### Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

### VOL. XXIV.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 19, 1873.

NO. 18

LLUSTRIOUS SONS OF IRELAND.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A New and Beautiful Engraving, "The Illustrious Sons of Irelaud," from a Painting by J. Donaghy. This magnificent picture is a work of many years. It comprises the Patriots of Ireland, from Brian Boron to the present time. The grouping of the igures are so arranged and harmoniously blended ss to give it that effect which is seldom got by our sest artists. It embraces the following well-known

rian Borou, Major-General Patrick Sarsfield, Oliver Brian Boron, Major-General Patrick Sarsield, Oliver Plunkett, D.D., John Philpot Curran, Hugh O'Neil, Thomas Davis, Oliver Goldsmith, Thomas Moore, Archbishop MacHale, Father Mathew, Daniel O'Connell, Wolfe Tone. Edmund Eurke, Robert Emmet, Richard Lalor Shiel, Henry Grattan, M.P., William Smith O'Brien, Gerald Griffin, John Mit-

In the back ground of the picture may be seen a Round Tower, Irish Bard, the old Irish House of briament, the Maid of Erin, Irish Harp, the amous Siege of Limerick, and the beautiful scenery the Lakes of Killarney, with many emblems of

hish Antiquities.

This beautiful picture is printed on heavy plate paper, 24x32 inches, and will frame 22x28 inches.

Price, only \$1.00. A liberal discount will be almost to canvassers and those purchasing in quan-

Address,
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
Cor. Notre Dame and St. François Xavier Sts.,
Montreal.

Every man who loves Ireland should possess one lose beautiful Engravings.

### THE IRISH LEGEND OF 'DONNELL,

THE NORMAN DE BORGOS. A BIOGRAPHICAL TALE.

BY ARCHIBALD M'SPARRAN.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

Aveline M'Quillan by this time had laid ide her monastic face, and entered into the irit of the wit and diversion which her friend as dealing around with much eleverness. "I ink," said she, "you were talking of a prince the beginning of this dissertation, who, I beeve, is always unhappy, unless when he is in hane's castle. This romantic building, I very much given to believe, contains a net within its walls, to which all his thoughts avitate; and what you are pleased to say garding the beauty in the rocky tower,"-at s she could not help laughing, and said, "it is only a compliment paid to the nymph of hane's castle, and you have shoved the buren over on poor Aveline." All the ladies in mpany were well entertained with the conersation so equally supported on both sides; ut one of them averred that what was said especting the toast was real, and no way memorphosed, for she had the honor to be pre-

at at the time. "Allowing all this," said Aveline, "admit-ng that his nobility deigned to mention the pauty in the sea-beaten tower, will any of you ll me what he said of the diamond of Lough nis subject, and this alone, he wished to beak."

"Will you sincerely believe me," said Rose, if I tell you? Why, he said there was a ismond in Shane's castle, he thought, but, in s opinion, it would require a world of polishg. I think he called it a diamond, or pearl, some such thing; for you know Lough eagh, on the banks of which my father's casstands, has long been esteemed for its pearl shery, and very possible this is one of those

all the world." "But," said Aveline, "as this pearl fisher nows perfectly where the treasure lies of hich he is in pursuit, I am greatly astonished hat he has not taken it long ere this; and as have paid so many compliments to each der to-night, undoubtedly because no other

rson would, let us change the subject." "With all my heart, my dear Aveline; but have one request to ask of you, and it being moderate one, I cannot be refused, so you

ust promise me." "If your request be so moderate," said

ter; but I must know what it is before I ake an unqualified avowal."

ight, or prince travelling in disguise, or perthe gate in order to solicit the shelter of which seems to have seized you just now." ur father's hospitable roof; then, I say,

least doubt of your making a complete con-

"But I would not like to destroy his happiness altogether," said Aveline; "for you know if he has other troubles afflicting him, and those too which have driven him from his native country to seck shelter in this island, it would be cruel for two beauties armed. I may say, cap-a-pie, with the most fascinating charms, to launch forth all the artillery of the eyes, smiles, and graces, on the poor stranger, before he would be well dried from the rain .-Will these reasons suffice for a sufficient apolagy to you?"

"No reasons," said Rose, "nor no apology will suffice; but on it must go, I shall be absolute in my orders."

"Well, then," said she, "I yield; but remember, if this knight, or prince, or chevalier, or whatever I may call him, shall arrive at the

castle to-night, I will rival you if I can."
"Do your best," said the other, "for I think
I will warm one side of his heart, unless he has lost both his eyes and his ears." So saying, she took up the necklace and placed it on her friend, who, scated in the centre of the apartment, before a large glass, blushed when she saw the royal appendage fall over her shoulders of snow, from which her neck shot up like a column of ivory

Aveline M'Quillan was possessed of native modesty, together with other perfections, which, to avoid the common hackneyed path of description, I omit mentioning; but what seemed the most captivating trait in her mien, was a solemnity of countenance which she possessed, and, indeed, it was only an index to her mind, for her heart was sincere.

Rose O'Neill was sprightly, witty, and, as the saying is, had a heart as light as a feather. She was usually known by the appellation of protty Rose of Claubuoy.

They were busily engaged in sallies of this kind upon each other, not sparing the young ladies who composed part of their company, whenever it came their turn, for Aveline, when she would leave her solemnity aside, was as gay as the gayest. But one of them said she thought at that moment it was blowing a hurricane, as from the light suspended on the castle wall, she saw the sea tossed in unusual fury against the base of the rock, and heard the not be jealous."—"I have none," said Ave- from the eastle, imagining that it was a beacon sword that hung as a finishing piece on his left now, to him is the centre of attraction, and I wind roaring like thunder over the castle.— line.

In very much given to believe, contains a Having called them to one of the windows You which overlooked the turbid element, they were awed into a dead silence, and stood for some the floor, all eyes were turned toward her, for tern hung at her mainmast-head, besides others plimented him on the whiteness of his hands. time contemplating this indescribable scene, when they were nearly struck blind by a flash of lightning, and that closely succeeded by a peal of thunder, which seemed to shake the that all were observing her, and, as she thought, castle, was staved between two hidden rocks, sustained the cause of my country, or that of very foundation of the castle. At the last chiefly on account of the royal bequest. shock they fled back to the fire, gathering as close around it as possible.

They all began now to talk on serious subjects, and tell how the providence of God had preserved so many when in imminent danger. These relations went alternately round them, and, indeed, to a disinterested spectator, the scene would have been most amusing; for as every blast roared louder and louder over the roof of this turreted mansion, as the blue flash eagh? Now, be candid, for I know twas on entered the room, for at this time they had extinguished the candles, the countenance of that of the most venerable sage lecturing from

"I hope," at length said she, fetching a deep sigh, "no poor wretch is so unfortunate as to be tossed at the mercy of these tempestuous ful. The dance, which was single, served only billows to-night; but I know that the power to display her fine figure, and almost inconof our Almighty Parent is as great on that impassioned element as on land.

wish this knight of the lance, whom we were by saying, she began now to fear that she must rish gems which have immortalized the rivers, lkes, and cloud-capt hills of the Green Island expecting, to be on sea at such a time? Perhaps he is at this moment guided by the light, and approaching these happy shores; but did he know of the two beauties who at present are contained within this lofty fortress, the lightning would fly harmless past him, and the thunder would roll over his head as innoxious immediately disappear; so as it was you in- pulled ashore, by the help of which they all as the western breeze."

you leave off this talk at such a time. I cannot divest myself of an overpowering dread, when I see the elements convulsed, and all nature seemingly angry with man; however, were it not for the thunder and lightning I could veline, "I promise I will not refuse you, my enjoy the agitation and tumult of ocean even with ecstacy."

"Well, then," said she, "my wish is, that any part of nature," said Rose, "but what I pu put on the royal necklace of Matilda, sincerely believe the Deity has sent for a good meen of England. This is your birth-night, purpose, and whether these sweeping storms I must confess, though perhaps against my come to scour away the fetid exhalations which that you look unusually pretty to-night. the warmth of summer may have collected, or one thronging on the back of another, and Preover, you know not but some young whether for a punishment to man, it is our breaking against the rock, prevented all conduty, you know, to submit with patience, and versation; they could only turn their eyes on wandering in a strange land, might knock not sink down under that kind of slavish fear the chaotic scene, and then in silence on each

"Indeed, my dear friend," said the other, reted battlements. puld you not like to appear as gay as possible "I am not arraigning Providence for the visi- While they stood here in consternation. Sir ore such a personage, for I have not the tations of his anger; I know we are deserving Henry O'Neill said he thought he heard like the victory was nearly complete.

however, I must suppose that the same benign was not very common to any of them; how-Being, in place of being angry with any of his ever, the use of fire-arms was making rapid adereatures for dreading his displeasure, might vances in Ireland at this time, as well as in rather approve of our conduct on such occa- England and Scotland. A short time after the

ceptibly with them, and they began to expe- some vessel in distress; for the English, said landers, whom a moment before they thought rience a kind of comfort from it, which supported them under their present fears, till, the expert in the use of fire-arms. door opening, Sir Henry John O'Neill presented himself to them, and bowing, requested the der to dance, and that I may have the advan- mountainous billows in safety one hour. How- ance was always at the table of this Irish chiefshall I flatter myself of having you as a partner space of time, I am beginning now to suppose in the dance?'

"I have no objection, sir," said she, "after wise, perhaps, you will find among the ladies one more competent than I."

utter refusal from yourself."
They were glad to find an occasion of leavfor females, although when mingled with the other sex, are the very soul and essence of company, yet alone and exposed to fear, even knowing that they are free from danger, are in themselves weak and impotent.

