,113 emigrants, and two to Nova Scotia, with 75 passengers. Besides these there sailed not "under the Act" six ships to the United States, with 472 passengers; one to Victoria, with 38; two to China, with 20; two to the East Indies, with 32; five to the West Indies, with 30; and five to South America, with 113; making a total of 5,893, or 5,188 "under the Act" and 705 not "under the Act." There is a decrease of 1,868 in comparison with November, 1883, and there is a decrease of 66,000 on the 11 months of this year compared with the same period of last year.

The Queen it is said, has expressed great dissatisfaction at the publication of the Greville Memoirs, in which various sayings and doings of her ancestors are jotted down with a certain frank indifference as to whose corns are stepped upon, and with a provoking clearness and sauciness of style. The consequence has been a call for new editions. One of the curious statements of the work is that Maccaulay told the author he had read Richardson's "Sir Chs. Grandison" through fifteen times.

Some suggestive figures are found in the last returns of the Registrar General of Great Britian. The population of England and Wales was in 1874 nearly three times that of 1801, or 5,500,000 more than double. The population of Scotland in 1874, was 212,000 more than double that of 1801; while, since the latter year, the people now living in Ireland show an increase to date of only 84,000... Famines and emigration out of the question, there is no doubt that the Irish increase would have equalled that of the larger island.

INCIDENCE OF TAXATION .- A Revenue Return recently issued shows the effect of alterations in taxation in the last seven complete years. ... Not with standing the reduction of the Sugar Duty in that period and the relinquishment of the duty on corn, the Gustoms Duties, which produced £22,142,140, in the financial year of 1866-67, brought (in) as much as £20,319,090 in the year 1873-74. The duties on imported spirits and wine on tobacco, and on tea had grown more productive owing to increased con-

circumstances, an omnibus may prove a wonderful Pope bid all Catholics leave the army and navy, I Eldorado to its fortunate occupants. Quite recently his wound was dressed. Had he been an ir distribute would disobey him in time of war." The Rev. father, this occurred to a lady travelling in one of these and temperate man, he would have been discharged conveyances to the City-road, who had wealth thrust | in a week as cured, and could have at once proceeda close. No presentation of the kind has taken clared a matter of faith in thought merely, not in upon her in a singularly agreeable manner. During the journey a flashily-dressed young man, of dubious appearance, sat by her side, but got out before it came to her turn for alighting. When she did slight what was her horror to find that her purse, containing luckily only 12s, was gone? In vain was search made by the conductor in the straw; the missing article could not be found. Without any doubt, the flashily dressed young man had picked her pocket in transitu and made off with the proceeds. So said the conductor, and the majority of the passengers agreed with his opinion. But the lady, thinking she might have been mistaken, again searched her pock-The purse did not meet her fingers, but something else did. Withdrawing her hand, she produced a massive ring, set with what appeared to be a white as laid before Mr. Justice Brett, and upon them his crystal. After this proof there could be little doubt lordship in a dry and unimpassioned manner, dithat her flashy fellow-traveller had stolen the purse; so the lady had nothing for it but to ask a friend who resign herself to the loss. When recounting the affair to her husband that night she produced the ring, which was probably considered. tire with the present opportunity. This retirement ring, which was probably considered a worthless bit sonably necessary for her to use such a weapon; of Birmingham were, since thieves do not generally and, therefore, on the prisoner's own statement, it sport much jewelry. Yot the stone was wonderfully is your duty to find that she is guilty of manslaughbrilliant, and the cutting very perfect, while the ter." Thus charged, the jury had no resource setting appeared somewhat heavy for brass. Altoge-but to bring in the verdict which they were ther they were so struck by its appearance that they directed to find. Mr. Justice Brett's sentence next day took the gewgaw to a leading jeweller. What would he give for it? After some inspection he offered £80, the stone being a remarkable fine brilliant and the setting pure gold. The above if I thought it right to act according to your own story is not ben trovato, but literally and absolutely [cellings I should say nothing about this uniquest true, the incident having occurred within the last 10 days, and the ring being still in the lady's possession.—(Hobe.

> THE LAND OF THE OPEN BIBLE .- Something startling in the way of wickedness is needed to astonish men who, like our Judges, see and hear the periodical crop of crime gathered in at assizes; yet in two great cities in England, on Tuesday, expressions of amazement, shame, and disgust fall from the seat of Justice. At York, Mr. Justice Denman was driven to utter a burst of indignation at the conduct of certain people in his court, who grinned and tittered while a witness in a disgraceful case was reluctantly repeating some indelicate language. "Good God!" exclaimed his lordship, "is this a Christian country? Let us at least have decency in a court of justice. One does not come to be amused by filth which one is obliged to extract in cases that defame the land." At Liverpool a sterner declaration of judicial anger was made with even stronger canse. Two cases of revolting barbarism were tried by Mr. Justice Mellor-one of savage violence towards a man, ending in murder; the other of outrage upon a woman, so unspeakingly shameful and horrible that the difficulty is how to convey the facts without offending public decency. In the first, a gang of men at Liverpool set upon a porter named Richard Morgan, who was in the company of his wife and brother, and because he did not instantly give them sixpence to buy beer they kicked him completely across the street, a distance of 80 feet, with such ferocity, in spite of all the efforts made to save him by the wife and brother, that the poor man was dead when he was taken up. And during this cruel and cowardly scene the crowd of bystanders not only did not attempt to rescue the victims, but hounded on his murderers and actually held back the agonized wife and the brave brother from pursuing the homicidal wretches. Three of them were placed at the bar on trial for their lives and convicted; nor would we intervene with one word in their fayour, though that word might save their vile necks. This case might appear bad enough to call forth the utmost wrath of justice! but the second heard at the same time and place, was yot more hideous

The details are unut for publication we give therefore only the concluding remarks of the Telegraph upon a case so strikingly illustrative of the moral state of the thoroughly Protestantized lower classes of the "land of the open bible."

"At this point the judge broke forth, in accents which may well ring through England. His lord-ship indignantly exclaimed — I want to know it is possible in a Christian country like this that there should be such a state of feeling, even among boys of thirteen, sixteen and eighteen years of age. It is outrageous. If there are missionaries wanted to the heathen there are heathens in England who require teaching a great deal more then these abroad. (Murmurs of thear, hear, from the jury box, and applause in court'). His lord-ship continued—'Silence! It is quite shocking to hear boys of this age come up and say these things. How indeed it is possible? that is the question which staggers one. Murder there will be-manslaughter, rape, burglary, theft, are all unfortunately recurring and common crimes in every community. Nothing in the supposed nature of 'Englishmen' can be expected to make our assizes maiden and our iail deliveries blank. But there was thought to be something in the blood of the race which would somehow serve to keep us from seeing a Liverpool crowd side with a horde of murderers against their victim, or a gang of Lancashire lads making a ring to see a weman outraged to death. A hundred cases nowadays tell us to discard that idle belief; if it ever was true it is true no longer. The most brutal, the most cowardly, the most pitiless, the most barbarous deeds done in the world are being perpetrated by the lower classes of the English people -once held to be by their birth, however, lowly, generous, brave, merciful, and civilized. In all the ages of Dr. Livingstone's experience among the negroes of Africa, there is no single instance approaching this Liverpool story in savagery of mind and body, in beastiality of heart and act. Nay, we wrong the lower animals by using that last word—the foulest among the beasts which perish is clean, the most ferocious gentle, matched with these Lancashire pitmen, who make sport of the shame and slaying of a woman, and blaspheme nature in their deeds, without even any plea whatever to execuse their cruelty.—Daily Telegraph.

A BRITISH HUSBAND. - Mary Lancaster and her late husband, John Lancaster, lived together in Beckwith street, Birkenhead. John Lancaster was, it appeared in evidence, a drunken, idle fellow, and his wife supported him by her own industry, keep-ing a greengrocery store and a small stall in the market. On Sunday, the 13th of September last, Mrs. Lancaster was roasting a small joint for the family dinner, when her lord and master came home three parts drunk, and in a considerable state of displeasure. His first proceeding was to kick the meat into the dusthole. His next, as a mere matter of course, was to kick his wife. He kicked her in the side, and she fell. Then he kicked her out of the house into the street, and, as she lay helpless on the pavement, he kicked ber in the face. Then he laid hold of her by the hair, and lugged her buck into the house. Now the roots of the hair and the skin of the scalp are a sensitive part of the human organism, and even if a woman has been, to use the customary phrase, "kicked stupid," she will proba-bly recover consciousness if she, is dragged a suffi-cient distance by the hair. Mrs. Lancaster was in-sensible in the street. When dragged into the house, she revived, and her; husband, whose sense Universation Generally pay Mair divided by passengers less are little strength; as the distribution of the little strength; as the forehead and aplintered the baby-holders."

In the kitchen poker. There lay upon the table at the women of highligh all take an interest in heavy "steel," such as is used for sharpening knives. Politics now. They are divided him in the forehead and aplintered the baby-holders."

In the kitchen poker. There lay upon the table at the late, and interest in heavy "steel," such as is used for sharpening knives. Politics now. They are divided him in the forehead and splintered the baby-holders." of justice and family discipline was not yet satis-fied, proceeded to re-assert his marital rights with the kitchen poker." There lay upon the table a

rontal bone. He was taken to the infirmary, and and temperate man, he would have been discharged ed to mark his sense of Mrs. Lancaster's misconduct. Alcohol, however, has a tendency to sap the vital forces, and instead of recovering, Mr. Lancaster died. The case being clearly one of manslaughter, it not murder, his wife was arrested and taken to the Birkenhead Bridewell to await her trial at the assizes. To Inspector Muir, who, before he took her into custody, warned her that whatever she might say would be admissible as evidence against herself, she said, with strangely feminine inconsistency, "I have killed the only man I ever loved."-To the female searcher, who found her body severed with bruises that told only too plainly a tale of long-continued and persistent brutality, she said, That's nothing." Such were the facts of the case rected the jury that unless they could find that the woman was in reasonable peril of her life, and had we can only give — without note or comment of our own — in his Lordship's own words.— I believe," said he, addressing the prisoner, "that feelings I should say nothing about this unhappy husband of yours. As far I can see, you were a respectable, hard-working well-behaved wife, and I feel bound to say a greater brute then your husband was I have seldom heard of. Even on the very last day you were together you were doing all you could to make his house comfortable and to make him happy. With a brutality which made me shudder when I read it, he cast away that which you had prepared for him. He has been beating and ill-treating you for months, probably for years ; and it is nothing but the tenderness and forgiveness of the woman and wife which prevented you from having him punished for crimes he committed against you time after time. It is only when he has driven you to desperation by ill-treating you the whole day, and I dare say was on the point of illtreating you again, that you, in a moment of passion, took up a formidable weapon and threw it at him, I believe, without the intention of striking him. It did strike him, and you immediately ran for assistance, and did all you could to save him. All the real right in this case was on your side, all the real wrong on your husband's, and Gid forbid that I should punish you. I will be no party to it. I will not even make this judgment complete. I will not allow it to be said by anybody that you are a convicted felon: for conviction is not complete until sentence is passed and I mean to pass no sentence at all. I shall merely ask you to enter into your own recognisances to come up for judgment if called upon, and nobody in the world will ever call

UNITED STATES.

upon you-God forbid they ever should.

THE UNEMPLOYED POOR .- Mayor Wickham, in his irst message to the Common Council of New York, recommended that any work of which the city government had control, and which could be pushed forward so as to give employment to the laboring people who are now out of work in the city, should be put underway, so as to relieve the operative portion of the community, and prevent their becoming a burden on the tux-payers. Under the circumstances of their organization, with all the Bureaus of the City, Public Works, Dock Department, and Parks, under Republican control, of course the Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen can do nothing but second the suggestion of the Mayor that the unemployed people should have work given them, wherever it can be had with benefit to the city, as well as to the working community. In accordance with this Suggestion, Alderman Blessing, on the 14th inst., proposed the following resolution, which was adopted :- "Resolved. That the Department of Public Works, the Department of Docks, and the Department of Public Parks inform this Board, at its next meeting, whether any new work can be commenced and finished within the next two months and also whether there is any legislation needed that said work may be commenced immediately under the supervision and direction of said departments." Now let the Departments act in the same spirit as the Mayor and Common Council, and they can find plenty of work for our unemployed people, at rates that will benefit the City .- Irish American.