As they entered the ball-room, which was a time. splendidly illumined, the gentlemen rose on each side to receive them, and two harpers, with as many set of pipes, struck up the old

The dance was supported with much animation for a considerable time, even until pretty and, immediately on his speaking, another was Rose of Clanbuoy, who was as sprightly as a heard, the light at this time being so manifest butterfly, was perfectly fatigued; and on fin-that they could plainly discover a vessel runishing the last set, said she would not dance ning under the naked poles, and driven by the tell me where your valentine is, and I will per- the helm. haps honor him on your account, but you must

ut his fair partner, and on her appearance o the blaze of the diamonds that, surrounding her at different other parts. neck, fell down upon her breast, was no greater than the blaze of her countenance, knowing

"I see Aveline has put on an ornament tonight, which we never could induce her to assume at any other assembly," said her father to some elderly gentlemen who sat around him. "Indeed, I cannot help smiling when I look at her, for I see she is in a kind of confusion. I assure you, when she visited at O'Connor's castle, or the seat of Sir Turlough O'Moore, I could not prevail with her, even by most sincere entreaties, that she should wear it. She told me at length, with tears in her eyes, that she would comply if I urged her, but how, said they, after a little, saw the hulk, where she lay Aveline was become as grave and serious as she, can I presume to put on that which was accounted an ornament to royalty?"

his daughter, and, indeed, to any person acquainted with her, it appeared no way wonder- they understood that the crew were safe. ceivable pliability of limb; but as soon as she ship, as it was impossible they could be heard in decency could, she was off the floor and for the noise of the wind and water. "Why," said Rose O'Neill, "would you not | seated beside her friend, who complimented her surrender the field to her; "for truly," said she, "I am half in love with you myself."

"If you are," said Aveline, "I can give you good hopes, by telling you that you are without and, after much fighting, struggling and inefa rival, and if this bauble were taken from feetual endeavors, he made out the ship. A around my shoulders, all the fascination will vested me with this shadow of majesty against landed safely, without the less of a single man. of one foot a stalk at top branching into three "Ah!" said Aveline, "my dear Rose, will my will, and much after the manner of unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, I beg of you leave off the in which a fire was not kindled, and the teasing me.

As one of the gentlemen had gone to the outer gate at the drawbridge, he returned and informed them that the storm at that moment was truly awful, when all, with one consent, resigning the pleasures of the ball-room for a "There is no commotion in the elements, or | few minutes, went to that apartment which fronts the North Atlantic, that they might enjoy the grandeur of the scene passing below, which from the light was perfectly visible. But the continued roar and braying of the billows, other, as the wind thundered round the tur-

As they were unknowingly drawn into this dered to think what it meant. Whether, said

that it is not the sound of Corry Vreckon," the noise of which in spring-tides resembles some vessel in distress; but she will not be drink the kead miel faultie till morning. long so, I can tell you, and the poor fellows, wish these ideas obliterated from your minds, and that you were perfectly sensible that a feet safety. watery grave at this dreadful crisis is inevitable." Sir Henry John O'Neill & being of a

Garry M'Quillan now called aloud, as any person who spoke was necessitated to exert his voice even to the utmost stretch, that he posi-Kead miel a faultic, you're coming once more. tively saw a light approaching in the direction and, immediately on his speaking, another was

only hastening on destruction. She had a lan-

She flew past them like a meteor, and, comat which instant the masts went by the board, all the light disappeared. "They are gone for | be so bright in the color." ever," cried all; "but let us hasten and enwater, endeavoring to swim, it is possible they may be driven ashore, and, through the assistance of Providence, we will attempt to save

They now descended from the castle to the beach, and, running for some distance down not wish to give him the trouble of accommothe strand, then clapping close to the earth, dating so many, unless we could do no better, immovably wedged between two rocks, and not the appearance of a standing stick. They had only that you preferred our place of entertain-Daniel M'Quillan was remarkably fond of not been long here when another small light was raised on deck, and by which latter signal Then, uniting all their voices together, they

A large fire was in the course of a little time kindled below a high promontory, and quite opposite the vessel, so that they might see that some kind hearts were interested in their fate. A small rope was then tied roung a dog's neck small cable was soon bound to the rope and

entire crew, that consisted of some hundred "From seeing your coat of arms, young Highland soldiers, brought in and supplied man," said old M'Quillan, "I scarcely need

\* Corry Vreckon, a whirlpool lying between Dura and Scarva, the sound of which is heard at twenty or thirty miles' distance. It is most violent when the tide is in, and should the largest ship in the have the honor to be descended from the same: British Navy encounter it, she would be whirled but we must leave sovereign thoughts aside. round and absorbed in an instant. It is as dangerous as the Maelstrom.

t Most of the Hy-Nials, says an auther, wore the diadem with a majesty becoming a free state, and a conscious dignity becoming the merit that purchased it. "Twas about the ascension of James I. that the O'Neills were deprived of royalty, and Donnal O'Neill was the sixteenth and last monarch of the Tyrone line, and forty-fifth of the Hy-Nial race he was a valiant unfortunate man. To the above family belonged Brian Borohoime, monarch of Ireland, who, at the shades of Clontar, on Good Friday, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, fell, bravely fighting for his country against the Danes, when

punishments much more severe than these; the distant report of artillery, a sound which with warmth, and afterwards each a glass of strong liquor, than which nothing could be better for these hardy mountaineers.

M'Quillan's hospitable mansion, his table, the exertions or services of himself and family, were first they all heard a second, but were bewil- always ready to succour the distressed when an opportunity of this kind offered itself; and glad serious conversation, the time passed imper- they, can it be an engagement by sea, or rather were they at the escape of these poor High-Daniel M.Quillan, are becoming remarkably consigned to oblivion. (In no night in the circle of the three hundred and sixty-five could "I am persuaded," said Sir Henry O'Neill, they have come in distress to the shores of ed himself to them, and bowing, requested the "it is no engrgement; for mankind, in place of bunduce more likely to find succour and nour-honor of their company in the great hall, destroying each other by sea during this hurrishment of whatsoever kind they stood in need "where they were assembled," he said, "in or- cane, could not, in my opinion, ride those than the present, notwithstanding that abundtage of any other," said he, "fair Aveline, ever, as the reports are increasing in the same tain, and an open door as an index showing the way to it.

Having a hearty repast, they were taken to the barrack, and all the arms concealed, both my fear subsides, but at present cannot, and thunder, and, I am sure, far exceeds the report of theirs and of M Quikun's galloglaghs, after beg you will defer it for some time, or other- of cannon, so I think we may conclude it is which they were left to carouse together and

The reason of concealing the arms was to "Whatever time is convenient for you, who, no doubt, are manfully bearing up against prevent danger in case they should quarrel, for sweet Aveline," said he, "is both convenient the turbulence of the elements that seem now in the various multitude of these hot brained and pleasing to your humble servant, nor could at war, very possibly have still a remaining northerns, when their spirits were raised with I think of asking another, until I shall get an spark of hope in their bosoms, some, perhaps, strong liquors, nothing was more likely, the spark of hope in their bosoms, some, perhaps, strong liquors, nothing was more likely, the thinking of their wives and children, and others broadsword being as ready to the Highlander of the gentle form which in their tarry arms as the knife and fork, and no readier to him ing the apartment, in which some short time they last encircled. Poor fellows," said he, a than the Irishman, nor a better wish to use it; before they had found themselves so happy; second time, "in pity to yourselves I could but these weapons being laid aside, they might manl and bruise each other till morning in per-

Their commander, a stately young High-lander of a good deportment, was Sir Coll feeling mind, could not be disinterested in such M Donnell, from the Scottish isles. A plaid of fine texture was gracefully cast over his left shoulder, and a national bonnet of a fabrication still as fine sat perched on his brow, and covering only a few of his dark raven locks curled into the skin, and cropped closely. On his face the first dawn of manhood was beginning to mark his sex, and promised to be no fairer than that which dignified his capital. He was also arrayed in a philibeg, with tartan hose reaching just to the swell of a well turned limb, any more that night with those present, "un- wind in upon a lee shore; she had not up one and exposing a knee white and firm as a rock. til," said she, in a low voice, to Aveline, "you tack, and a few men were seen thronging about His finger had received a slight bruise from being on deck at the time the mast fell, and now From the moment that she first saw the light was bleeding profusely, staining his burnished of safety hoisted in some secure harbor, she side. They were all, however, busied in pro-Young Sir Henry John O'Neill now asked made directly for it, and making for it, was curing washes, salves, and bandages for him, and the gentlemen, on binding it up, com-

"The reason of that," said he, "is because they have done so little. My hands are only ing upon a shoal about half a league below the | those of a female, and, perhaps, when they have my friends, seven or eight years, they will not

"And yet, my young friend," said M'Quildeavor, if we can, to save some lives, for should lan, "you have got a pretty sharp initiation on any of them have cast themselves into the your commencement. May I ask where you intended to sleep to-night, about two hours back? Did you not expect strange lodgings?"

"Undoubtedly," said M'Donnell, "we expected no less than to sleep with his saltwater majesty, your next neighbor; but still we did and yet we have thrust ourselves upon you."

"Well, my friend," said M'Quillan, "it is ment to the other, and doing so, we are in duty bound to support your good opinion of us."

"I had always a spark of hope in my breast." said M'Donnell, "that not all the water in the raised a shout, but received no answer from the Atlantic could extinguish, for I knew that He who rules both winds and waves, had only to say, Peace be still, and all commotion was at an end."

"As you thought, so it happened to you; but let me unbuckle your plaid," said young Daniel M'Quillan, "it seems to be wet."

As he opened a massive gold buckle, with a rich embossment, he saw the heraldry of the royal M'Donnells, raised in large characters across it; that is, a ship, a naked man, a fish, with a hawk as the crest, holding in the talons Scarcely was there an apartment in the cas- crosslets, with this motto in French.—" Tout iour pret."-always ready.

> ask your family; your forefathers were sovereigns over the Scottish Isles."

> "My name is M'Donnell," said he, "and and think of that only which is becoming a subject."