The Mobile Register thus relates the origin of the word "carpet-bagger:" "Every one knows that the term carpet-bagger was not in vogue as a party name until 1868. It will be remembered that the first State reconstructed under the Congressional acts of 1887 was Alabama. This State held the first convention that framed a reconstructed constitution. When that convention met, there was no party name which could be applied to the men who were carrying out the behests of Thad. Stevens. It would not do to call them Republicans, because several of our conservative citizens were advocating the pro-priety of obeying Congress. It would not do to call them Unionists, Federals or Yankees, because those terms covered many good men who stood in steadfast opposition to the Congressional policy. In this emergency, at a small caucus of Alabamians, held in the office of the Montgomery Daily Mail, among whom was General James H. Clinton, the question of a proper name for the onemy was discussed. Colonel Geo. Recse, of Chambers, a consistent Union man, during the conversation happened to speak of the influx into Washington of reedy office seekers with carpet-bags at the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. This sneedote suggested the party name. The editor of the Mail proposed to adopt it, and the next morning the Montgomery Daily Mail was the first newspaper which applied to the strangers who had seized the governments of the South the name of "Carpetbaggers." In a few weeks, as other States held conventions, the name was caught up and adopted. It clung to the agents of the Republican party in Congress like the shirt of Nessus, and has now passed into the party vocabulary of Great Britain and France. Mr. Parr has not as much claim to the credit of inventing this party appellation as Americo Vespuci had of discovering America.

I he English papers announce that the Lord Chamberlain has determined to order the closure of all those theatres in London where indecent performances are encouraged. He is very severe on opera bouffe, and is of opinion that is the most vile of entertainments. It is deeply to be regretted that we have not a " Lord Chamberlain" to give a similar order in New York, where the constant importations of Parisian naughtiness are already only too popular and are raining the momils of our young men.

The efforts of the crusaders in Ohio do not seem to have any very practical results, if the statistics of whickey manufacture can be relied on The number of barrels of spirits manufactured in Cincipnati in 1872 was 245,967; in 1873, 276,222; and in 1874, 275,090. Even the hard times have not greatly affected the trade.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies, to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

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tion from that date. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and Geo. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUART-1875. Friday, 29-5t. Francis of Sales, B. C.

Saturday, 30-St. Martina, V. M. Sunday, 31—Sexagesima. FEBRUARY-1875.

Monday, 1-St. Ignatius, B. M. Tuesday, 2-Purification of the B. V. M. Wednesday, 3—St. Timothy, B. In. (Jan. 24.) Thursday, 4—St. Andrew Corsini, B. C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the dearth of political news the British papers are full of details of sad calamities of recent occurrence, by land and sea. On Christmas Eve one of the most dreadful railroad accidents that have occurred for many years in England, took place on the North Western line, near a place called Shipton. The train was a heavy one, made up of cars conveying people to their country friends to spend the holidays. Whilst running at the rate of about 40 miles an hour, a wheel of one of the third class cars broke, which caused the car to go off the rails, and plunge down a deep embankment, dragging with it several other cars. Thirty-one deaths were the consequence, and a large number of persons were maimed and seriously wounded.

We have also some details of the loss by fire of the Corpatrick on the 18th of November last, in about 27 degrees of South latitude and 12 degrees of longitude East, not very far from the Cape of Good Hope. The Cospatrick was bound to New Zealand, with about 470 passengers, when shortly after midnight of the 17th, or early on the morning of the 18th November, the alarm of fire was given. From the forc-scuttle flames and smoke were already rushing, thus showing that, when first discovered, the fire had made great headway, and, that there must have been neglect somewhere, for all the fore part of the ship was on fire .-Every effort was made to subdue the flames; but in vain. The captain tried to put his ship before the wind, then blowing a light breeze from the N.N.W., but she could not answer her helm, and came right up in the wind. This, of course, drove the flames aft; a rush was made at the boats; some were launched and lowered; but of these, mostly all either capsized or swamped alongside. One boat with about 31 persons on board got off, as did also another boat with about the same number, not since heard of. For many hours these boats remained near the burning wreck, but such was the confusion that they got no provisions of any kind, not even a keg of water, and betwixt them, the two boats, had but three oars' They soon separated; of the first boat, of whose fate alone we have details, the crew soon became delirious for want of food and water; for more than a week they drifted about, several dying every day, and furnishing hideous repasts to the survivors, who sucked their blood. At last, after horrors never surpassed, they were sighted by a ship bound to St. Helena, who picked them up on the 27th November. There were then still five alive; but of these two shortly died. So that, as far as is yet known, only three of the 470 souls on board of the Commercial have survived. The fate of the other boat that got away from the wreck is not known. It is possible, barely possible, that she might have been picked up by some vessel bound round the Cape of Good Hope. Amongst the survivorss is Mr. Macdonald, second officer, who had the first watch, that is from 8 p.m. to midnight on the 17th, and who; his watch being over, was just turning in, when the alarm of fire was given. Had there been a proper look out below kept during the first watch, such as should always be kept on board ship, the fire would have been discovered long before it had got such a hold on the ship as to render its extinction all but im- mony; not a word have we said, not a statement possible. The origin of the fire is of course un-

Already we hear of a republican conspiracy in Spain against the unhappy lad Alfonso. Hostilities betwixt the Montenegrins and Turkey are apprehended; and it is shrewdly suspected that Russia, who considers herself the protectress of all the Professors of the Greek rite, is, with a view to the starting afresh of the Eastern Question, at the bottom of this business. For the rest there is nothing of political importance from Europe to chronicle for the past week.

As our readers will perceive from documents which we publish in another column, the death sentence against Lenine has been, by His Excellency, the Governor General, proprio motu, on his own responsibility, and without the advice of his Ministers asked, commuted to two years' in prison, the period to count from the date writer discussed the question, and that moreover, he the "Who Shall Be God's Instrument In Regenerating, The prisoner, vis to ploriet (allo political, privileges. - ag South?) to words her leading some state said said of the privileges. - And he therein naively expressed his fears that

Governor General, and as is the case with all compromises it is of course open to criticism. The legality of depriving Lepine of all political rights after the expiration of his term of two years is questioned; but it is very commonly believed, that a general amnesty will very soon be proclaimed, which will include Riel and all the others who were implicated in the Red River troubles.

Still the Tannery Land Swap Committee pursues its labors, and seeks to ferret out the truth; but of the witnesses there is on the part of some such discrepancy of opinion as to the relative values of the Government land at the Tanneries and Leduc's farm; and such reticence on the part of others, that we fear we shall never fully understand the

Our latest tidings from Spain are to the effect that Alfonso has taken to issuing addresses calling upon the Carlists to be good boys, to lay down their arms and disperse, in which case he will be gracious unto them; otherwise there is no saying what he may do. The Carlists reply by advancing upon Barcelona.

Garibaldi has arrived in Rome, meeting with a grand reception from the canaille. If these, the chief supports of the revolution, should abandon Victor Emmanuel the reign of that old reprobate will not be of long duration.

THE NEW SCHOOL WAR .- The new School system does not gain ground in Northumberland. Mr. Joseph Hayes of Nelson, Miramichi, writes under date, Jan. 11th, that his property has been seized and sold a second time for the support of what he calls the Bismarckian School system. He does injustice to Bismarck, who has not yet carried his war against God so far as the advocates of the the school system go.

In the Newcastle (Miramichi) District there is a majority in favour of Free Schools; but although the expenditure has been large the schools have thus far been a sad failure. At the school meeting as we learn from the Herald :- "The report showed that it took the enormous sum of over six thousand dollars (\$6000) to maintain the Schools in this District during the last year, and with such a sum expended our schools, instead of being in a healthy and flourishing state, were the very reverse, as proved by the discussion on the report."-St. John Freeman, N. B.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

(CONCLUDED.)

In our last issue we laid before our readers some extracts from Protestant testimony as to the moral condition of the converted negroes of the British West India islands; and in concluding our review of Protestant Missions it may not be out of place to show—always from Protestant testimony—what is the moral condition of the negroes who in the Southern States of the Union have been brought beneath the influences of the Protestant evangelisers. For this purpose we transfer to our columns paragraph which we clip from the Montreal Evening Star of the 4th inst., and by it credited to the New York Times. Our readers will not fail to be struck by the likeness which the picture of the Southern negro, as drawn by the hands of the writer in the New York Times, bears to that of the Jamaica negro, as given by the Protestant writer of the Letters from Jamaica, quoted by the Westminster Review. The N. Y. Times thus depicts the Southern negro as he appears under the influences of evangelicalism :-

"Soon after the war ceased, it was remarked that the negroes of the South had changed in many respects, and that among other things they had given up dancing and singing. Now their principal amusements consist in going to church and shouting themselves hoarse in what they call 'the Here in Huntsville, nearly every negro in the place has ''sperienced roligion,' as he will tell you with a sly affection of meekness that is truly laughable. Having experienced religion does not mean with them, however, that they shall try to live pure, good lives, or that they shall sacrifice anything for the sake of their faith. Religious negroes steal as much, and get drunk quite is often as do the very few who are not in the Church; and I am informed on the very best authority that black men and women, after passing half the night in a protracted or revival meeting, will leave the house of God to engage in scenes of dissipation that are too disgusting for description.

In a former letter I tried to convey an idea of how terribly immoral the country negroes were. At this time it is only necessary to add that several colored preachers in North Alabama are known to have more than one wife, and that the leading sister in the Methodist Church in this place is the keeper of a den of thieves and women of the lowest class. In church matters the colored people are very exclusive; at the same time they are excessively proud of the particular denomination to which they belong, and loud in their denunciation of those who join other churches.

" In Huntsville the so-called Hard-shell Baptist congregation is by far the largest, numbering upward of two thousand members. A day or two since I asked an old darkey, who is a prominent clder in the Methodist Church, how it was that the Baptists were so numerous. 'Lor', sah,' said he, 'dat's casy 'nough 'splained. Niggers is sinful fond of show, and the Baptists gives it to 'em sure; no natural nigger can't resist the fascinations of a public baptism." -- New York Times.

Here we will stop and rest. We have followed the Protestant missionary round the world; from India to Australasia, to the islands of the Pacific, thence to the West Indies, and to this Continent. and always and everywhere we have met with the same results attending his labors. We have limited ourselves strictly to Protestant testihave we advanced, for which we have not adduced unexceptionable, because Protestant testimony .-All the witnesses-men of all ranks, some officers in H. M. Service, others tourists, and travelling for the sake of science-all concur in this :- that Protestant missions to the heathen have failed in raising the moral condition of those to whom they are addressed; nay—that rather do they make them ten times more the children of the devil than they were before. Only in conclusion would we add a few words upon Catholic missions, their methods and results; we will still strictly confine ourselves to Protestant testimony.

For this purpose we will quote from an article published some time ago in the Montreal Witness. and copied apparently from a periodical which under the caption of The American Missionary is published in the United States. In this article the

Posts | remis to fortune . Forther emis that, under certain | acrust him in the forebond and applicated the baby bolder."

it is to Rome, or as we would say, the Catholic Church—which in spite of her poverty, and the many social and political disadvantages under which she labors in the United States, is daily extending and enlarging the cords of her tents-that God has confided the future of the Southern States, and the negro race on this Continent. From this article, which though querulous, is not only highly suggestive, but au fond very complimentary to Rome, we make some extracts :---

"ROMANISM AMONG THE NEGROES.

"A writer in the American Missionary endeavors to awaken the attention of Protestants to the progress of Romanism in the South. He says :- Who shall be God's instrument in regenerating the South? Not politicians and demagogues; they have already proved their inefficiency.

"What should we think if we found the field already occupied? 'Oh!' says one, 'Rome need not be always made a bug-bear; she is not trying!'-Another says, 'Well, if she did, she could do nothing with the colored people, they are not naturally drawn in that direction;' and being not very com-

"However, both are mistaken. Observation shows that the Romish Church is working mightily and skilfully to win the colored people to her fold noiselessly as well, like all the greatest forces. It shows that the colored people are easily drawn toward her, because of natural constitution, inherited tendencies, and present circumstances.