> "Your remark is just," said the other; "but I must confess there is nothing gives me more exalted or happy ideas than to look back

on the line of my great ancestry."
"Our family," said Sir Coll, "both from thinking and acting as kings, have drawn upon themselves many and powerful enemies, whose principal wish, I believe, was not to conquer but exterminate. However, we are still able to hold a part of Scotland, notwithstanding the

In the second second

number of our opponents, and also to give our friends some little assistance besides.'

" And may I ask," said M'Quillan to him, "without offence, to which of the M'Donnells are you son, as I have the honor to be acquainted with many chieftains of that name in the Isles?"

"I am, sir," said he, "son to Alexander M'Donnell,\* and I believe also a kinsman to Robert Bruce, the hero of Bannockburn. But at the same time that I take the liberty of informing you thus, I humbly beg of you not to understand me as boasting of my pedigree—it is only that you may better know my line of extraction; for, were I fond of tracing myself up to heroism alone, although Robert Bruce was both a patriot and hero, there are M'Donnells whose deeds could vie with the most renowned ever performed in the cause of Scotland. But I fear I have gone toe far, however, in the presence of gentlemen who tell me their ideas are raised when speaking of their forefathers .-I hope to receive pardon for this digression, and these things being known to them, that they will not suppose me boasting in what I have said; and since I have received both my life, I may say, and the life of my men, at your hands to night, besides many other marks of kindness, may I ask to whom I have the honor to be indebted for such hospitality?"

" You are now, sir, in the castle of Dunluce," said the old man, "and I, Daniel M'-Quillan, am the person to whom it belongs, who, on account of this night being the anniversary of my daughter's birth, am still more happy by reason of your fortunate escape, and that I had it in my power to lend assistance to any person in distress, but more to the son of a John O'Neill, of Shane's castle, or Clanbuoy, as it is commonly called, and concorning the families from which either he or I am descended, it is unnecessary to trouble you farther, for I am certain fame has told both to you."

"From my childhood," said he, "I have been accustomed to hear from my family, recitals of the De Borgos, and also of the Hy Nialls of Tara, with which latter the M Donnells have long been in alliance. So, you see, I can shanagh, t as the Irish saying is, with you both."

The dance was now resumed again, the storm being much abated, and cheerfulness mingled with friendship seemed to have enlivoned almost every countenance in the ball-room.

(To be Continued.)

· On a promontory of Morven, or mainland side of Mull, a name given to that arm of the sea which divides the Isle of Mull from the mainland, stands the ruins of the castle of Artornish, once a stronghold of the Lord of the Isles. Islay was their chief place of residence, and in it was a large stone, hav-ing a hole in which the stood to crowned. The king of Scotland, in the absence of M'Donnell, went to the Isles, and placed a governor in one of his castles; but he returned in time, and hung up the governor in the king's sight, who made the best of his way out of the road, lest be should be successor

to his deputy.

† The word shanagh comes from senachie, which signified the family historian or bard of the Irish chieftain. The senachies, the fileas, the minstrels, the bards or poets. The Danes called them Scales. At Drimceat, Aodh or Hugh, King of Ireland, convened a parliament in order to extirpate this class of men, as by their numbers they had become rather burthensome to the people. However, by the intercession of St. Columb Kille, they were spared, but and therefore a few were retained.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PASTORAL OF THE MOST REV. DR. MORAN.-The following is an extract from a pastoral letter of the Bishop of Ossory, addressd to the Catholic clergy and laity of his diocese :- Permit me to remind you that the collection for the promotion of Catholic education, and especially for the support of the Catholic University, will be hold in each church and chapel on Sunday, the 16th inst. This matter of education is one for which the Catholics of Ireland have, for a long time, made heroic sacrifices. Every weapon and every artifice that the power of a mighty empire could employ has been made use of to impose upon this country educational systems at variance with the religious convictions of our people. All these efforts, however, have been in vain. for the Catholics have invariably chosen to endure every persecution, and to bear with every penalty, sooner than dishonour the banner of Divine truth, or imperil their privileges as inheritors of the Church of Christ. This heroic constancy of our people has carned for us the praise and gratitude of the most distant nations, and has made the name of Ireland a household word of honour in every home of Christendom. The battle in the cause of Catholic education, which for three centuries has thus been fought amongst us, has now begun to rage in the United States and in some countries of Europe, and it must be consoling to our people to find that the champions of truth in those nations look to the history of this poor country for guidance as to the paths which they should follow, and for examples which may cheer them on in the momentous struggles in which they are engaged. The question of religious education, like that of Divine faith, admits of no compromise. If we are asked to renounce the religion of Jesus Christ, and to surrender the treasure of Catholic faith with which God, through the ministry of St. Patrick, blessed this country, we reply, in the words of our Divine Lord, "What will it profit a man to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul?" And, whilst we freely "give to Casar these things which belong to Casar," we insist that it is our right, as it is our duty, "to give to God those things which belong to God." And in like manner, when we are asked to surrender our claims for the religious education of youth, our answer must be the same, for the right and duty of imparting religious education rests on the same eternal principles of unerring truth. Reason and Divinc faith teaches us that God is the supreme Lord and Creator of all things, his dominion is supreme over us, and every human being, no matter whether rich or poor, young or old, is subject to His universal sway. Now, man has been created for the great end, to love God with his whole heart and his whole soul, that by serving him faithfully during the few pilgrimage he may merit to years of his earthly share in the eternal blessedness with the choirs of angels which is prepared for him in heaven No power of this world can set aside the supreme dominion of the Creator over us, and hence it is that we refuse to recognize the edicts of earthly sovereigns, no matter how high their titles or how absolute their authority, if they interfere with the homage which the child awas to Ged, or with the tributes of letter to you on the subject—viz., that these bogs many coercion acts have arisen from a stray pebble

right and privilege, to offer unto Him. After God the child is subject to its parents. But if parents have their rights in regard to their children, so also have they their duties; and faith teaches us that first among these duties is to train their children in the fear and love of God, and whilst they prepare them to be worthy members of society in their respectives spheres of life, that very training, and all other matters connected with their well-being here below, must be subservient to their eternal destiny.

Among other straws which show the great hold which Home Rule for Ireland has taken upon the public mind we may state that the Cambridge University Union has been debating the question. On Tuesday in last week, the night of the debate, soveral advocates of the measure were present from the sister university, and the house was densely crowded in every part. The resolution in favour of Home Rule was proposed by a Mr. M'Neill, who eloquently advocated the measure as a necessity both for Ireland and the untramelled legislation of England. After a long and well-conducted debate the motion was adjourned to the next Tucsday, when it was again considered. The meeting subsequently accepted an amendment to the effect that " some measure securing local legislation is abwas ultimately accepted by thirty-six votes to seventeen .- Catholic Opinion.

When politics ran high in Ireland, before our statesmen's eyes were opened to the glaring injustice of making a Catholic nation pay for the support of a costly and unnecessary Protestant Church establishment, it was a common remark that England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity. It may be so still, but certainly not so much so as it used to be.— Commercially it should never have been so, for the commercial presperity of the two islands soudjacent to each other as England and Ireland should be mutual. Still it seems that England's commercial exigencies are Ireland's advantages, for the latter's well known mineral wealth has remained unexplored and undeveloped for many centuries, thanks to the natural effects of penal laws, gross injustice, and a long course of bad government. Now that the coal mines M'Donnell. You see before you, Sir Henry of England show indications of exhaustion, and that we are looking round the world for fresh sources of coal supply, we begin, per force, to give some encouragement to mining operations in Ireland. It seems that extensive mining operations have commenced in the collieries of the County Tyrone, that machinery of every kind has been purchased and fixed, that hundreds of colliers have been engaged. that waggons have been procured, that tramways have been constructed, that from one mine alone the production is expected shortly to reach 800 tons per day, while at many of the other collieries the work is being carried on quite as extensively, and that the County of Tyrone contains 39,000,000 tons of excellent coal, including several seams of cannel or gas coal, that these seams are being worked largely, and that from them are supplied nearly all the provincial gas works in the north of Ireland .-This is all very good. Pity that these riches have been allowed to remain so long lying idle. Better late than never. - London Universe.

> At the Balbriggan Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, Mr. W. H. Johnstone a resident of Skerries, and son of the late agent of Mr. I. Hamilton's estate, appeared to answer a charge of sending a threatening letter by post to Mr. Henry A. Hamilton, who has been appointed recently the agent over the estate. At the end of the letter there was a sketch of a coffin and the inscription, "Death is your doom if you The case was adjourned till Saturday persist." week.

The difficulties of the Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe have been increased by the refusal of an assistant priest, the Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, to officiate for him any longer. The secession of the rev. gentleman was announced in the following letter:-"November 18. Owing to the position in which, unhappily, I have been for these past years, even up to the present, I new deem it to be my solemn duty, in the interests of truth and religion, to make the following statement. This I do the more willingly, seeing that by the grace of God my blindness is now removed, and I view things far otherwise than I did heretofore.-I cannot in any way account for my blindness nor discouraged from multiplying. St. Columb said, by banishing these men, the history of our nation must needs have done so much harm, and have led, would be lost, it being altogether in their hands | meanwhile, so many souls astray; but my worst action was, indeed, my officiating in the late parish priest's church after the censures of the Church were inflicted. I did not, however, seek to induce, by other action of mine, any one to form one of his party. I now bitterly regret that I ever formed one of this party myself. None can see with more sorrow my past than I do myself. I at once make, and shall make all and every effort in my power to free myself from the displeasure incurred by me of Mother Church, of whom I profess myself to be an obcdient child, and I willingly submit myself to any and every chastisement she may deem necessary to inflict upon me. I shall make every reparation in my power, and shall continue to do so till the hour of my death. I now purpose leaving at once for Rome, and there will cast myself at the feet of my superiors, and shall not cease praying till I obtain EDWARD A. O'DWYER, O.S.A." full pardon.

THE MOVING BOG OF DUNMORE.-To the Editor of Times .- Sin, -I am glad to see that attention has again been called to this interesting phenomenon. As Mr. Napier makes a suggestion that a portion of the money subscribed should be expended in undertaking the drainage of the now bog-laden valley of the Corrabel, I think it well to state what has been done and what is proposed to be done with the funds I have received. Unless the fund grows to very much larger proportions, I would not think it right to apply it etherwise than as originally intended-i.e, to the relief and help of the three poor families who have been deprived of farm, home, goods, and chattels, by the invasion of the bog. It will take a good deal of money to drain and reclaim the 180 or 200 acres of submerged land, and the works to attain that object cannot be efficiently or economically carried out until after an interval of dry weather. They will then probably be undertaken by the joint action of those whose properties are affected, unless, indeed, in the meantime some enterprising peat-fuel company should try to turn this immense quantity of ready pulped peat to account. Through the hospitality and kindness of the neighbours, and through the heads of the families having obtained work as labourers, the unfortunate ejected people have been kept from absolute want. Mr. Griffith, the local gentleman who is kindly administering the funds for me, has been in communication with their landlord, Major O'Reilly, M.P., and he is, I understand, endeavouring to make arrangements to provide them with fresh farms. Remittances to the extent of £7 each family have been sent to meet their immediate wants and to provide clothing, and, on the wise suggestion of Major O'Reilly, we propose, provided they are not in immediate want meantime, retaining the remainder of the fund to assist them to stock and crop when they enter into occupation of their new farms. - The subscriptions I have received amount up to the present to £42 16s 6d, which has been and will be a great help to the poor people; but it would be impossible to turn the fund to any other purpose unless it grew to vastly greater proportions: It may be of interest to some of your readers to learn that I have been informed on good authority that the level of a lake at a place called Glennamaddy, at a distance of, writing from recollection, about six or eight miles, has lowered about 4ft, since the bursting of the bog, with which it had no apparent connexion. This tends to establish what I advanced in my original

terranean channels, with the large bodies of pent-up water with which the country abounds. This affords a strong argument in favour of the undertaking of extensive works of arterial drainage, works which cannot be dene by private enterprise or individual effort, and which should be initiated and carried out under the enlightened supervision and direction of the Government. I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. LE POER TRENCH, Major, R.E.

PORTADOWN RIOTS.—The number of persons injured in the collision between the Orangemen and the police in Pertadown, on the 6th, when the former were celebrating the Gunpowder Plot, is larger than was supposed. The town commissioners met and passed a resolution blaming the police, whose blocking up of the streets caused, as they allege the riot. The Rev. Mr. Andrews, Presbyterian Minister, utterly condemns the Orange proceedings and these who abet them, concluding with the following emphatic words, implicating especially the Episcopalian Protestants: - "This rabblement of rioters I would indignantly disown. Can any reasonable man believe that such people or their secret supporters have really at heart the Christian cause? Rome is triumphing at this moment in spite of mobs. It is an instrucsolutely necessary for the welfare of Ireland," which | tive fact—the Church which mainly produces these anti-Romish mobs is the Church in which Rome is making the most astonishing havoc. And yet we are twitted as not good Protestants by these ignorant anti-Romish mobs, because we do not see that Christianity requires us to take up their political battle-

IS THE CHURCH IN DANGER?-To the Editor of the

Catholic Times.—Sir,—The crisis of persecution through which the Church of God is at present suffering cannot tail to be an unmixed source of exultation and rejoicing to her enemies, particularly to the anti-papal prophets of the day who, from their intense hatred of the Catholic Church and her supreme visible head on earth, the Vicar of Christ, undertake to predict that her long dominion is about to end, foolishly imagining that her desolation is inevitable in consequence of her chief pastor, the Vicegerent of Christ being a prisoner in his own capital, in the hands of his enemies, stripped and robbed of every vestige of his temporal power and patrimonial territories, and surrounded by legions of atheists, infidels, and sacrilegious plunderers, and headed by a usurper who is justly styled the robberking. However, it is not the first time that the successor of St. Peter was a prisoner. Peter himself was one, and died a martyr for his faith in the hands of his enemies. There were not wanting in every age since the commencement of Christianity, prophets who undertook to foretell the destruction of the Catholic Church, which they termed the Romish Babylon. The following cursory review of the predictions of a few of the modern prophets on the subject, may interest your readers:—John Fox pre-dicted that the death of the Papal Antichrist would happen in the year 1666. Joseph Mede calculated from his own vision that the Papacy would be finally destroyed in 1653. The Calvinist minister, Jurican, pointed out 1690: however, this prophet was not infallibly certain in this date, and had it altered to 1710 for the event; but he lived to witness a disappointment in each period. Alix, another Huguenot preacher, foretold 1716 for its realization, whilst Whiston discovered that the Popedom would certainly terminate in 1614; but finding himself mistaken, he made a guess a second time and fixed the year 1735 for the event. At length the prophet Daubeney having witnessed Pius VI. in bondage, and Rome filled and possessed with French Atheists, such as it is at present, sounds the trumpet of victory, and exclaims, "All is accomplished; Antichrist is no more;" but this prophet, too, was disappointed, for although Pius VI died a martyr, yet the Church lived and had a successor in the following year in Pius VII., who also had to suffer through the persecution against the Church, for he became the victim and prisoner of the man of innumerable thrones who strewed the earth with thousands of dead. The cagle of his glory, clated to the summit of its pride with the success of its former victories, laid a sacrilegious grasp on the Vicar of Christ; from that hour drooped its bloody wing, and ignominiously descending to the earth, was trailed through the dust, and as a vile thing was trampled upon even by those who were wont to tremble at the bare sight of its soaring. Napoleon died an exiled prisoner on a rock in the midst of the ocean. What a salutary warning to his successors, had they sufficient penetrating wisdom to profit by it. In the sixteenth century the beginning of the pretended Refermation, or Protestantism, the prophets could be numbered in thousands, and used every weapon which malignity could suggest or rabid fury supply, to realize, if possible, their predictions, and hesitated not to boast beforehand of their triumph .-The battle was fierce, and hell resorted to its whole armoury to make the prophets for once truthful. How far they succeeded let our enemies and their friends be the witnesses. Empty triumphs of the encmies of the Church of God, they have yet to learn, from her lengthened history of eighteen centuries of persecution most fierce and formidable in triumphing overher enemics. But some may be curious to ask, why is the Church irresistible, that the power of the Church is irresistible in her power in triumphing over all persecutions? The answer to this interesting query is given by Christ himself in Mat-thew xvi. c., 18 v.: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I shall build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it," and this promise of her Divine Founder is never more clearly verified and fulfilled than when she seems sinking under the waves of persecution; and the chair of St. Peter never shines so gloriously as when it is filted by a dying martyr like Pius VI., or a captive Pontiff like the present great illustrious Pius IX. The storm may carry away some of the withered branches and shrivelled, useless foliage, but we need not be at all fearful as to the life of the tree itself since the Divine veracity is pledged for its safety." The cry "The Church is in danger," never yet proceeded from sincere Catholic lips. There can be no danger, as her Divine Founder warrants her duration to the end of time, and that he would be with the pastors of his Church all days even to the consummation of the world. As long as the sun and moon shall shine in the firmament above, and illumine the earth below, so long shall the Catholic Church endure and continue her divine mission upon earth, governed by her lawful pastors, under one visible head, the successor of St. Peter, until the coming of the terrible great accounting day, when the mighty angel shall sound the last dreadful trumpet:— Arise, ye dead, and come to judgment!" and so proclaim that time shall be no more.

P. CURRAN.

Yours, &c., Dublin, 1st Nov., 1873. "AGRARIAN" OUTRAGES .- It would almost appear that a systematic attempt is being made to manufacture, for the English market, some such reputation for Longford as that under which Westmeath was so long compelled to suffer. The cruel and sanguinary shooting case at Lanesboro' has had rather a comical termination, since it turns out that Farmer McDermot was awakened from sleep, not by the crash of the would-be-assassin's bullet, but by the noise created by some frolicsome youth who, having paid his devoirs to Bacchus at a marriage feast, threw a hay fork at the widow. No doubt it is rather derogatory to the honest farmer's impor-tance that no secret society should have conspired his destruction, but he must feel grateful to the sensation-loving correspondents who displayed so much zeal in giving notoriety to his name. We wonder how many "gruesome" outrages have been manufactured out of a broken pain of glass, and how

pult? We have hitherto thought that the cartoon of, we believe, Zosimus, in which a Times "special" is taught to regard a field-post as an obelisk erected to commemorate a Ribbon outrage, as a caricature, but what may not foreigners be induced to believe when Irish "correspondents" are themselves so cre-

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.-The presentment of Mr. Joseph

Kelly, builder and timber merchant, claiming £20. 000 compensation for the malicious burning of his premises in Thomas-street on the night of Saturday, the 6th of June, has been under consideration for the last two days before Mr. Justice Barry, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation sitting as a Grand Jury. Mr. Serjeant Armstrong and Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., appeared as counsel to support the claim, and Mr. Butt, Q.C., Mr. Waters, Q.C., and Dr. Norwood resisted it. Witnesses were examined to prove that Mr. Kelly had provoked ill-will on the part of persons who had been in his employment by having some work done by carpenters instead of coopers and engaging some Scotchmen, that treats were uttered by the malcontents, that on the day the premises were burnt down the engine fires had been put out early in the afternoon, that the fire did not break out until after 11 c'clock at night, when it was observed in three or four different parts of the timber yard, and that persons in the crowd which assembled when the alarm was raised expressed exultation at the occurrence, and obstructed and assaulted the fire brigade, police, and others who were endeavoring to extinguish the flames. The conduct of the mob excited great public indignation at the time. Mr. Kelly swore that he had been 16 years in business in Thomas-street, and paid about £540 a week in wages. He was insured in the National, London and Globe, and Scottish Provincial offices for £4,000, and was paid £3,600, but gave an undertaking to refund the money if he established his claims for compensation. One of the insurance agents remonstrated with him about three weeks before the fire for allowing some flooring timbers to be put to dry near the boilers of the saw mills, and he had them removed. Two women deposed that on the night of the fire, when the alarm was first given, they saw a strange man about the premises. Mr. Butt contended that the claim had not been established by evidence, and that there was no reason to suppose that it was malicious. He accounted for it by suggesting that a spark from the furnace had fallen into the sawdust, where it smouldered, and at last set fire to the timber. No reward had been of-fered by Mr. Kelly for the discovery of the alleged incendiary. Mr. Justice Barry in his address to the corporation yesterday observed that the care-taker who had been examined appeared to be a respectable and trustworthy man, and there was no reason to discredit the evidence of the women who stated that they saw a strange man on the premises, but he left it to the corporation to say whether the fire was malicious or accidental. After some deliberation they found that it was not malicious.