"Rome is very wisc. I wish we might learn some of her prudence, instead of passing her by as unworthy of notice, or admitting facts, but trying to break their force by unseemly denunciation .-That is a weapon which we should have learned by this time only injures him who uses it. Let us open our eyes to the fact, that Romanism, while making no noise to frighten anybody, is at every point putting out a hand to grasp the groping black man's.

"Here are a people with quick sensibility and warm feeling, stung by ages of contempt. Rome comes quietly, and without ado takes it for granted that all are equals before her, and treats them as such. Water to thirsty souls, that,

"Through long ages of misery, the crushing weight of circumstances has ground into them the idea of meriting future joy by present sufferingtrue enough, if you suffer for the right thing, but the perverted form is that of necessity, they should possess heaven by and by, because so wretched now. Rome perceives her advantage, and upon this natural stronghold, builds the fortification of penance—'make yourself suffer that you may be saved.' The idea is recognized as a familiar one, and received without question,'

In the above, not only is the success of Catholic Missions to the negroes of the Southern States admitted, but the causes of that success are indicated. No arts does the Church use to-day save those which she employed to commend herself to the world in the very first days of her existence; arts by means of which she quickly gathered within her fold, no. only the learned and refined, but also the most wretched-the most friendless of the human race, such as were the slaves in the days of the Casars. To these slaves, the outcasts of the world, she preached the strange, but glad tidings-blessed are ye that mourn, for ye shall be comforted; blessed are they who weep now, for they shall laugh. She preaches now, as she preached then, the doctrine that the road to heaven, and there is but one road -is the "Royal High Way of the Cross;" her rallying cry still is "no cross, no crown." In their present sufferings and humiliations she encourages her negro converts to see-if accepted in the proper spirit, that of humility, of penance, and of resignation to the will of their Father in heaven, a pledge of the reward that is in store for them, and an eternal glory. To a long down trodden race such dootrines are as consoling as they are novel. hence they are accepted gladly, and as the writer in the American Missionary remarks are "received without question." Not by going into fits, nor by getting happy, not by foaming at the mouth, nor yet by violent contortions, and the excitement of the Revival, will you be saved, says the Church to the negroes; but by doing the holy will of God; by submitting yourselves to His paternal chastiscments; and by meekly bearing in the spirit of penitence, the cross which the loving Father has seen good for you to lay upon your shoulders. 'This is

what the Catholic Church teaches. Moreover the Catholic Church not only teaches theoretically, but practically, the doctrine of the universal brotherhood, and the equality, as before God of all men, of black and white. She cares nothing about color, and knows no distinction betwixt Caucasians and Ethiops. All her children are equally dear to her, all equally honored. On the black man, as well as on the white man, she lays sacred hands, raising him to the dignity of the priesthood, a dignity greater than aught that aught than King or Casar can confer. In the Romish Church, but there alone, does the negro find realised, and more than realised, all bis aspiration, after liberty and equality, all the visions conjured up in his mind by the buncombe succeles of Protestant philanthropists. And so Rome's Missions succeed whilst those of her Protestant rival result in ignominious failure. "She is in

possession." We quote again :-"In point of fact, she is already in possession of wonderfully well planned base of operations .-She not only makes her worship attractive to the people as she finds them, but in all her industrial and charitable operations she shows the same wise working. She gathers her forces in centres of influence, she plants herself with an air of permanent residence, nothing is done in slipshod, temporary fashion. Her resources in men and means enable her to consider only the best way to do thing. All her workers are skilled, and her appliances fitted to the end in view. In her way of giving material aid, she contrives not to pauperize the recipient. He soon learns to feel that the natural order is for him to give to her, and before long tries to exert himself that he may do it."

Yes indeed! All Rome's workers are skilled, all her appliances are fitted to the end in view; for she is indeed the heavenly city, the Jerusalem of whom in the 121 psalm the prophet king sings, as the city, "cujus participatio ejus in idpsum"-whose parts are united together; or as the Protestant version has it, compact together; a city that is at unity in itself. This is one great secret of the success of Catholic Missions; but this element of success Protestantism lacks for it is as a city di-

lips do we make good our position in favor of the been called away to answer (about her lover Essex latter-but without boasting. As men, the Catnolic priest and the Protestant missionary stand on one level; but the field which the first cultivates is a field which the Lord has blessed.

CATHOLIC DEAF AND DUMB ASY-LUM FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUE-BEC.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the first Annual Report of this institution under the direction of the Rev. M. Belanger. There have been it scoms 203 male pupils under instruction, but these form but a small portion of the Deaf-Mutes in the Provience. Why it should be so, we cannot tell: but in Lower Canada the numbers of hundred of population: in Lower Canada the ratio is one to 731 of population. Sardinia comes next, where the ratio is as one to 767.

The cost to the Province of the lodging and education of these afflicated persons is much less than it is in Upper Canada or the United States; owing to the fact that in this Province the work is done in great part by Catholic Charity, and is therefore better done and more cheaply done than it can be done by public institutions. There is a Protestant Deaf and Dumb institution. but by far the greater part of the afflicted are in. mates of the Catholic establishment. In this Frovince the cost to Government is about \$20.69 per head: in the Province of Ontario 140 deaf-mutes cost the Government about \$173 per head: in the United States some 4,320 deaf mutes are educated at a cost to the several State Governments of about \$392 per head.

The Rev. M. Belanger is doing a good work, and it is to be hoped that the Government will come to its aid. The means at his disposal are not adequate to meet the demands upon them; and as by far the greater part of the inmates of his institution are the children of parents in indigent circumstances, they have certainly a claim upon the public funds.

Besides the Asyle for boys under P. Belanger's direction, there is another for girls conducted by the Sisters of the Providence Convent, in which about 162 pupils are boarded, clothed, and educated. This institution receives a trifle from Government: but the greater part of its cost is defrayed by Catholic charity, which, however generous, can scarce meet the demands incessantly made upon it; and thus the Sisters have in their work of love contracted a debt of nearly \$20,000. This need not be wondered at when we are told that the building alone is worth \$96,000. We trust under these circumstances the Legislature will come to their aid, and that our civic rulers will refrain from imposing fresh burthens upon them in the shape of assessments.

We beg to call the attention of Irishmen, and the friends of Home Rule for Ireland, to the notice in our advertising columns, calling the Monthly Meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League, which will be held on Tuesday next, the 2nd of February. This meeting will be a very interesting one, eloquent speeches will be delivered, an able letter from honest John Martin, M. P., will be read, and other important matters submitted. A large attendance is expected.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Annual Charitable Concert.

On Tueseay evening the 19th inst., the annual charitable concert of the Saint Patrick's Society came off at the City Concert Hall. The attendance, considering the inclemency of the weather, was very good. There was an orator there sufficiently known to Montrealers to attract a large audience, viz. the Rev. Father James Murphy, of Wicklow, Ireland. His recent lecture on Papal Infallibility proves his powers as a Thelogian, and his address at the concert on Tuesday night shows how thoroughly he understands Irish history, and while not forgetting himself to be a priest proves he is possessed of true Irish patriotism.

Amongst those on the platform were mr. B. Devlin, M. P., President of the Society; Father Murphy, Father Salmon, Mr. Edward Murphy, Dr. Hingston, and the Presidents of the Irish Catholic Societies, &c., &c.

The President, in his opening address, stated that they hoped during the present year to afford a greater amount of relief to their poor than during any preceeding year; the demands upon them were numerous and continual, and it was left to themselves to contribute towards the charitable fund, to which he hoped they would, within ten days, receive large and generous contributions. He alluded to the Irish Protestant concert to be given in a few days in aid of similar objects, and trusted that the members of their Society would reciprocate the kindness invariably shown by the members of the Irish Protestant Society in contributing towards their charitable object.

The musical part of the programme was then gone through, and indeed reflected the highest credid on the several ladies and gentlemen who took part during the night. A word must also be said in praise of the management, as there was not a single hitch in the programme from the opening address of Mr. Devlin to the close. Everything and every person were in their proper time and

The Rev. Father Murphy, after being briefly introduced by the President, as the leading Irish orator in the cominion, came forward and was loudly cheered. When the applause had subsided he said: Ladies and Gentlemen,-It is now nearly three hundred years since a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland announced to his royal mistress Elizabeth of chaste and happy memory, that in Ireland her majesty had nothing now to rule over but carcases and ashes. Lord Mountjoy, as frequently happens with persons in high position, was not quite perfect in his management of speech; his strokes were bold but he lacked delicacy of touch; and so that state-ment of his to his royal mistress was a little too the main color was true. The statement was sub-Kinsale the Irish race was to all appearance practicmine were carry off in scores. The policy of ex- King; Courage which never succumbed to a little vided against itself, and which therefore shall not termination was successful, and speaking with a hunger or a little persecution, and a grand superstand.

Stand.

What need we add to the testimony of the Proplet with the condition of Ireland officery hap in the sunshine and still not be despairing in the pily when he stated that of the Irish nothing now storing. (Loud cheers and applicably a light of all testant American Missionary, testifying to the successof his hated Casholic rival? Out of his own corpses of themselves: And affect Elisabeth in all this base of all this base of the light bloods soul and the land and an annual and annual annual and annual and annual annual and annual annual and annual annual and annual annu