Whecks.-The Knight of Kerry, in a letter to the secretary of the National Lifeboat Institution, says: -About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning an iron-laden vessel, the Clyde, struck on Brea Head, the western end of Valentia. The captain and two men got away in a boat, and it is reported were picked up between Ballinskelly Bay and the River Kenmare. Three others clung to boards, and got ashore at the bottom of the cliffs, which almost overhang. They were not perceived, and it was not until Sunday morning when the survivors succeeded in climbing up and reaching a house that the occurrence became known. The lifeboat men, thinking it pessible that some others of the crew-only six out of 16 have been heard of-had got to the foot of other parts of the cliff, determined to go out as early as possible the next morning and keeping as close to the shore as practicable, examine the cliff carefully. Had the intelligence reached the coxswain in time, he would have done this on Sunday afternoon. The results of the search have not yet been ascertained. Another of the crew, a Belgian, reached the rock, with the three before mentioned, and made the first attempt to climb. He had nearly reached the summit when a stone, on which he rested, gave way, and he was instantly dashed to pieces. It is almost a miracle how his companions made the ascent, especially one, who is badly injured through getting iammed between one of the vards of the vessel and her bulwarks. The Knight of Kerry has great fears for this man's life; the other two men are well. The brig Torrance, of Irvine, Milligan, master in ballast, while endcavouring to make Ardrossan harbour on Tuesday night, in a fresh southerly gale, and heavy sea, struck on Creenan rock. She drove off, and came to an anchor, but, on the harbour steamer going to her assistance, she slipped her anchor and was taken in tow. The towing hawser unfortunately, parted three times, and the brig went ashore near the Long Craig rocks. The Ardrossan lifeboat, Fair Maid of Perth, belonging to the National Institution, proceeded to the spot, and, in spite of the darkness and heavy sea, saved the crew.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND .- The Irish Registrar-General has published his return of the number of emigrants—natives of Ireland—who left Irish ports during the first ten months of the years 1872 and 1873. The number of emigrants in 1872 was 42,054 males and 29,556 females-in all, 71,610; the number in 1873 was 48,798 males and 36,489 femalesin all, 85,287. The total emigration from Ireland since the 1st of May, 1851—the date at which the collection of these returns at the several Irish ports commenced—to the 31st of October, 1873, was 2,247, 883 persons.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS .- Or Wednesday the criminal statistics of Ireland for last year appeared in a Parliamentary volume. Compared with 1871, the decrease is 111, or 17.6 in malicious effences against property. Malicious offences against preperty stood at a minimum of 526 in 1867, rose to a maximum of 764 in 1870, but in 1872 fell to 520, or below the minimum reached in 1867, showing a subsidence of this very grave class of offence, in which the Irish statistics are usually more unfavorable than those of England and Wales. There was an increase of 165 in riots and breach of the peace last year compared with the preceding, which arose from the party riots at Belfast. A table shows that the outburst of agrarian crime which occurred in 1869 and 1870 has undergone a remarkable diminution. It is stated that notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the harvest last year, producing pressure on the poor and withdrawal of savings, there were in the 11 months ended the 31st of July last only 2,148 offences and outrages specially reported, as compared with 2,422 in the 11 months ended the 31st of July, 1872—the pressure had, in other words, been at tended with a diminution of crime. In reference to crime in counties and districts, it is stated by the compilers in this document that the great problem indicated by the Irish statistics in 1872 is how to deal with town crime to guard against such dangerous developments as were exhibited at the recent fire in Dublin. The population of Ireland in 1871 was 5,402,759; the offences disposed of summarily last year 211,470, being a proportion of 3914 in each 10,000 of the population. The excess of town crime is a feature in the present tables. There were two persons sentenced to death in Ireland last year, neither of whom were executed. Comparisons are drawn in the document between England and Ire land. Of 29,121 of both sexes in prison last year in Ireland 12,700 could neither read nor write. Last year in Ireland the total cost of repression of crime was £1,336,388, of which £929,705 was for police, £334,246 for persons in confinement, and £72,437 for presecutions.

A man named Philips, a tenant of Mr Ion Trant liantly illuminated. The preacher looked a little Hamilton, M. P., was brought before the magistrates disconcerted, and the circumstance provoked a suplove and aderation which it is the duty, as it is its are nearly all connected, either directly or by sub- thrown by a mischieveus urchin armed by a cata- at Balbriggan Petty Sessions, charged with sending pressed titter from the audience.

threatening letter to that gentleman and also to Mr. Henry Alexander Hamilton. A similar charge had been preferred against Mr Johnstone, a respectable resident of the place, and was dismissed. An expert was examined to prove similarity of handwriting between documents known to have been written by Philips and the threatening letters, and the result, as reported in the Daily Express, was that the magistrates took information against him, and sent the case for trial at the next Commission, but accepted bail for his appearance.

The session of the Literary and Ristorical Society connected with the Catholic University was opened under the presidency of the Rev. Monsigner Woodlock. An inaugural address was delivered by the auditor, Mr. Michael O'Meara, who selected as his subject the faults of society, the dangers to which they led, and the remedies to be applied. At the conclusion of the address, the Rev. Thomas Burke moved a vote of thanks, and remarked that the Irish people had awakened to the great importance of supporting that institution. They had been put on their mettle by the taunts and sucers and calumnies of their enemies. Would the Irish nation, he asked, after the struggle they had passed through, fail to establish a Catholic University for their children? If once they applied themselves to the work with vigour failure was impossible. Mr. John Martin, M.P., also spoke, and stated that since his return from exile he had watched the Catholic University with constant and most affectionate regard. He with constant and most anectomate regard. He wished the Catholio people every success in their undertaking. Dr. O'Leary advocated the extension of the functions of the University to the working classes. Mr. A. M. Sullivan asked the assembly to give all honor to another noble institution, Trinity College, which had spurned all concessions, because, like themselves, they felt that University education should be free and untrammelled.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The bishops of England have, it is said, requested Mgr. Capel to undertake the foundation and management of an English Catholic university, the plan of which was, we believe, decided on at the recent synod, when non-Catholic education was again condemned.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT. - At the Council held by Her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral Castle on Thursday it was ordered that Parliament be further prorogued to Thursday, the 5th of February

London, Dec. 10.-London is again enveloped in a dense fog this morning. There were numerous accidents yesterday, both on the streets and on the Thames. The hospitals are filled with people who were run over or otherwise wounded. On the river, three persons were killed by collisions between

PAYMENTS FOR WHEAT .- The value of the wheat imported into the United Kingdom in the 10 months ending October 31 this year was rather considerable. having amounted to £22,788,871, as compared with £20,369,542 in the corresponding period of 1872, and £19,018,526 in the corresponding period of 1871.

A curious misfortune threatens the Birkenhead Poor Law Guardians. The inmates of the parochial palace have intimated that if Mr. Redding be superseded in the mastership they will leave the house. This would be a novel strike.

WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE CONSEQUENCE HAD NOT MR. PLIMSOLL MOVED IN THE MATTER ?- During last week a surveyor from the Board of Trade had been examining ships in the harbor of Aberdeen, and the result was that the custom officers received instructions from the Board of Trade to detain twelve vessels, with a view to their being surveyed as to their seaworthiness. This unexpected raid has created great excitement among those interested in shipping. Most of the vessels are owned in Aber-

MERRIE ENGLAND.—A man, in indigent circumstances, living at Wapping, on Saturday cut the throats of his two children, and then gave himself up to the police, alleging his inability to provide for his children as the motive for the crime. - Times.

Mr. Whalley, M.P., has announced his withdrawal from any further active interference in the Tichborne case, being dissatisfied with the premature closing of the defendant's case.

The steamer Aberis has arrived at Liverpool from Cane Coast. Thirteen of her crew died of yellow

There is a prescription in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The recipe came into notoricty through the efforts of John Vine Hall; father of Rev. Newman Hall, and Capt. Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steam. ship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his utmost efforts to regain himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the nevice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for several months, and at the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquors, although he had for many years been led captive by a most debasing appetite. The recipe which he had afterward published, and by which so many have been assisted to reform, is as fellows :-Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg. one drachm: to be taken twice a day." This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration which follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks. In cases where the appetite for liquor is not too strong, the medicine supplies the place of the accustomed dram entirely; but Mr. Hall continued the use of liquors at first with the medicine, diminishing the amount gradually until he was able to throw away his bettle and glass altogether, after which he continued to take the medicine a month or two, until he felt wholly restored to self-control, and could rejoice in sound mind and sound body.

EMGRATION .- A return issued by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade of emigration from ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration Officers shows that for the quarter ended the 30th of Soptember, 1873, the numbers of emigrants were as follows :- From England to the United States, 42,959; to British North America, 10,050; to the Australian Colonies, 6,120; to other places, 1,563; in all, 60,692. From Scotland to the United States, 5,021; to British North America, 1,380; to the Australian Colonies, 655; to other places, 56; in all, 7,112. From Ireland to the United States, 57,567; to British North America, 12,447; to the Australian Colonies, 6,775; to other places, 1,619; in all, 78,348. Of the emigrants 25,-413 were English, 5,526 Scotch, 16,849 Irish, 17,554 foreigners, and 3,006 not distinguished as to nationality.—Times.