utterly the Irish race. The English soldiery were always keen in discovering comfortable quarters. For the hard bannocks and the barren lands of Scotland they had little love, and so they never cared to establish colonies beyond the Tweed; but the rich fields and the fruitful flocks of Ireland they determined to make their own. And as this could be done only by exterminating the natives, in their intent fired and deliberate the natives were doomed. The people soon came to know as much and with the strong instinct of selfpreservation tried to escape their doom (Cheers), In they reign of James the First the would en masse have run from the island in despair but that they had no means of passage to foreign parts. not tell: but in Lower Canada and Some of them, seeking sorvice the standard free the seeking sorvice the where they stand in the ratio of one to every five awful nakedness, became the wonder of passers-by; some noble Englishmen began to mutter that such dire effects ought not to follow from English Laws, but the King and Council soon settled the difficulty very easily by shipping the starving Irish, not to the land of exile which they sought and where perhaps their terrible story would have excited more than commisseration, but to that ruined fatherland from which they were flying, where to live was to die; and where, as in Mountjoy's time, their sole surroundings would be carcases and ashes. And in Cromwell's days, and in days still nearer to our own, the same fell spirit of extermination so patronized and praised by Mr. Froude, went on progressing. Thousands were shipped to the West Indies: thousands were allowed to die of starvation on the public roads and the wasted fields; thousands, as Mr. Froude intimates, were mercifully shot down in pure musket practice by the English sportsmen. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century it seemed as if the Irish had been successfully blotted out from the calendar of humanity. One rises up from the study of the records of those dreadful days, (elsewhere I have written it and I repeat it here,) with a sad bewildered feeling, that he has been walking amid the ruins of an ex-tinct Christianity and amid the bones of a perished people. Dead and gone, he says, dead and gone are that Irish religion and that Irish race. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, the years have passed away, and the Irish race and the Irish religion still remain (loud applause). Not dead and gone is either by any means. Both one and the other are alive to-day, and have about them the largest marks of a grand perennial vitality. Here as in the old days of the Church the blood of martyrs has been the seed of Christians; for every one of our countrymen who fell in famine or penal years a hundred and a thousand others have arisen, have spread themselves over all the world and over all the world have made the Irish name a power and a glory. We cannot be killed and we will not die (cheers). Even Mr. Froude concedes that we do not belong to the "rotting races"; that we possess a sort of charmed life; and that even though the Irish soil were sowed with salt the salt would become the seed of flowers. We have got our feet upon every land, and wherever we got our feet we have remained and prospered (Cheers.) It does not come up to us very clearly except in thoughtful times, but still it is a fact that without thinking of it perhaps, without desiring it, wo Irishmen have taken in a true sense a place among the masters of the universe. The contrast between what we were and what we are; between what was planned for us and what has come to pass, is very suggestive of consideration. But in a reverent and religious mind that believes in Providence, it creates especially a feeling of lowly and living awe. What wonder then, if I, a Priest, one too who comes from that land of Wicklow where in Cromwell's time Sir Charles Coote gave orders to spare no human creature of above a span long; what wonder if when I look out upon this splendid assembly of fair wemen and noble men met to honour an Irish society, themselves too with Irish blood abundant in their viens; what wonder if I lift my hands in thankfulness to the everlasting God who has so preserved and prospered my own glorious people and has given them in this new land of Canada such splendid rewards for sufferings borne so bravely for His Name's sake in the Holy Island beyond the seas (loud applause). Not to us, O Lord, not to us, but to Thy name be all the glory. For Ladics and Gentle men, if on this evening I have ventured to remind you of the red and bitter sea through which our fathers passed, it is not by any means to excite your wrath against the poor Egyptians, but only to make you properly thak nful that by God's mercy you yourselves have reached the Promised Land (Applause). I am only a poor priest, and I can see things only as a priest should see them. Canadian politics I do not understand and I am very unlikely ever to set myself to understand them. Of Irish politics I know a little, but I have about them rather a priest's than a politicians views. It has been my good fortune to spend my life principally in Irish but partly too in English society, and in that way I have come to have pretty clear ideas not only of my own race but that of other race which has been often the opponent and sometimes the oppressor of my own. And then, though I am not very old, my life has been one of much study and much seclusion: and I perhaps have got the habit of seeing things political rather from the stationary stand-point of the man of books than from the shifting stand-point of the man of action. However it is, black and bitter as I know Ireland's history to be, I am accustomed to regard it with a heart rather of happy thankfulness than of angry displeasure. The English of the present are not, believe me, likethe English of the past, (Hear, hear); and the English of the past. God help them ! are dead and buried and judged for years and years. Though before and beyond the whole world I love my own pcople, I cannot by any means look upon them as the only people of whom God takes care. God takes care, I know both of His English and of His Irish Children, and all events happening to either He shapes lovingly for the bettering of both. (Applause). I recognize His great hand of Providence in permitting that attempt to exterminate our race. It was well for us, for we are a proud people, to have look up as to-night we look up to our Heavenly Father, and to admit as to night we admit that in our sore distress, He alone it was that saved us; it was well for our assailants to come to see and they have long since come to see that in the world there is a Power stronger than the power of blood and iron, and that against that mighty unseen Power no human cunning and no human cruelty can prevail. (Loud applause). I recognise, His great hand of Mercy, not only in preserving the old race but, preserving it in the old land. It was well for us to be still possessors of that Holy Isle about rudely tinged with the rouge of exaggeration. But whose very atmosphere there hing the sacred, and strengthening memories of a thousand years; it stantially co. cot. After the unfortunate rebellion was well for the English to have beside them, as of Hugh O'Neill, which closed so disastrously at permanent neighbors, that strange unselfish people Kinsale the Irish race was to all appearance practic— whose whole life was a perpetual example of what ally extinct. Some members of it did of course sur- England wanted so sadly to see;—faith which was vive, but these were rather animated skeletons never conquered by sense or sensuality, foughty than living men, and even these plague and fa- which was never traiter to the cause of the Absent

and her cousin Mary) some very serious ques-

tions at a very serious Judgment-bar, things went

on with the same dire determination to rub out

to be converted, to us she owes it. Whatever faith has been kept in her since the reformation has been kept there by our people and our priests; and in counting up the English Catholics of to-day most of them are found with names that are not so familiar about the Thames as they are about the Suir and Shannon. God has indeed given us a great rovenge. It was said of old that though Rome conquered Greece by arms Greece conquered Rome by arts; that before the keen quick minds of the vanquished the great rude strength of the victors had to go down. A very much more magnificent result was achieved in much more magnificent result was achieved in English and Irish history. If the English have subdued us to the condition or a province, over about the english and Irish race has a firm footing on all shores: that on all shores its action of the english and Irish race has a firm footing on all shores: them have we gained a larger and more splendid

For bread denied we gave them Sacraments, For darkness, light, and for the house of bondage The glorious freedom of the sons of God! (Applause).

And remembering this : remembering too that our Ireland is Holy Ireland, the Isle of Destiny, Innisfail; mindful that she is sacred to us not merely by her motherhood but by her martyr scars, we

To lesser natures leave inferior crowns; her, our holy mother we do not dare to drag into the common market-place of common nations, to brawl and scold and squabble; but seeing in her face "the sorrow-signs of the great of God," recognising her for one whom God's finger has marked out for some mighty mission, we wait the minute when her time of trial over the Divine Hand may lift her up and give her, as the Divine Hand only can, her proper place among the peoples. (Cheers). And meantime awaiting that glorious time, we ourselves live the lives that become the sons of so great a mother the inheritors of so grand a destiny; we scorn all petty spites, we cast out all petty rancour, we despise all petty revenge; and with that lofty generosity which is the great characteristic of the Irish heart we are ready, even with the children of our ancient enemies, to join hands of brotherhood, and here in this new and neutral land to build up with them and with all good citizens a new and a noble nation. (Loud applause). And, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am especially necessitated to express to you such sentiments as these on the present occasion. This entertainment is given by St Patrick's Society, ther Murphy left before the close, and on leaving but one of the most striking incidents in St. Patrick's life, is the splendid manner in which he returned, for evil good to his old task-master, and one of the most striking lessons that his life teaches, is the lesson which that incident affords. He had been in his youth slave to a certain Irish chieftain; the chieftain was a master rude and cruel; still when Patrick came to the land no longer a slave but a man and bishop, it was the same master so rude and cruel that our Saint's great heart was specially bent on converting. In his confessions, written just before his death, he alludes to the incident and the allusion is thus beautifully rendered in the verses of Mr. Aubrey de Vere:-

All ye who name my name in later times, Say to this people that their Patriarch gave Pattern of pardon ere in words he preached That God who pardons. Wrongs if they endure In after years, with fire of pardoning love, Sin-slaying let them crown the head that erred, For bread denied, let them give Sacraments, For darkness, light, and for the house of bond-

The giorious freedom of the Sons of God! This is my last confession ere I die.

Truth, Ladies and Gentlemen, is truth for all; and not only other men but Irishmen too must manage to get down to the simplicity of Christian doctrine and to love their enemies, and to forgive all those that trespass against them. But Irishmen with such a model as their great Apostle must find the fulfilment of such commands especially easy. They should in this land of Canada be able to afford with all facility an example to all other nationalities, of the noble charity and magnificent spirit of conciliation attainable even by a nation that is most sore because she has most suffered and that remembers longest because her great true heart is so tender and so profound (loud applause). And it is, Ladies and Gentlemen, by living noble upright law-abiding lives in this new land of our adoption that we shall do most steady and most certain service to the old land of our fathers. We shall thus prove what to ourselves requires no proof at all, but what our enemies are constantly demanding to have demonstrated, that, namely, when we Irishmen get fair play we are well able and well willing to be as loyal and as devoted citizens as nations of colder blood and happier history (hear, hear). Just at present a great struggle is going on in Ireland, the struggle for self-gov-ernment and Home Rule. There are few among us who do not believe that for the good government of the old country Home Rule is necessary, (loud cheers), and there are few of us who do not believe that in the old country Home Rule will sooner or later be conceded. But its concession may be much hastened, and it may be much delayed. The very best way of hastening it is for Irishmen like you who enjoy it already to exhibit to the universe a splendid specimen of an Irish community, free but loval, patriotic but steady, proud of their own race but generous and respectful to other races; the very best way of delaying it would be to follow the fashion, only too common in many places, of opening up old wounds, rekindling old fires, reechoing old revengeful battle-cries, and imitating a repentant people by charging the sins of dead men on the souls of the living (hear, hear). Not that the latter way is by any means the way to benefit Ireland. The way to aid her is to give her hothearted sons your good example. Lead noble, law-abiding, enlightened lives; let the criminal records of Canada be clear of Irish names; let its political and commercial history be studded as with so many stars by those old ancestral names, whether Celtic, Norman or Saxon, that are Ireland's glory; cmulate the great Irishmen who even now make Montreal illustrious; and then there will be here great happiness, and great hope far off beyond the sens (loud cheers). And let this joyous occasion which gathers us together now be a new incentive to you to lead the noble large-hearted lives which become the children of so great a race. This is a night of charity—let your hearts be loving; this is a night of harmony—let all your noisy burning dissensions die. True to your own race, faithful to your own people, proud of the Irish name, carnest for Irish glory—be it all; but be it all with that mighty tender manliness, so Christian and so Irish, which can afford to be largely generous and conqueror. For, behold, we have conquered! The whole wide world is fast becoming our ewn; and even our bitterest enemy has said it that were there but one mighty Irish brain to bind the seattered strength of Ireland into one great body the Irish nation would be, as a distinctive nation, the most potent power that the whole world knows! (Loud and continued applause). Was it not one of your own poets who wrote,-

strength of a charging cheer!

(Loud Applause). Ah yes, Ladies and Gentlemen, the last may yet be the first and she that was called barren be the most blessedly fruitful of all. It is not my province to deal in prophecy and prophecies that are likely to be popular are generally of suspicious inonly great but perpetually progressive; that in some lands, and these the greatest, it is practically supreme; and that wherever it goes it brings along with it a passionate unforgetting leve of the land of its fathers! And knowing all this, and then remembering the deep thought of Bossuet, that God's rewards to nations must come in this life for in the life beyond there shall be no nationalities, I at once see in the present position of the Irish Nation the first step in that onward God-directed march which is to lead to an earthly glory proportionate to her earthly wee. And then I rejoice with a happy joy. For, of them all, from first to last no nation has suffered for God as she has suffered, so long, so deeply, and so nobly; and therefore do I believe, that, Chaldea, Persia, Greece, Rome, France, England—the glory to come to Ireland will surpass the glory of them all! And 1 often pray that the dawning of this blessed time may be in my own poor years; and I often trem-ble lest any national sin committed by my coun-trymen or any personal sin committed by myself any envy or hate or spite or thirst of bloodshould oblige God, we being found unworthy, to defer the national reward, beyond our years, to a nobler generation and a more generous time.

At the conclusion of the Rev. gentleman's address the large audience rose to their feet and vociferous cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs continued for several minutes.

Some other gentleman on the platform then addressed the audience in a few appropriate remarks and the remainder of the programme having been gone through admirably, the audience dispersed thoroughly pleased with the entertainment. Fa-

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The following are the names of the members elected to the Local Legislature of Ontario :-

		M.	0,
1	Adddington-Deroche	1	0
1	Brant, North—Finlayson Brant, South—Hardy	1	0
	Brant, South-Hardy	1	0
	Brockville—Cole	1	0
	Bruce, North-Sinclair, D	1	0
	Bruce, South-Wells	1	0
	Carleton Monk	0	1
	Cardwell-Flesher	0	1
i	Cornwall-McIntyre	1	0
	Dufferin-Barr	0	0
	Dundas-Broder	0	1
	Durham, East-Rosevear	0	Ţ
•	Durham, West-McLeod	1	0
	Elgin East-Wilson	1	0
7	Elgin, West-Munroe	0	1
	Fssex, South—Wigle	0	e
•	Essex, North-Patterson	0	1 1
	Frontenac—Graham	0	ņ
	Glengarry— Grant	1	0
	Grey, East—Lauder		ì
•	Grey, East—Danuel	0	ì
t	Grey, North—Scott	1	ô
1	Haldimand—Baxter	î	Õ
•	Halton—Barber	ī	Õ
	Hamilton—Williams	ì	ō
,	Hastings, East—Appleby	ō	ŏ
,	Hastings North-Boulter	Ō	ō
	Hastings, North—Boulter	Ò	1
	Huron, East-Gibson	1	0
	Huron, West-Ross	1	0
i	Huron, West—Ross	1	0
,	Kent East-McKellar	1	0
	Kent West-Coutes	0	1
,	Kingston - Robinson	1	0
•	Lambton East-Graham	1	0
ŀ	Lambton West-Pardee	1	0
,	Lanark North-Mostyn	0	1
)	Lanark South-Code	0	1
7	Cecds and Grenville-Merrick	0	1
	Leeds South—Preston	0	1
•	Lennox—Grange	0	0
•	Lincoln—Neclon	1	0
•	London—Meredith	0	1 1
•	Middlesex East—Tooley	0	1
•	Middlesex West-Watterworth	ì	ò
	Monck—Harney	î	ő
•	Muskoka-Miller	ī	Õ
	Norfold, North-Clarke, Dr	Ï	0
	Norfalle South Pichardean	0	1
	Northumberland, East—Ferris	1.	0
,	Northumberland, W.—Hargrait	1	0
	Ontario, North—Paxton Ontario, South—Brown	1	0
,	Ontario, South-Brown	0	1
,	Ottawa City—O'Donoghue	1	0
Ĺ	Oxford North-Mowat	1	0
: 1	Oxford South—Oliver	1	0
-	Peel—Chisholm	1	0
Ê	Perth North-Hay	1	0
•	Perth South—Ballantyne	1	0
,	Peterboro' East—O'Sullivan	0	1
ı	Peterboro' West—Cox	0	0 1
۱,	Prescott—Harkin		
,	Prince Edward—G. Striker	1 0	0
:	Renfrew, North—Deacon	ī	ô
	Russell—Baker	ō	1
:	Simcoe, East—Kean	ŏ	ī
	Simcoe, West-Long	ō	1
1	Simcoe, South—Boulton	. 0	1
	Stormont-Bethune	1	0
	Toronto, East—Cameron	0	1
1	Toronto, East—Cameron	0	1
1	Victoria, North—Smith Victoria, South—Wood, S. C	1	0
۱.	Victoria, South-Wood, S. C	1	0
1	Waterloo, North-Springer	, 1	0
ļ	Waterloo, South-Fleming	- 1	0
1	Welland—Currie	1	0
1	Wallington South Com	1	0
١	Wallington West_McGowen	ō	1
1	Wellington, Centre—Clarke, C	ŏ	i
1	Wentworth, South—Sexton	ĭ	ō
١	York, East-Lane	ī	0
	York, North-Widdifield	1 -	0
1	York, West-Patterson,	1	0.

Algoma to be heard from.

THE LEPINE CASE. errer - regri 🖟 trianta 🏪 😅 esta 🗇 esta esta 🕏 esta

Commutation of Sentence.

The following appeared in an extra of the Cana-

Hurrah 1 hurrah for the Irish Race, that holds in its conquering hands.

The nations' strength and the nations' fate and the future of all the lands!

Ab sees 1 you worship us well, I know with the wonder of all your waves, which is full and anxious consideration, the evidence of Trish graves!

Ab shores I you are safe and sacred now with the his full and anxious consideration, the evidence and other documents connected with the patients have beard your name, shall Ambroise Lapine, who has been capitally, convicting the received many of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the large of the Control of Assisses, held at Winipeg, on the Control of Assisses, held at Wi

Chaunted by poets all round the earth with the the 10th Day of October, 1874, of the murder of PORTRAIT OF THE HOLY FATHER Thomas Scott on the 4th day of March, 1870, at And the lands are bright with the fiery light that shoots from your soldiers' scars;

Hurrah! for yours is the Southern Cross and yours are the Stripes and Stars!

Linear Spott on the 2th us) of the 2t unjustifiable murder, he is of opinion that subscquent circumstances, and notably the relations into which the authorities of Manitoba entered with the prisoner and his associates, are such as in a degree to fetter the hands of justice. It further appears to His Excellency that the case has passed beyond the province of departmental administration, and that it will be best dealt with under the Royal instructions, which authorize the Governor General in certain capital cases, to dispense with the advice of his Ministers, and to exercise the prerogative of the Crown, according to his independent udgment, and on his own personal responsibility. have therefore, in command, to inform you that it is His Excellency's pleasure, that the capital sentence passed upon the prisoner Lepine be commuted into two years imprisonment in gaol from the date of conviction, and the permanent forfeiture of his political rights. His Excellency desires that the necessary instruments for giving effect to his commutation he forthwith prepared.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, H. C. FLETCHER, [Signed] Governor-General's Secretary. To the Honorable, the Minister of Justice, Otiawa. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Jan. 18th, 1875.

In further reference to previous correspondence I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information, a copy of a communication lh ave addressed to the Hon. Telesphore Fournier, my Minister of Justice, instructing him to commute the capital sentence recently passed on Ambroise

MY LOED :-

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Lepine into imprisonment for two years in gaol and the permanent forfeiture of his political rights. In thus dispensing with the advice of my responsible Ministers, and exercising the Queen's prerogative according to my own judgment, I am aware I have undertaken a very grave responsibility, more especially as the facts and considerations by which the issue has to be determined are of a very complex and embarrassing character. Upon these however, I will not enlarge, as they have already been fully set forth in former despatches. I am quite convinced that the matter is one which, in the general interests of this country, will have been best dealt with by my direct action. Al-though the commuted sentence may appear very inadequate to the enormity of the crime of which

> I have the honour to be my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant, Defferin. [Signed],

it is the punishment, I believe it to be such as

will best satisfy the conflicting exigencies of the

To the Right Hon. The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE WILD TRIBES OF NORTHERN AFRICA.

Lecture by Father Charmetant,

The Rev. Father Charmetant, Missionary to Africa, delivered a lecture yesterday evening in the Academic Hall of the Geru, on the Kabyles and nomade tribes of the Desert of Sahara. The attendance was exceedingly large, every seat of the spacious amphitheatre being filled, and many persons having to content themselves with standing room. The lecture was full of valuable, and entertaining information, and the interest in it was enhanced by the picturesque costume of the lecturer—being that which is worn by ecclesiastics in Algiers. A fine desert scene with the im-memorial Sphynx formed a back ground in excellent keeping with the subject, and at intervals the audience was delighted by music and poetry. The lecture was divided into three parts. The first gave a brief sketch of ancient Africa; an account of the progress of Christianity in its northern states during the early ages of the Church and the causes of its decline; au interesting description of the Numidians (the modern Kabyles) and other races, their customs and religion, laws and traditions, with comments on their institutions and mode of life. The second part gave the genealogy of the Arabs-their descent from Ishmael, the son of Abraham and Hagar, with a relation of their pastoral habits. The lecturer gave a vivid picture of descrt life, with its tents caravans and the primitive manners and ideas of those who followed it. He described the described beauty of the miroge, the awful perils of the deadly simooin, the pleasures and dangers of ostrich hunting, and the peculiar tenets and ceremonies of the religion of Mahomet. The third part was devoted to a comprehensive view of missionary life among those wild tribes of unbelievers, of the modes adopted for their evangeliza-tion and of the results which had been produced thereby up to the present. The Rev. Father's words were listened to with the deepest attention, and his closing remarks in which he referred to the happy relations of religion and unforgotten kinship which still existed between Canada and France notwithstanding political changes, and appealed to the generosity of the former met with an enthusiastic response. Before the commencement of the lecture and at intervals during its delivery the orchestra, under the skilful direction of Mr. M A. Boucher treated the audience to some fine music, Mr H Drolet sang a pretty song. "Hymne a la nuit," and Mr. R. Hudon gave another, "Reverie du soir," with much feeling and expression. In addition to the musical portion of the entertainment, M. Achille Dorion read a poem, "La Religion et les Missionaries," composed by Mr. Gaston Wiallard, and dedicated to His Lordship, Bishop Bourget, which was received with deserved applause. On the whole, a more pleasant evening has seldom been spent than that which was enjoyed by those who were present in the hall of the Gesu yesterday evening .- Gazette, 20th

It has pleased us very much to learn that our old and respected friend, P.J. Durack, Esq., now travelling in Europe for the benefit of his health, has had the honour of a presentation to the Marshal-President of France. Mr. Durack intends, bo-fore returning home; to visit the Eternal City and pay his respects and veneration to the illustrious prisoner of the Vatican, our Holy Father Pius IX. We wish him God speed in his travels.

ST. PATRICE'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE, Questo.—This society, which has published its twenty-third annual report, seems to be in a very prosperous condition. Their reading room is very attractive; and finances are in a very satisfactory condition. The following are the office-bearers for 1875 : Honorary President, Rev. M S Burke, C S S R, President, Mr James Rafferty; 1st Vice-President, Mr Jas. Creighton; 2nd do, Mr J. Gallagher; Recording Secretary, Mr. P. Doyle; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. P. Doyle; Mr. P. Do retary Mr John Deegan; Vice Recording Secretary Mr. John O'Dowd; Vice Corresponding Secretary, Mr B.

PIUS IX.

The Oleographic Society of Bologna (Italy) out of gratitude to its magnanimous Benefactor, the Supreme Pontiff Pius IX who deigned to address to it a most encouraging Brief resolved to produce a portrait of His Holiness.

Sparing neither pains nor expense, in order to obtain a likeness worthy of Him it represents, the Society commissioned some of the ablest Artists of Italy to execute a half-figure in life size.

The Directing Council of the Society selected among the several Portraits one that it judged the most artistic and truthful, which really may be considered a perfect masterplace. For some months the work has been going on in the large establishment of the Society and the reproproduction is now completed, and the picture ready for transmission to those who order it.

The face of the Holy Father is drawn to the life, with surprising art. There is visible that sweet majesty, that amiability which so moves and captivates those who are admitted to His presence.

With a fatherly look he is raising his right hand

in the attitude of blessing.

This Portrait painted mechanically on canvas in oil colours, is sent free by post on a wooden roller for one pound sterling—The price must be forwarded by Post Office Order in a prepaid letter, or in a registered letter in notes of the Bank of England, of France, Belgium, or Switzerland, etc. or in postage stamps to the following address:

> ALLA SOCIETA OLEOGRAPICA. Strada Maggiore 208-209 (Italy) BOLOGNA.

> > AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the True Witness:-Ste. Brigide-Mr. W. Donnelly.

Sydney Mines, N.S.—Mr. Wm. Haggerty. Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr. Sarnin, and the County of Lambton-Mr. John Mahoney.

Brockville-Mr. Richard Evans. Erinsville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan, Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.-Mr Richard Connell. Marmora.-Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar,-Mr. James Armstrong.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Whitby, D O'C, \$2; Ramilton, C C,4; Point St Charles, J. C., 2; Arlington, D. O'L, 2; Edwardsburg, P. C., 2; Milwaukee, Wis, U.S., B. I.D., 1; Almonte, Rev. E. J. J. S., 4; Richibucto, N. B., P. Q., 2; Ste Anne. de Beaupre, Rev D G, 2; Cote des Neiges, J J M, 1; Antigonish, N S, R M, 2; Calabogie, P R, 265; Buckingham, W K, 4; Sorel, J M, 2; Netherby, C Mc P. 2; Goldstone, J. N. 2; St. Andrews, A. K. McD. 2; Ottawa, M. O'G. 2, Glennevis, J. R. McD. 2; Marysville, T. L. 2; Clayton, M. T. 1; Streetsville, L. M. 2; St. Raphaels, Rev F. P. 2; Woodville, L. J. C. 2; Shippegan, N. S. P. J. N. D. 2.5b; Emerald, P. McD. 2; Mount Elgin, J D, 4; Monckland, A R McD, 2; St Andrews, D J McD, 2; Rigand, J M, 1.59; Baden, W. L, 2; Elginfield, Rev J G, 2; Fitzroy Harbor, Mrs

Per J McD, Perth-Miss E C, 1. Per L K, Carronbrook-G R, 2.

McD, 2.
Per W D, Ste Brigide—J McG, 2; Mrs M A M, 2. Per J O'F, St Malachy-Self, 1.50; P R, 1.50; St Edward de Frampton, J R, 1. Per J M, Jr., Souris P E I _M G, 2; M McC, 2; JS,

2; Cherry Grove, E G, 2; JH, 2. Per Rev J M, St Raphael—A McD, 2. Per D S, Arnprior—Self, 2; Panmure, R C, 2.
Per J M, Quebec—G M M, 2; L C, 2.50; P W,
2; J D, 2; Mrs T M, 2; T D, 4; W S, 2.50; J B,
2; Sillery, J C, 2.

Per M M, Monckland-Miss R MI, 2. Per Rev D O'C, South Douro—J B, 2; B Q, 2. Per L W, Otter Lake—T P, 2; D D, 2; P G,

; Shawville, M D, 2.

Per B B, Ottawn—Caledonia Springs, J M'D, 1.

Per W O, Norton Creek—P G, 1.50.

Per C J M'R, Glenroy—J J M'D, 2. Per Rev P K, Frampton—M M, 1.50; J D, 1.50; T F, 75cts, T D, 75c; J J, 75c. Per T G, Dundas-Rev J O'R, 2.

Per D A C, Alexandria—A D K, 2; Mrs A J M'D,							
2.							
Per E H, St Anicet—P C, 1. Per F,L E, Kingsbridge—D S, 2.							
Per Fill E, Kingsbridge—D 5, 2.							
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazetto)							
Flour # bri, of 196 h.—Pollards\$3.00 @ \$3.25							
Superior Extra							
Extra Superfine 4.80 @ 4.96							
Fine 3.70 @ 3.80							
Strong Bakers' 4.59 @ 4.85							
Middlings 3.50 @ 3.60							
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.15 @ 2.25							
City bags, [delivered]							
Outmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.20 @ 5.30							
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.80 @ 0.00							
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.95 @ 0.00							
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.90 @ 0.95							
Lard, per lbs 0.14 @ 0.15							
Cheese, per lbs 0.14 @ 0.14							
do do do Finest new 0.00 @ 0.00							
Pork—New Mess							
Ashes—Pots							
Firsts 6.95 @ 6.95							
Pearls—Firsts 6.75 @ 0.00							
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET (Globe.)							

0 72 0 00 0 75 1 50 8 60 1.60 8 00 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb...... 5 59 7, 00 " fore-quarters 4 00
Mutton, by carcase, per lb 0 00
Potatoes, per bus 0 00 **5** 50 0 00

Wheat, fall, per bush...... \$6 94

do spring do 0 91 do 1 08

large rolls..... 0 19 tub dairy 0 24 Turnips, per bush..... 0 20 Beets do 0 00
Parsnips do 0 00 Нау 15.00 9 90 10 00

Butter, lb. rolls..... 0 25

THE KINGSTON MARKET—(British Wag)

OMPILED FROM THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

True 100 lbs.

3.25 to 3.50

Compiled From The Market By A CATHOLIC LAYMAN of the Compiled Review of the Catholic Layman of the Catholic L

THE KINGSTON, MARKET, (British Whig.)

a live a R at	5.50	to	7.00
		to	0.00
" per lb. on market	0.10	to	
	0.06	to	
Veal " "	0.60		
Ham " in store	0.17		
Bacon " "		to	
Pork			19.50
Hipps-No 1: untrimmed	5.00	to	
R 2 4	200	· to	7.60
Lambeline	0 50		
Lambskins,	0.50	to	
, potestition,	0.75	to	
Calf Skins	8.10	to	
Dekin Skins	0.30	to	
Tallew	0.04		0.6T
Poultry—Turkeys, cach	1,00	to	1.50
Geese "	0.50	to	0.60
Ducks per pair	0.70	to	0.75
Powis per pair	0.40		0.75
GENERAL-Potatoes bus,	0.59	to	0.55
Eggs, per dozen	0.25	to.	0.30
Cheese, home made	0.11	to	0.11
Hay per ton	9.00		10.00
Straw " "	400		4.50
Wood, on street	4.25		4.50
Coal, delivered	7.50	to	
	0.30	to	
F-1	00	NO	V.32
		_	

J. H. SEMPLE. IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,

53 ST. PETER STREET.

(Corner of Foundling,)

MONTREAL. .

May 1st, 1874. 37-62 WANTED-A First Class ORGANIST (gentleman)

for St. James' Church, Carthage, Jeff. County, N.Y. WANTED-For the R. C. Separate School in the Village of Refrew, a MALE TEACHER, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate. Applica-

tion, stating salary, &c., to be addressed to F. DEVINE, Renfrew, Ont. WANTED A TEAHER for the BEACH RIDGE CATHOLIC SCHOOL. Wages, \$15.00 per month.
Apply immediately as the School is vacant. None

but a Catholic need apply. Apply to, MICHARL LEARY, or CHARLES GORMAN, School Commissioners, Norton Oreok. WANTED-For School Section No. 4, Township of Alfred, a TEACHER holding a Second Class Certificate, and capable of the French language.

Apply, stating salary required, to the undersigned Trustees, JOSEPH M'GAUYRAN, JOSEPH CHARTRAND.

Montebello, Que., Dec. 17, 1874

WANTED-A MALE TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School of Cornwall. To competent person a liberal salary will be paid Testimonials as to character required. MICHAEL M'ENIRY, Boc.

THE ANNUAL

CONCERT AND BALL

Per W H, Sydney Mines, N S-Beaver Cove, D ST. BRIDGET'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE

BENEFIT SOCIETY. will take place on

MONDAY Evening, Feb. 1st, 1875

AT THE

CITY CONCERT HALL.

The Rev. FATHER MURPHY has kindly consented to deliver an Address.

B. DEVLIN, Esq., M.P., THOMAS WHITE, jr. Esq., and other gentlemen, will also deliver Ad-

A FIRST CLASS PROGRAMME of VOCAL and other Talent is in course of preparation. DOORS OPEN at 7 P.M.; CONCERT Commonces at 8 P.M.

TICKETS-25 Cents.

P. McGEE, Sec.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Montreal Branch of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, on

TUESDAY EVENING next, the 2nd of February at EIGHT o'clock, sharp.
Subscriptions for 1875 will be received at this

meeting. A large attendance is requested as an able and very important letter from John Martin, Esq. M.P. Secretary of the parent Association, to the President, will be read, and other important matters brought

before the meeting.

The friends of Ireland generally, as well as the members, are requested to attend and assist the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. Able and eloquent speakers will address the

meeting. P. J. COYLE, Rec. Sec.



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THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORA-TION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL. Corner of St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY EVENING LANGE AND LANGE 8 p.m. SAMUEL CROSS, Rec.-Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this SOCIETY for the ELECTION of OFFICE-BEARERS for the ensuing year, will be held on SUN-

DAY next, 31st January, in the SACRISTY of ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, immediately after Vespers. SAMUEL CROSS, Sec.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE SYLLABUS. An, Approved English Fext, with Notes COMPILED FROM THE "DUBLIN REVIEW.

at the contract to

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

men in maintaine it will TO A CO DO S ... FRANCE. MAJOR

00.0 of 00.0 F.KANUE. 199V 1.9Coalarion?—Paris; Janu20.—In the assimbly to day the Right Centre and Left uniting carried by a large i majority a resolution to proceed to the consideration of the Constitutional Bills to morrow. The Government supported by the Right, had proposed Friday for the debate.

12 LTK returns of the Paris Savings bank for the past year show that the class of the community which patroffizes that institution is slowly recovering from the eff cis of the War and the Commune. The de-Obsits amounted to nearly 144 million francs, while of 1873 they were 134 millions, and in 1872 only 12,629,000f. In former years they reached 231 millions The repayments were 55,000f, less in 1874 than in 1873; the number of depositors increased from 240,000 to 245,000, and the gross sum held by the bank is 37,857,000f., being an increase of 1,100 "Offic The Republique Francise, which gives these shatistics, advocates the introduction of penny and school banks in order that France may recover its high position among the nations the labouring Sclasses of which are distinguished for their thrift. SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 20 .- King Alfonso has arrived at Saragossa on his way to the Northern Army. Bodies of Carlists are in the neighborhood of the railway beyond. Troops are concentrated at Alhambra, and the line is strongly guarded. A train of cars filled with soldiers precedes the royal train.

Jan. 20 .- It is stated that Republican emissaries have left Barcelona and other towns in Spain to confer with the Carlist Chieftain Saballo, for the purpose of causing a general rising against King Alfonso. It is further said that in the event of the projectp roceeding, it is supposed by a plebiscite, to decide between a monarchy with Bon Carlos and a Republic. There is considerable agitation among the Republicans in Barcelons.

"No CHANGE"-The Military Representative in London of Don Carlos VII. has received the following despatch from Tolosa :- "January 1 .- Official .-The Alfonso Pronunciamento produces no change in the Carlist situation. There is no defection in the Carlist army. The Carlist army will be strengthened and that of the enemy weakened by the change. As heretofore, the contest must be decided by the armies in the field."

ITALY.

Roys. Jan. 1.—It is announced that the Pope has written an Encyclical Letter to the Episcopacy and to the Faithful of the Catholic world announcing that there will be a Jubilee in 1875. In this letter His Holiness states that he has not ceased to exhort Christian nations to pray and to practise good works in order to appease the Divine Majesty. It was especially right and proper that prayers should be offered up during a Jubilee year. He alludes to the enthusiasm and veneration with which the Jubilee had been celebrated throughout the Catholic world when the Church enjoyed tranquility. He expresses regret that the circumstances which in 1850 prevented the celebration of the Jubilee, instead of improving, had become more unfavourable. He considers it necessary to procure for the Faithful at the present time special graces, in order to obtain Divine favour for the world and the Church. His Holiness then speaks of the indulgences attached to the Jubilee. and points out the conditions required for gaining it. He requests the Bishops to prepare the Faithful for profiting by the abundant fruits of the holy year, and he concludes with further exhortations to Cath-

THE POPE ON THE REVOLUTION .- In a recent speech of the Pope to the Roman nobles His Holiness observed that the Revolution, which commenced in 1849. was at the first both timid and hypocritical. It wished the Pope to be combative and aggressive, but as the Pope did not desire to be combative in a revolutionary sense he left Rome. Subsequently the revolution became more powerful, and at the present time it marched onward without sparing any one. The Pope then condemned the revolution for compelling young men to enter the army, and thereby placing both their bodies and souls in jeopardy. He severely stigmatized the corruption with which they were surrounded, and advised his hearers to reject letter, the action has not been withdrawn. all instauating counsels given them, and to occupy themselves patiently with domestic affairs.

An Italian writer, a Liberal of Liberals, has lately drawn two pictures, one c the lower class-il popolano-the other of the model young gentleman-il borghese.—of the new pattern. The populane, of from fifteen to twenty years old, wears usually a long and sharp knife, and is addicted to gaming. He is ig-norant of the true and deep meaning of the holy words, country, family, and religion. He blasphemes cynically a God whom he knows not, and has no idea of the laws, to which he consequently pays no respect. He insults the principles of authority and of right, which he deems the property of the strongest, and he cries " Viva la Republica!" because he thinks Republic means absolute equality, together with laws and a government made for his own special advantage. He is ready to give his praise or dispraise, in fanaticism or ignorance, according to the passing whim, and is a prey to conflicting passions. Cunning and prompt for evil, uncertain and ignorant of goed, he becomes a dangerous tool for clever rascals, and eventually falls the victim of his

The young gentleman of a higher rank—it lor-gher—is easily recognized. Look at that beardless youth, who walks about smoking a cigar with admirable nonchalance. He isdressed in the extreme of fashion, and now and then directs an approving glance to himself and his clothes. His finger nails are rose tinted and are long like the claws of a lion, but here the resemblance between him and the noble beast ceases, for our elegant young man is weak and delicate as a reed. He addresses impudent words to all the women he meets. Draw near to him if possible, and speak to him of country, of family, of any noble or holy affection, and he at once becomes annoyed and mutters some excuse. Engage him, on the other hand in subjects light and frivolous, such as theatres, balls and fashions, and he will give free play to his conversational powers. The thoughts of this young man are like his exterior, frivolous and vain. He is ignorant of the laws which rule the society in which he lives, and he despises the religion of his fathers. Indifferent to examples of virtue, and paying no heed to parental authority, he knows neither how to retain the esteem of the woman he maries, nor to educate his children. For the veriest trifle he will take offence, and for fear of ridicule will risk his life in a duel, in order to wipe out the insult in blood, although he would never sacrifice himself in a generous action or in defence of his country. His means cannot satisfy his, extravagance nor can his debts check his unbridled passions. Disdaining the vircheck his unbridled passions. Disdaining the virtue of his wife he neglects her for unlawful pleasure. Them to be returned in order that they may be tue of his wife he neglects her for unlawful pleasure. The churchyard belonging to the hospital. In your his heart is hard as a stone, and his soul is the Cologne Gizztle gives a gloomy ploture of the state of trade. It says tate of trade. It says that are subject to those desired by the state of trade. It says that are subject to the subject to the

youth, and to declare boldly that religion ought to be "the very basis of education."

Another fruit of modern civilisation, on which we will not dwell, is the great increase, since 1870, of what are euphemistically; called natural births; the number of illegitimate children and infants exposed and abandoned by their (natural or unnatural) parents increases rapidly. Attorner world a min

STATUE TO NAPOLEON III. The people of Milan are about to place in one of their principal squares an equestrian statue of Napoleon III. in bronze, which has been finished by Francisco Barzaghi.-The late Emperor is represented as he appeared when responding, by a movement of the hand, to the enthusiastic acclaims which greeted him on entoring Milan at the head of his army. The pedestal is adorned with bas-reliefs representing the victories of Magenta, Turbigo, Palestro, and Solferino, and bears the inscription, " To the Emperor Napoleon III., Liberator of Italy, the grateful town of Milan. GERMANY.

SEARCH FOR THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE. — The cn deavor to find out who is the Apostolic Delegate is still a fertile source of trials, fines, and imprisonments. On the 18th inst. Dean Rynski, of Golanczy, was taken up because he continued in his refusal to make known the name. On the day previous Dean Danielski, of Kozielska, had been served with a summons and arrested on the same plea. On the 10th inst. Dean Kasprorvicz, of Biechowe, was had up before the tribunal for the second time in this matter. His defence was grounded on the fact that he was not bound to reveal the name of the delegate if he had reason to fear that his information might injure himself or any third person. Now, he might he the person himself, and in that case he would be criminating himself against the spirit of the law, or else, in giving information concerning the delegate, he might incur excommunication. However he was fined thirty thalers .- Tablet Cor.

FORCED SEARCH OF THE SEMINARY OF TREVES .- The Episcopal Seminary at Treves was searched last week by the mayor of the town, accompanied by two secretaries and several of the police. The object was to become possessed of some manuscripts which the Government considered to be the property of the State. The Superior of the Seminary protested against the search, but the doors of the library and of another room were opened by force. Nothing was found of what was wanted.—Ib.

HERR WINDTHORSD ON THE TYRANNY OF THE PRESS -In a debate on the subsidising of the press by the Government Herr Windtherst criticised in a bold and severe manner the manner in which the Prussian Government tyrannises over the press, and stifles all opposition by brute force. "The press laws," he said, "include a long series of regulations which make the position of our press infinitely more difficult than it is in the model country of constitutional liberties and institutions, that is in England. If we consider the action of the English press, and if we note its language concerning the situation of our own, all doubt is impossible that the comparison with the English legislation on this matter and that in Prussia must tend very much to our disadvantage and disgrace, and that all our endeavors to prove the contrary must be utterly futile."—Ib.

It has often been said, both in the Reichstag and the Landtag, by the Catholic Deputies, that the laws of the Government against religion—the Falck laws were likely to do more damage to the Protestant denominations than to the Catholic Church, against which they were especially directed. The event proves, in the clearest manner, that the prognostication was correct, for the Protestant Kreuzzeilung now says that the ill-consequences of those laws as regards its co-religionists have been not only worse but have come to pass much sooner than anybody could have expected.

Bismarck has, up to the present time, brought 750 legal actions against "calumniators of his person." The most part of those who have been charged with the crime of laughing at the Chancellor, are editors of newspapers. But among them are people of all classes. The other day Bismarck instituted proceedings against a poor needle woman of Dirschau. She is charged with having spoken of Bismarck in offensive terms, after the Kullmann attempt, in presence of two tailors. Although she asked pardon in a

BISMARCK AMUSED .- The name of Prince von Bismarck is so closely associated with stern scenes, that most people are inclined to think of him as a rigid, inflexible man, who never smiles. That is a mistake. Prince von Bismarck can smile broadly and laugh heartily, as this narrative tells :-

Bismarck's favourite piece is one in which Herr Hilmerding plays the part of a doorkeeper who in vited the other doorkeepers of the neighbourhood to a party during the absence of his employers. Those from the foreign embassies are made the subject of all sorts of droll political allusions, and the way in which the English doorkeeper is received seems to be peculiarly relished by the Prince. "I bow low to him," says Herr Helmerding, and make him a pleasant speech, such as Dear friend, I am delighted to see you, and hope that will pass your evenings with me as often as you can, and while I am telling him these compliments I hit him in the ribs, kick his legs, and knock him about with my broom until he has had enough of it. One evening Bismarck laughed so heartily at this performance that he nearly fell off his chair."

Bismarck can laugh very heartily at England; so that England, for all its bumntiousness, must present a comic countenance to foreigners. Changed times. England has been railed at, quailed at, ranted at, slashed at, shot at many times—but never so laughed at before !—Dublin Irishman.

The Prussian Kammergericht is expected to deal with the appeal in the Arnim case in about six weeks from this time. Proceedings it is said are to be taken against Judge Reich, for allowing his judgment to be known before delivery. Great complaints are made of depression in German trade, owing to high prices caused by increased wages and reduced labour of workmen.

CREMATION IN GERMANY.-At this year's Congress of German Naturalists in Breslau, Siemen's system of cremation was for the first time tried in Germany by burning the body of an old woman. The corpse was obtained by Professor Reclam from the Breslau hospital, the authorities of which readily granted their permission, the deceased having left no relatives. As soon as the Catholic clergy heard of the burning they delivered a protest to the Government. The Home Minister has now declared the complaint well founded, condemned the conduct of the hospital administration, and laid down the rule " that whenever in the interests of science cremation was permitted, it was nevertheless forbidden to make the experiment on bodies without the consent of the deceased being obtained in his lifetime, or the sanction of relations after death." . The ashes of the old lady were delivered over to a foreign professor for

William fo which The railism has brought the Italian cater In many establishments at Berlin work is still cipitately! Enter by another door a deputation minister to themselves the semi-comfort and rather to the semi-c suspended at noon Saturday and not resumed till late on Tuesday morning, The natural result is that the products of German industry have become dearer, that our exports diminish, and that we import many things from abroad which we could very well manufacture ourselves, i "il a divide RUSSIA.

ST PETERBBURG, Jan 22 .- The Journal de St Peters burg has an article whach has been taken as an indi-cation that Montenegria has the support of Russia in

the difficulty. Jam dain to the TURKEY, the

Loxbon Jan 22.—A special despatch from Vienna to the Daily News says the prospect of an adjust-ment of the Montenegria difficulty is more hopeful. It is supposed that Turkey is yielding. Austria it is stated will send troops to the Bosnian frontier.

A Standard special from Trieste represents that on account of the deep snow in the passes and on the roads it will be impossible for the Montenegrins to enter the Turkish territory during the next two months, except where the Turks are in overwhelming numbers.

INDIA.

The official report of the Cawnpore inquiry has been published, and it is stated that the prisoner is not Nana Sahib-a fact which is admitted now by Scindia, who alleges that he was misled by certain

UNITED STATES.

"Everything goes wrong," said a Kansas farmer, wiping his eyes. "The grasshoppers cum, the hired man broke his leg, wife died, the barn burned, and I've rid for three days and can't find a woman who wants to marry."

Ayoung lady of this city, with a bustle of startling proportions, was very grieviously shocked the other day at the inquiry of a small boy who wanted to know if she had such a thing as Charles Ross about

UNPARALLELED CRUELTY OF SCHOOL BOYS TO ONE OF THEIR COMRADES .- Jule Lee runs Engine 26, and Engine 26 draws a passenger train on the east end of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Road. On Tuesday last as Jule's engine was circling an abrupt curve near Wentzville, going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, he espiced a boy tied to the track in front of him. The discovery was made too late to reverse, and the entire train crushed over the unfortunate, unrecognizable semblance of humanity. As the engine approached the unfortunate boy, his pale facq was pleadingly fixed on the engineer, and his hands were held up prayfully but in vain. The point at which the unfortunate affair transpired was near a school house and from the school boys who were attracted by the stopping of the train Mr. Lee learned something of the history of the unfortunate lad He had been in the neighbourhood but a few days having come up from the country; and as the investigation proceeded and the boys were closely questioned, the horrible fact soon come out that some of the larger boys connected with the school had a great deal to do with the boy's unfortunate " taking off;" and worse still, the outrageous transaction was conniced at, if not actually participated in by the teacher .- Moberly (Mo.) Monitor.

That Emerson Boy!

That Emerson boy is dead, and there isn't any one around the house to make fun. He was a cheerful, lively boy, and he did his best to make that household put on the mantle of joyfulness.— Emerson often remarked that Bob didn't sit down and think of the grave and death, and he, probably, never did.

No, Bob wasn't of that make. He wanted to have fun. Both his ears were nearly worn up by being cuffed so much, and it took a whole row of current bushes to furnish whips to dust his coat for the summer.

Emerson didn't know what fun was until Bob was eight years old. Then the boy began to launch out. He would bore gimblet-holes in the bottom of the water-pail, put cartridges in the coal stove, unscrew the door-knobs, fill the kerosene lamp with over five minutes. Sometimes his father would take him down and ask :

"Robert Parathon Emerson, what in blazes ails

"It's the yaller jaunders, I guess," Bob would meckly roply.

"Robert, don't you want to be an angel?" the old

man would continue. "And have wings?"

"Yes, my son."

"And fly higher'n a kite?" " Yes."

"And fight hawks?"

"Y-e-s, I guess so." "Bet your boot I would-whoop! Bully for the angels !"

"That's sacrilege, that is," the old man would re-mark, and he would jerk Bob's hair some more and declare that the young rascal was bound for the gallows. After lying under the pear-tree for six run over to the barn, run the pitchiork through the straw-cutter, harness up the cow, and stick pins into the family horse.

One night he brought home a welf-trap and set it in the middle of the wood-shed to catch a rat. He chuckled a good deal that evening at the thought of what would happen to the rats, and he fell asleep and dreamed that he was a hand-organ and that some one stole the crank of him so that he couldn't be played on. Just before going to bed old Emerson went out for a scuttle of coal and he stepped his bootless foot into the trap. He made a mighty spring and uttered a mighty vell, and it took two men ten minutes to spring the trap off his leg.
"It's that boy's work," he groaned as he nursed

his foot, and he took up the bootjack, limped into the room and gave Bob an awful clip just as the clean and handsome but delicious morsel. Most child was dreaming of playing base-ball with a mer-

"I'll pound ye to death if ye don't stop this fooling!" cried the old man, but he hadn't been out of the bedroom ten minutes before Bob was planning to stop up the chimney next day, and smoke everybody out of the house. It wasn't many days before he fixed a darning-needle in the cushion of his father's arm-chair, and bounced the old man three feet high. That night the old man said to him as he took him by the ear:

"Robert Parathon Emerson, do you think of where you will go to?"
"Yes, sir," he answered, "I'll go to bed purty

scon." Then he got another mauling, and went to bed to dream that he was a three-tined pitchfork, and that a'man was using him to load hay with.

Poor boy! Even three days before he died, and while on his dying bed, he managed to slip an eightounce tack into his father's left boot and get up

another circus. 10 ob lest and the later of Politesse de Bismarck

from the Old Rhenish Nobless. Second Deputation Your Highness, we, your petitioners; pray on behalf chiefly of the poor peasantry, our tenants, that they may be allowed to bring up their children—

Prince Bismarck (furiously).-No. I know what you're going to say: II won't have it. They shall is made better by being banged about. go to my schools : Get out.

Second Deputation—But your Highness will re-

Prince Bismarck-No I won't you're all against me. Iknow. Hang your old Rhenish nobility. I can make better noblemen than you any day, Boo! Exeunt Deputies silently. Enter a Young Gentleman in deep mourning and

very pale. 🕠 Young Gentleman-Your Highness, my poor father has just been imprisoned by your Highness's order. His offence has not been mentioned. Will you allow him, during his imprisonment

Prince Bismarck (angerly).—Nothing: Go ! Young Gentleman (imploringly).-But -Prince Bismarck-Gol!! (Stamps His foot). Go! will you?

Young man staggers from his presence. Mild Secretary (who has been quietly at a side table).

-Does your Highness think -Prince Bismurck (savagely).—Not when you're talking. Here pull off my boots. Give me my slippers. My pipe. Potstausend! Hemmel!
[Sits and thinks about Schleswig Holstein the

Sea-Board, Russia, Ultramontanism, &c., and finally goes off to sleep with his left eye, keeping his right fixed on the Secretary .-Secretary trembles. Scene closes.

L'Enfant Terrible.

A story is told of a daughter of a prominent person now in the lecture field, which is peculiarly interesting and suggestive of unconscious wisdom. A gentleman was invited to the lecturer's house to tea. Immediately on being scated at the table, the little girl astonished the family circle and guests by the abrupt question: " Where is your wife?"

Now, the gentleman having been recently separated from the partner of his life, was taken so completely by surprise that he stammered forth the truth:

"I don't know." "Don't know," replied the infant terrible, "why

don't you know?" Finding that the child persisted in her interroga tories despite the mild reproof of her parents, he concluded to make a clean breast of the matter and have it over at once. So he said with calmness which was the result of inward expletiveness: "Well we don't live together; we think, as we can't agree, we'd better not."

"Can't agree! Then why don't you fight it out as pa and ma do ?"

"Vengeance is mine," laughingly retorted the visitor, after pa and ma exchanged looks of holy horror, followed by the inevitable roar.

EUROPEAN MANURS.—A Paris correspondent of the California Farmer has the following interesting information :-- M. Patermann Director of the Agronomic Station of Gembloux, Belgium, has made an official report on the products serving as manures as displayed by 197 competitors at the Vienna Exposition. He deals specially with the phosphates, the salts of potash, and nitrogenized matters. It is satisfactory to learn that if the greater part of our arable lands are poor in phosphoric acid, the beds of natural phosphates to be everywhere met with, are sufficient to meet all wants for centuries to come. M. Patermann insists that these commercial preparations ought not to be considered as other than complementary manures, and that farmers should be on their guard against all mixtures destined to assure the development of particular plants, and the recines laid down for all assigned situations. A salt that may often contain a deleterious compound is sulphate of ammonia. Prof. Marker has long ago shown that in its unrefined state it may contain water, and a good thrashing didn't burden his mind oxide of iron in combination with sulphuric acid sufficient to destroy germination and kill vegetahim by the hair and yank him up to the sefa, and sit tion, and such sulphate of ammomia when mixed with phosphates, renders the phosphoric acid more in soluble, as much as to 48 per cent. Its effect on plants is to cause the leaves to wither and become yellow at the extremities; it acts more injuriously on barley than on wheat. The farmer should avoid the sul-phate, which is red-brown in color, selecting that only which is white or gray. In case the former cannot be obtained purified at the gas works, it should be mixed well with compost and frequently turned to admit of the transformation of the protoxide of iron; the same change is brought about if the sulphate be scattered in autumn on that soil intended for spring sowing.

Eggs as Food.-Would it not be wise to substitute more eggs for meat in our diet? About one third of the weight of the eggs is solid nutriment. This is more than can be said of meat. There are no bones and pieces that have to be laid aside. A good egg is made of ten parts shell, sixty parts white, and minutes, Bob would recover from his sadness and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains 80 per cent water, the yolk 52 per cent. The average weight of an egg is two ounces. Practically an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. Eggs are best when cooked four minutes. This takes away the animal taste that is offensive to some but does not so harden the white or yolk as to make them hard to digest. An egg if cooked very bard is difficult of digestion, except by those with stout stomachs; such eggs should be beaten with bread and masticated very finely. An excellent sandwich can be made with eggs and brown bread An egg spread on toast is fit for a king, it kings deserve any better than anybody else, which is doubt ful. Fried. eggs are less wholesome than boiled ones. An egg droped into hot water is not only a per and salt. A little sweet butter is the best dressing. Eggs contain much phosphorous, which is suppsed to be useful to those who use their brains much.—Poultry Review.

REST BEFORE EATING, -Everybody finds that a sca son of rest after dinner pays well, but it is not more important than the rest before eating, when one is very weary. This rule is of the utmost importance to the "business man" or the person engaged in brain labor, and its violation is one of the chief causes of our national dyspepsia—this and the rapid cating that is customary. People of strong and unimpaired constitution (if any such can be found) may not feel how impossible it is for the body to carry on the business of digestion when greatly fatigued or while it is being put to hard labor in some 'direction'; but such is the case, and the health of our citizens is all the time being destroyed for lack! of knowledge on this point. The stomach must have some vitality or nerve force to do its work, with, and if the body has been using this vigorously, with the muscles or with the brain, a little time should be allowed for The pictures thus drawn of the young men of modern Italy—hodierna glowany. Italiana—are not drawn by a clerical or by an advocate of fallen dynasties, but are drawn by a clerical or by an advocate of fallen dynasties, but are drawn by a clerical or by an advocate of fallen dynasties, but are drawn by a clerical or by an advocate of fallen dynasties, but are drawn by a clerical or by an advocate of fallen dynasties, but are drawn by one of the warmest admired of all that the revolution from the Inhabitants of Alsacc and the Inhabitants of Alsacc and the revolution from the Inhabitants of Alsacc and the Inhabitants of Inhabit gathering up its energies for the task of digestion.

questionable consolution of its being, a mysterious dispensation of Providence, when in fact, Providence works no miracle to counteract our follies. The best way we know of hardening the constitution, is to take good care of it, for it is no more improved by harsh treatment than a fine garment, or new hat

Here is a specimen of the queries that the editors of ladies' journals have to answer :- "T. V. would be so thankful for M's good advice. Her dear father is lying at the point of death. What would H recommend for mourning? T. V. thought a sleeve. less crape would look well for best dress, but doss not know what material to have for dress; would she recommend Jann's cord? She is afraid para. matta is too expensive. And what can she have for her second-best dress, and how can she have it made and trimmed? And what can she have for her shoulders that would do through the winter? T. V. has three little girls; what can she have for them for their grandpa-dresses and mantles and hats?"

BREAKFAST—Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comfort me.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine proper. ties of well-selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bererage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills," —Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epps & Co, Homcopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly: Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London, MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."-See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

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INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL HAW-LEY, of Manotic, Township of North Gower and County of Carleton, Ont., when last heard from he was in the State Wiscousin, previous to which he purchased land in the State of Minnesota Any information of his present whereabouts. will be most thankfully received by his father mother, brothers, and sisters.

Address ROGER HAWLMY.

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ONE BOTTLE WARRANTED TO CURE ALL CASSS OF PILES From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Homors This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor Cure is eatirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of its driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface, and the patient's bodily health continually improves while under this treatment.

Price \$1 per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists .- [Jan. 8

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Croup can be cured in one minute, and he remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to complish the deed is to take a knife or grater and have of in small particles about a teaspoonful of lan; then mix it with twice its quantity of sugar, make it palatable, and administer it as quickly as ossible. Almost instantaneous relief will follow. CATMBAL GRUEL -Mix a dessert: spoonful of fine

itmeal or patent groats with two tablespoonfuls of d water and boil for ten mintes, stirring frequent-For a richer gruel, boil two tablespoonfuls of oats in a quart of water for an hour. Strain through sieve; stiriu a piece of butter large as a waluut d some sugar, nutmeg or ginger.

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liculars with further particulars may be had on THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO. 140 Fulton St., New-York.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

GANADA, OVER OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT trict of Montreal.

the matter of ROBERT FOSTER,

the twenty-sixth day of February next, the craigned will apply to the said Court for a charge under the said Act.

lontroal, 18th January, 1875. ROBERT FOSTER, o : . . . By J. S. ARCHIBALD, His Attorney ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, TIN the SUPERIOR COURT Plet of Montreal.

he matter of ALPHONSE DOUTRE, The

An Insolvent Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of February the undersigned will apply to the said Court
the discharge under the said Act.
By M. HUTOHINSON
His Attorney ad Item.

JOHN CROWE,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOOK-SMITH, 10 to

BELL-HANGER, SAFK-MAKER

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NOTICE.

made at the approaching Session of the Legislature Society has been unable to supply all applicants. of Quebec, for an Act to Incorporate the Society and that the Directors, in order to procure more entitled "LA COMPAGNIE D'EMPRUNT DES rands, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: eign Capital, on good security, for the purpose of ameliorating, property and the development of Agricultural industry in this Province. Montreal, 6th Nov., 1874.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to Incorporate the "CAN-ADA LAND INVESTMENT GUARANTEE COM-PANY."

ANY."
Montreal, 1st December, 1874.

J. C. HATTON,

16-2m Atterney for Applicants.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to Incorporate the "ME-TROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF

CANADA. Montreal, 30th November, 1874. J. C. HATTON, Solicitor for Applicante.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal,

In the matter of USSICUS B. LABERGE, of the City of Montreal, Trader, as well in his own name as having carried on trade and business in partnership with Maxime Prevost, at Montreal aforesaid, as Grocers, under the name and firm of U. B. LABERGE & CIE.

Insolvent.

On Monday the twenty-second day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 8th January, 1875. USSICUS B. LABERGE. By OUIMET, ST. PIERRE & ANGE, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, In the SUPERIOR COURT In the matter of ISIDORE CLEMENT, of Mont. real, Trader, heretofore doing business under the name, style and firm of CLEMENT & FRERE.

Insolvents

On Monday the twenty-second day of February next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 8th January, 1875. ISIDORE CLEMENT,

By OUIMET, ST. PIERRE & ANGE, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } District of Montreal.

and Trader,

23-5

SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH THIVIERGE and JEAN BTE. N. CHABOT, as well personally as having carried on business in partnership,

The undersigned have fyled in the Office of this Court a consent by their creditors, in number required by law, to their discharge, and on Thursday, the eighteenth day of February next, they will

discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 12th January, 1875.

JOSEPH THIVIERGE & JEAN BTE, N. CHABOT

By FORGET & ROY,

their Attorneys ad litem INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the matter of OLIVIER JETTE, of the Village St. Jean Baptiste, Parish of Montreal, Tinsmith

Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his residence and place of business, at the Village of St. Jean Baptiste aforesaid, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of January, instant, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.
Montreal, 21st January, 1875.

CHS. ALB. VILBON. Interim Assignee.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT. CANADA, PRO. OF QUEEEC, Dist. of Joliette. DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE. IN VACATION.

On Friday, the Eighth day of the Month of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Five.

No. 6983.
LEON JACQUES PROVOST, Trader, of the Town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette,

LEON alias LIDON DESCHENES, Trader and Hotel-Keeper, of the Parish of St. Felix de Valois, in said District,

Defendant: NAZAIRE DESCHENES, Farmer and Trader, formerly of the Parish of St. Jean de Matha, and now residing in the said Parish of St. Felix de Valois, and Magloire Deschenes, Farmer, of

de Valois, and Magiore, remaining, said Parish of St. Jean de Matha,
Garnshees. IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Mesers. Godin and Desrochers, advocates and Counsels for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the returns of A. B. Desy, one of the sworn Bailiffs of the Su-perior Court, for the Province of Quebec, acting in the District of Joliette, written on the writs of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant has left his domicile in that part of the Dominion of Canada, called the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the District of Joliette, and that he has property therein. that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper published in the Town of Joliette, called La Gazette de Joliette, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper published in the City of Montreal, and called the Taux Witness, be petitied to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the said Layender Waters, German Colognes, Fancy Cased
Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c., Suitable for the
Holidays.

B. E. McGALE,
B. E. McGALE,
Court and there to answer the demand of the said
Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion
of such advertisement, adding of this register and
default of the said elected and to appear, and to answer to such dismand within the performance of the said Plaintiff will perform the precion and independent to appear, and to answer to such dismand within the period aforesaid
the said Plaintiff will perform the demand of the said
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the said Plaintiff will perform the demand of the said
the said Plaintiff will perform the said Plaintiff will pe

DOMINION BUILDING erened a SOCIETY, a water

Office, 55 St. James Street,

MONTREAL. APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 PERMANENT STOCK-\$100,000—Open for Subscription Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly. Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the

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notice 6 per For sums over \$500 00 lent on short

lent for fixed periods of over three

very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now

selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock.

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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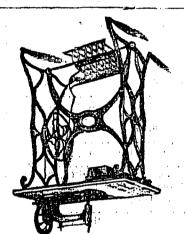
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