A very liberal minded Scotch beadle occasioned a good deal of amusement at the Glasgow University Chapel a fortnight ago, on the occasion of Mr. Disraeli's visit. The preacher was the very Rev. Principal Caird. The presence of Mr. Disraeli and the high reputation of the preacher had attracted an immense crowd of people. The weather was very dull, and about half-past three o'clock the light in the chapel was very bad. The Principal at this moment was delivering one of the finest passages in his sermen, in which occurred the words, "O, for light, more light," when the beadle promptly turzed on the gas, and the building was in an instant bril-

It being found a difficult matter to obtain recruits for Her Majesty's service, instructions have just been issued authorising the enlistment of recruits eligible in other respects, but whose height may only be five feet four and a half inches, provided they are under twenty-one years of age. This reduction of the standard may for a short time have the effect of increasing the number of recruits, as many of these present themselves a shade or so below the full standard of five feet five. However, it is a strong proof that the recruiting sergeant cannot hold out sufficient inducements to men of bone and sinew to enter the service as in years gone by, when regimental commanding officers were wont to instruct their own recruiting parties not to take a man under five feet eight inches-an order they dare not disobey or instant recall to regimental headquarters would be the result.

"Hard Ale" is the name of a drink which is now a good deal imbibed in Edinburgh; and sad stuff, according to the description of it, must this beverage be. The Public Health Committee having subjected it to analysis, report that it is "composed of certain vegetable extracted matter of similar origin to that found in ordinary beer in a state of decomposition. Hard ale is simply decomposed beer mixed with water. It has a bad smell; it has a bad taste; and yet there are five shops for the sale of this delightful tipple in Old Town, Edinburhh. We suppose that its intoxicating qualities must be of the highest

The absurd outcry which has been raised anent the position assigned to his grace the Archbishop at the Oxford Union banquet has been boldly met and refuted by the Church Herald. " On every theory," it says, "a Christian Archbishop has precedence over a Christian Bishop," and it proves it by an instance which occurred early in the present century. Our contemporary thus replies to the loudly-repeated cry that the Archbishop obtains his title from the Pope "But the Pope, being a Sovereign, has as good a right to grant titles as the Queen, supposing them to be granted to his own subjects. Dr. Manning, however, is a subject of Queen Victoria. So, too, are the Baron Rothschild, the Countess Tasker, and many others, who hold titles everywhere recognized -at S. James's included. But the fact that Dr. Manning is an Archbishop gives him courtesy rank before Bishops, and even before dukes. This was settled by George IV. in the case of Cardinal Weld -for which settlement there was found a good precedent in the previous case of Cardinal Erskine."

Most readers will recollect (remarks a London letter-writer) the boy O'Connor, who went with a broken and unloaded pistol to frighten the Queen into signing a pardon for the Fenian prisoners. And many of them will remember the trial, at which the defence of insanity was set up unsuccessfully, and the verdict of guilty, which was followed by a sentence of one year's imprisonment in the house of correction, with hard labor, together with 25 lashes with the cat. I hear that the sentence was not carried out, that he never was subjected to hard labor, that he did not receive any flogging, that the term of his imprisonment was reduced from twelve to eight months, and that at the end of that time he received an outfit from the Government and went out to Australia. The reason for this clemency is said by some to be the kind interest which Her Majesty took in the boy, and by others to be the fact. which they assert was discovered when he was sent to Clerkenwell, that he was insane, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. However, that may be, I hear that he is in Australia at the present time, and has recently sent three letters in verse to the Queen, and he regards those verses as incomparably better than any our laureate ever wrote, and that he is carning a small weekly salary, not, however, by means of poetry, but by performing the duties of a clerk in some merchant's office.

The physical power which England derives from the transformation of the latent power of its coal into active force is the following :- Each acre of coal seam, four feet in thickness, and yielding one yard nett pure fuel, is equivalent to about 5,000 tons; and possesses, therefore, a reserve of mechanical strength in its fuel, equal to the life labor of more than 1,600 men. Each square mile of one such single coal bed contains 3,000,000 of tons of fuel; equivalent to 1,000,000 of men laboring through twenty years of their ripe strength. Assuming, for culculation, that 10,000,000 of tons, out of the present annual products of the British coal mines, namely 65.000,000, are applied to the production of mechanical power, then England annually summons to her aid an army of 3,300,000 fresh men, pledged to exert their fullest strength for twenty years. Her actual annual expenditure of power, then, is represented by 66,000,000 of able bodied laborers. The latent strength resident in the whole coal product of the kingdom may, by the same process, be calculated at more than 400,000-000 of strong men, or more than double the number of the adult males now upon the globe.

THE CONFESSIONAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. The Dean of Bristol (Dr. Gilbert Elliott) presided over a large and enthusiastic meeting held at the Victoria Rooms, on Thursday evening, for the purposes of protesting against the introduction of auricular confession into the Church of England. After apologizing for the absence, through indisposition, of Bishop Anderson, vicar of Clifton, who had been announced as the chairman, Dr. Elliott, in a long address, traced the history of the views entertained as te confession in the Church of England. In conclusion he begged his hearers to remember that their contest is not with confession pure and simple. -for such confession, one to another, is recognized equally by the Scriptures and by the Church of England,-but with confession coupled with absolution, auricular, habitual, particular, sacramental confession; nor for one moment to forget that their contest should not be confined to this question of auricular confession, but to too many other opinions and practices by which a section of persons, calling themselves members of the Church, were striving, body and soul, to fasten on it the character and chains of sacerdotalism. Canon Girdlestone proposed the first resolution, which condemned the attempt now being made to import into the Church of England the Romish system of auricular confession. He held that it was the duty of the Bishops to use the powers they possessed to suppress Ritualistic practices. This was not done, simply because some of the Bishops were among the chief conspirators to destroy the Reformed Church of England .-He thought they must all feel grateful to the Bishop of that diocese for the public avewal which he had lately made of his determination to put down Ritu-alistic practices, and he believed that if his Lordship could be persuaded to suppress every breach of the law, he would find a very large number of his clergy and a very large majority of the laity in his diocese ready to give him substantial and cordial support. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Flavel Cook, and carried unanimously; as was also one declaring auricular confession to be alien to the devotional system of the Protestant Communion. A public anti-confessional meeting was held in the Town-hall, Hanley, on Thursday evening, under the presidency of Mr. James Bateman, F.G.S., of London. The principal speakers were the chairman and the Rev. Dr. Massingham. Resolutions were passed denouncing auricular confession as opposed to Hely Scripture and the authorized formularies of the Church, and calling upon the Bishop of the discess to use his great influence in ropressing this and other Ritualistic practices, which are undermining the faith and tending to the injury and everthrow of the Reformed Church. A petition to the Queen was also adopted, humbly praying Her Majesty to take such steps as may provide a speedy and effectual check to ali such illegal practices.

ARCHRISHOP CRANNER'S CALL FOR AN EVANGELICAL LLIANOR.—The recent arraignment of the Dean of Canterbury by the Bishop of Zanzibar, for assisting the Rev. Dr. Adams, a Presbyterian clergyman, in one who knows our American peasantry, for we the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's have a peasantry, deny the degradation of the Supper, has provoked a controversy in the news. species? He cannot and tell the truth, Travel in is a terrible muddle. As Lord Dundreary says: "It papers, in which several writers have taken part quest of information. Go to the country inns of the is one of those things no fellow can understand." respecting the position of the Anglican reformers in regard to Presbyterian or non-Episcopal ordination. All persons familiar with English history know that the great divines of the English Church, down to the close of Elizabeth's reign, did not hold to apostolic succession in such a sense that they considered ordination by bishops essential to the exercise of the functions of the ministry. They considered their Lutheran and Presbyterian brethren on the Continent to be fully qualified for every clerical duty as if they had been introduced into the ministry by Episcopal consecration. It is strange that a fact as notorious and so frequently stated by candid and thorough historians, who are themselves members of the English Church, should be called in question by anybody, except by the most ignorant. It is not my purpose at this moment to bring forward evidence on this subject, but rather to recall another fact, not without a bearing on the controversy just mentioned, namely; the attempt of Cranmer to collect an assembly which, had he succeeded in his purpose, would have had some striking features in common with the late sessions of the Evangelical Alliance. For several years the great English reformer was anxious to secure the meeting of a general synod of Protestants, in which the Germans and Swiss were to unite with the Anglican representatives in constructing a common platform of faith, as a counterblast to Trent and as a means of transmitting true doctrine to posterity. Cranmer and his correspondents make mention of one and only one point of disagreement among Protestants, which the projected synod was to labor to adjust. This was the great controversy respecting the Eucharist, on which Cranmer first sided with the Lutheraus, and then with the Swiss. Why no mention of this matter of bishops and Episcopul ordination? Because there was no quarrel about it. It never entered into Cranmer's head to doubt the validity of the ordination of the Lutheran and the Swiss ministers with whom he stood in relations of most intimate fellowship. Circumstances prevented the accomplishment of his design. In 1553 Edward VI. died; and in October of that year Mary was proclaimed queen. Protestantism in England was for the time prostrate. Hundreds of English divines fled across the channel, and were received by their Calvinistic brothren with open arms. Within three years, Cranmer himself perished as a martyr at Oxford. He had serious faults: but narrowness and bigotry did not belong to his natural temper. He was in favor of Christian union. He was very desirous not to separate the Anglican Church from the churches led by Luther, Melancthon, Calvin, Zwingle and Bullinger, but to cement a close alliance among them all. He did not think of asking them to give up their opinions, much less their peculiarities of Church government. In this matter of Church polity, he had no dispute with them whatever, and so far from doubting their right to administer the sacraments—their title to be considered clergymen he was quite as earnest to be recognized, counselled, aided by them, as they were to be held in frater-nal regard by h.m. Nobody who has anything like an adequate acquaintance with the history and writings of Cranmer can doubt in the least that he would have entered, heart and soul, into a movement like that undertaken by the Evangelical Alliance; and the Bishop of Zanzibar, were Cranmer living now, would have to address his protests to the first of the Protestant primates of England.-Prof. George P. Fisher.

#### UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA. -A COMMISSIONER TO IRELAND-UNION BETWEEN IRE-LAND AND AMERICA TO PROTECT EMIGRANTS—ACTION OF THE IRISH BISHOPS .- At the late National Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, held in this city, it was resolved that the reverend president and officers extend all possible courtesies to Irish Societies organized for total abstinence under the guidance of the Church, especially in the matter of protecting emigrant members. Important steps have already been taken looking to this. On Saturday Mr. J. J. O'Mahony sailed in the from Very Rev. Patrick Byrne, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, to eminent leaders of the movement in Ireland, setting forth the friendly action of the American Convention, and offering all possible aid to properly accredited emigrants having cards of membership from Irish parochial total abstinence societies, endorsed by parish priests. Mr. O'Mahony last spring was entrusted with similar commissions by the New Jersey Union, and in April he had interviews with Cardinal Cullen. Most Reverend Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, and other prelates. From being the affair of one State. this movement in behalf of temperance emigrants has been made a national matter by the efforts of the New Jersey Union. The president of that union is now secretary of the General Union. The bishops of Ireland, have pronounced at their late meeting in favour of temperance association societies, based on Catholic principles, as the American bodies. This was done at the bishops' meeting last month. The news reached here soon after the adjournment of the convention, and the departure of the total abstinence messenger was hastened. The chief point is not the starting of societies in Ireland, as upon the bishops and priests there that depends, but to make known the will and power of our total abstinence associations to see to the welfare of the emigrants when they land, which will have an important bearing on the minds of these good men. Mr. O'Mahony is intrusted with this on behalf of the Union of America. In New York city and Brooklyn and Jersey City there are fully 100 Catholic total abstinence societies. The harbor is surrounded with temperance colonies. They propose to bring emigrants straight to their halls. Mr. J. W. O'Brien, the National Secretary, last week made a visit to Castle Garden and the boarding houses into which emigrants are led. Every boarding house has a bar attached to it. At the first step the emigrant meets "the drinking habits of society." It is now sought to save him from these surroundings and bring him under temperance influences as soon as he llands. Cards of mutual recognition between Irish and American societies it is thought will compass this object. The details of the system will be arranged after the report of Mr. O'Mahony from Ireland is received. The matter is deemed of much interest to the cause on both sides of the Atlantic. The Irish hierarchy and clergy are very favorable to the movement. It is already causing a stir in this city. -New York Herald, Nov. 24th.

Examine consult and behold how Infidelity with immorality in its train advances over the land .-Our hamlets, country towns, and large cities are honey-combed with incredulity. Our national vanity, through an unprincipled press, may boast of the greater cultivation of our American peasantry, compared to the foreigners, Irish, German, and others who daily land on our shores. Perhaps we are better than the Protestant or Infidel foreigners. But compare. As for the poor Catholic peasant of Europe, no matter how degraded, dirty or illiterate he may be in the social scale, the window of faith in the top of his head is always open to let the light of heaven into it. He believes in the supernatural. He has some imagination, a little poetry; and considerable esthetic sense. The Catholic Church preserved them in him. But the American peasant is becoming a brute. He is losing taste, refinement and conscience. He may know how to read and might be separately deposed, but if Bishop Summins any compliance with the demands of the Americans

write. write? The human sewers of the press supply his brain with unwholesome nutriment. Will some country; mix with the farmer and laborers, native and Protestant, in any part of the country and you but pagan in morals and bestial in habits.—N. J. Tablet.

RETORT COURTEOUS.—An American naval officer, having written to General Burriel that the execution of the "Virginius" prisoners was assassination, the General replied that such a word was not suited to official communications, and that the only recent assassination by a national Government was that of

Good for They.-The gentlemen who plunder banks, and by the largeness of their transactions are able to tee clever lawyers and often to escape scotfree, are not so lucky in Delaware. Four bank burglars being convicted in that State, have been condemued to ten years' imprisonment. But before the prison doors open to receive them, there is an unpleasant little formality to be undergone. Besides paying the cost of the prosecution and a \$500 time, they will have to stand in the pillory one hour, and to receive each forty lashes.

An American journal says that Tweed, now the occupant of No. 38 Blackwell's Island, has carefully kept a diary of his life, and he proposes, now that he occupies a felon's cell, to give the world some startpurposes, and what the average price of Albany legislators is. Probably no one man in the country has had so varied an experience in this line as Mr. Tweed, and no man can make such startling revelations. Hundreds of straight-laced, proper-acting people will by this book be shown up in their true light, and the world at large will get an idea of the inner working of a gigantic Ring." The New York Times, which was chiefly instrumental in exposing the Ring, thereon remarks :—" Let him tell the story -and it will then be seen that there are out of the Penitentiary greater thieves and more contemptible rascals than the miserable old man who to-day sits in his cell stunned and overwhelmed with shame and despair, and yet upon whose silence depends the reputations of one half the men who have been in the Legislature, or on the Bench, or in public life

in this State for years past." "These in no Duty from which They Shrink,"-The Meriphis Arabinehe, speaking of the epidemic which committed such fearful havor in Memphis, says :- " If there is in our midst one class more conspicuous than another for untiring devotion to the sick and dying, it is the Memphis priests. There is of the night, as at noonday, these ministers of God are found wherever sickness or death calls for their services. Kneeling at the bedside in prayer, ministering to the sick as nurses, or serving as messengers for medical aid, they labor without ceasing .-They do not wait until their presence is invoked, Braving the pestilential air of the infected district, they go from dwelling to dwelling, from hovel to hovel, seeking these who may need their services. Five have fallen martyrs to their holy duty-fallen while relieving poor frail bodies from pain, and pointing out to the dying the straight, narrow path that leads to heaven. But the others press forward to fill the places vacated by the angel of death-to close the ranks widened by those who, until a few days age, stood beside them, shoulder to shoulder, like brave comrades advancing to a charge in battle."

The Church is progressing with rapid strides in this ancient home of the Puritans, (Boston). Many of the most thoughtful and conservative Protestants acknowledge that New England is fast becoming New Ireland. I fear, as far as the descendants of the Puritans are concerned, it can no longer be called "the land of steady babits." With all its ancient strictness in external morality, Puritan system tended to materialism, and is fast working itself out in that direction. I shall not deny that the stern old Puritans had their virtues, nor that their influence is still felt for good in many of the traditions of the Fathers, which have survived in their children, the faith that gave them birth. But even those traditions are fast losing their people. As a religion, Puritanism is fast going to seed. As Dr. Stone remarked, the other day, in his splendid address before the Boston Catholic Union. Protestantism is played out." Whether his impassioned exclamation. "Oh, my brethren, it cannot be that the people of New England are to lapse into infidelity, and cynicism, and immorality," will prove a well founded prediction, remains to be seen. The present tendency is, certainly, strongly in that direction. It cannot be deried that our Protestant friends, of every name, are fast losing the sense of the supernatural and turning their almost exclusive attention to the interests of this world. Earthly happiness, sensual pleasure, voluptuous enjoyment these are the objects of the true New Englander, and hence, I am sorry to say, the ideal New England home, so beautiful and attractive in theory, is fast disappearing from real life. The native population is running out. The New England mothers, with some few happy exceptions, are too much devoted to pleasure to find time or inclination for the holy joys and legitimate duties of maternity; and new the rapid increase of the Irish element, and, consequently, the wonderful growth of the Catholic Church, as compared with Protestantism, has become a favorite theme, even with popular Protestant writers. The Catholic population of Boston is noted at about one hundred thousand, and their influence is beginning to be felt in the body politic .- Cor. Catholic Review.

BISHOP GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS. - In a very exhaustive and able article, which appeared some time since in the Catholic World, the writer said that it was stated that the number of religious, or sects rather, in the United States amounted to three hundred and sixty-five; if this estimate was correct we can now boast of three hundred and sixty-six and a half. Ritualism we style a half religion, and the religion now started by "Bishop" George David Cummins. late of Kentucky, makes up the balance of the sum. The letter of the Bishop calling together his future fold to a "primary" meeting at Association Hall, New York, on Tuesday last, is now before us. From it we learn that the "Bible the sole rule of faith" is not a plank in the Bishops platform, as the new Church is to be established on the basis of the prayer book of 1785. What manner of prayer-book this may be we don't know, we presume it is at least a quarto edition, as the Bishop says it will form a basis broad enough to "embrace (sic) all who hold the faith once delivered to the saints, &c." We have heard of a supporting basis, but an "embracing" basis is something original, an application of the English language peculiar to the Bishop, and not creditable to Kentucky schooling. As that State is famous for its blue grass it may be that that glory is sufficient for her. The other Bishops of the Episcopal Church which Bishop Cummins has just forsaken have held a meeting, the proceedings of which reveal a terrible state of things. It seems the "canons" of their church require a six months notice to a Bishep before he can be deposed, so that although he has forsaken their church he yet remains a bona fide Bishop of it. Worse still, during these six months he can go on making as many Bishops as he chooses on the "embracing" basis of the old prayer book, or any other basis, and these would be as good Bishops as any. No doubt at the end of six months' notice each of these bishops

But what does he read and what does he should be very active in manufacturing new Bishops, All the Casinos in the Island were communicated say ten hours a day or so, consider what amount of labor would be imposed on the Synod. A more terrible thought strikes us—what if the new bishops should assemble in Synod and depose the old? It is one of those things no fellow can understand."-One drop of consolation we will offer to the old and new Episcopalians-it is this-that after mutually will find them only Protestant in name and bigotry, doposing each other for a year and a day, they will remain just as much entitled to the office and rank of Bishop as they were at the beginning. We conclude in the words of the "Bishop," "May the Lord guide them by His Holy Spirit."-Catholic Citizen.

"WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING?"-Under this title we

find an article in the New York Times, remarkable

for appearing in that paper so bitter in its animosity

to Catholicity, and remarkable, too, as coming from

Protestant, who says he has four children attend-

ing the public schools. The article deserves a care-

ful and attentive reading, and without farther com-

ment we submit it :- "Where are we drifting? We

are told, on good authority, that a vast majority of

the American people attend no religious service, be-

long to no Church, and make no profession of any

religion. How is this? Are the American people irreligious or skeptical? By no means. Perhaps

none are more disposed to be in carnest in religion, or more susceptible of religious impression. What, then, has brought about this state of indifference in religious matters? Holy Writ declares that if you train up a child in the way he should go, when he is old he will not depart from it." Our fault has been here. We have not trained up our children in ling disclosures. "He proposes to tell his manner the knowledge of religious truth. How have our of doing business, whom he bought to serve his children been trained? For the greater part, in schools which (under their present contracted system) are compelled to discriminate against all religious instruction. The sole aim is to give secular ducation. Is it then, to be wondered at that our children, growing up under a system of instruction exclusively secular, become at best mere business men, absorbed in gaining worldly wealth and high position, alive to all the concerns of this life and dead to their future welfare? "As you sow, so shall you reap." But are not our children instructed in eligion at their homes? The greater part of our children are not. The reason is plain. They belong to the hard-working and poorer classes of society. Who can teach these children at their homes? Not their fathers, after they return home weary from their toil at the close of the day. They need and seek repose. Not their mothers, who are busy the whole day with household duties and trying to make the two ends meet. Moreover, many parents, who may have the time and inclination to give religious instruction to their children, are not themselves instructed. A wise man opens his eyes and looks at things as they are. But there are the Sunday-schools? The Sunday-schools, so far as they no duty from which they shrink. At the dead hour go, are doing a good work. The difficulty is that a majority of the children of our general population, who are in the greatest need of religious instruction do not go to these schools. Suppose they all went to Sunday-school, what then? Why, at best, these could not supply the instruction needed. Look at it a moment! In the public schools, excluding, as they do now, all religious teaching, you give the child from twenty to thirty hours' instruction a week in secular knowledge, and once a week on a Sunday you give, at most, one or two hours' instruction in religion. Is it a wonder that religious belief of all kinds, placed at such a disadvantage, is rapidly going to the wall? Is this justice to our children? It does not take much thought to see that the amount of religious instruction which children receive at Sunday-shool, compared with the secular instruction they receive in our present publie schools, is but a drop in the bucket. "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light," Is there no remedy for this? First of all, we must look the evil squarely in the face. The present restriction (which is no way necessary to our common school system) is well calculated by discriminating against religion to make secularists, skeptics and infidels. To expect our children to grow up to be men of faith under such a training is as absurd as to pretend to gather figs from thistles or grapes from thorns. What is the remedy? Believers in the necessity of religious dearer and more precious to them than the gaining of the whole world—the knowledge of revealed or supernatural truth, and the convictions, so prized by themselves, are transmitted to the minds and hearts of their children. If religious parents expect to have religious families, they must see that their children are trained up in the way they wish them to go. How can this be done? Simply by maintaining the right of parents to have the children taught according to the dictates of the religious convictions of these parents. But does not every body enjoy this right now? Theoretically he does; practically he does not. When men of distinctive faith are taxed to support a system of education which, as now organized, excludes all knowledge of " distinctive faith," they are made to play into the hands of the enemies of all religion. whether they recognize it or not. Our system of education, under the pretence of being unsectarian, is now perverted to building up the most exclusive and grasping of all sects—the sect of unbelievers. But how can religious knowledge be imparted withour implicating the State in teaching it? Simply enough. Let every school (having a sufficient number of pupils, and teaching them satisfactorily the secular knowledge which the State has a right to exact) receive pro rata and irrespectively of the religion taught in it, its share of the common fund, according to the average attendance, computed by any impartial rule. Sutely if the State procures for children the secular instruction it prescribes, it will rejoice that in addition there is imparted the religious tuition (great or small) which the children's parents may prefer. Would such a system act unfavourably to the general education of our children? On the contrary it would promote education in much greater degree, and make it universal. In the first place it would enlist religious zeal, the most powerful of motives, in the cause of education. In the second place, as no one would be taxed for an education which violates his conscience, education could then fairly be made compulsory; thus hundreds and thousands of illiterate children who now run in our streets would be found in our schools under instruction. All men of sincere religious convictions whatever may be their creed, can consistently unite in accepting a system so truly just and American as this, while those who are honestly in doubt, will be favored (as we presume they wish to be) in fair proportion to their numbers. The real friends of education will find in it the most practical mode of attaining the desired result-of educating all the children of the Republic-and will recognize this system as the only one which secures the liberty of each man to follow the dictates of his own conscience in the proper training of his own chil-

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A letter from Havana says that the excitement in that place is subsiding. With the Ultra-Spanish party there is a dogged resolution never to surrender the Virginius. The party is much the largest and most influential in the counsels of the Oligarchy which rules the Island. When the news of the demand of the United States was received, the rage and excitement was indescribable. A meeting of members of the Casino was called to consider the situation. American members were advised by personal friends to remain away. The general sontiment at this meeting was adverse to

with and advised to have confidence in the Havana Casino. The Casino of Cienfuegos held a meeting and protested against the demands of the Americans. Other Casinos took similar action. On the streets threats of violence against Americans were openly made, and the mob were only prevented from burning the Virginius by the officers of the volunteers. The Captain-General was obliged to issue an order recommending confidence in the Administration of the Island and moderation in actions and expressions to prevent scuttling. The guard on the Virginius has been doubled. The officers of the navy ke mly feel their humiliation in the return of the Very mus, and it has been proclaimed in the newspapers that if the vessel is given up all the officers of the Tornado will resign all grades, honours and decorations and retire from the service, and that many officers on other war vessels will do the same-matters are now growing quieter. Much depends upon the Casino and their allies, the volunteers. If these continue to prove obstinate the Virginius will probably be destroyed at her moorings. Efforts are being made to concentrate them, and from present appearances the efforts will be successful. Official intelligence is unobtainable here.

JAMES PARTON ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH .- At the session of the Free Religious Association, held in New York on the 16th October, James Parton, the historian, spoke very plainly of Protestant churches in general, and said that wost of them were dead, although still oblivious of that fact. He cited a town within his knowledge in New England containing seventeen religious societies, all struggling for existence, with preachers wasting their breath on empty pews, and compares their vitality to the Catholic congregations. He says :- In the midst of these seventeen weak and struggling organizations, there is one which is abounding in life, vigor, enterprise and resolution, the Catholic Church, usually the largest and handsomest in the town, and the only one which has a full congregation. Nay, it accommodates several congregations on each Sunday. From six in the morning until eight in the evening it is always occupied, often crowded, and once crammed. On that Sunday, when 2,800 persons were counted in seventeen Protestant churches, in this one Catholic church the number was 1,800. In the manufacturing cities of New England they add church to church, edifice to edifice, field to field. To-day a monastery, is begun : now it is a numbery; next year a new house for the priest; and before long a cathedral begins to risc above the houses of the town, and they know well the virtue of holding land. At the very beginning of a new enterprise, they are upt to go for a large piece of land, with room enough, semetimes, for centuries of growth. The seventeen Protestant churches look on and shake their heads, and growl and forbode evil in the future. Far led it from me to blame the Catholics for pushing the interests of their church with so much enterprise, energy and tact. Their product is just what their belief demands of them. They could not be good Catholics if they did not regard the spread of the Catholic thurch as the chief interest of man,

When an Idaho Justice decides a case he complacently lays a revolver on the side of his bench and looking over his spectacles inquires if there are any exceptions to his ruling.

A FACT FOR DARWIS .- Among the papers presented to Parliament relating to the South Sea Islanders is a report by Captain C. H. Simpson, of Her Majesty's ship Blanche, giving an account of his visit last year to the Solomon and other groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean. While at Isabel Island from which seven women and three men were kidnapped in 1871, Captain Simpson, with a party of officers, went a short distance inland to visit one of the remarkable tree villages peculiar, he believes, to this island. He found the village built on the summit of a rocky mountain rising almost perpendicular to a height of 800 feet. The party ascended by a native path from the interior, and found the extreme summit a mass of enormous rocks standing up like a eastle, among which grow the gigantic trees, in the branches of which the houses of the natives at o built. The stems of these trees rise perfectly straight and smooth, without a branch, to a height varying sanctions and restraints must not, under any plea from 50ft, to 150ft. In the one Captain Simpson whatever, let mistaken notions of education rob ascended the house was just 80ft. from the ground; their children and future generations of what is one close to it was about 120ft. The only means of approach to these houses is by a ladder made of a creeper, suspended from a post within the house and which, of course, can be hauled up at will. Tho houses are most ingeniously built, and are very firm and strong. Each house will contain from ten to 12 natives, and an ample store of stones is kept which they throw both with slings and with the hand with, great force and precision. At the foot of each of these trees is another but, in which the family usually reside, the tree house being only resorted to at night and during times of expected danger. In fact, however, they are never safe from susprise, notwithstanding all their precautions, as the great object in life among the people is to get each other's heads. Captain Simpson, in returning, visited a chief's house on the beach, and found a row of 25 human heads, captured in a recent raid, fastened up across the front like vermin at a barn door. it was acknowledged that the object of the raid was to get heads and to cat the bodies, which is always done. The heads of men, women, and children, are all taken, and the wonder is that the whole island does not become depopulated. The people of this and other islands are not, however, a courageous people. Such a thing as a stand-up fight between tribes is almost unknown, but they prowl about for prey, attacking whenever they have a victim in their power without risk to themselves. In some of the islands, Captain Simpson observed, the men have long hair, which they wear in fashions like those adopted by the other sex in Europe, the favourite modes being the ordinary chignon, or loose down the back; the women whose hair is shorter than the men's wear it loose and undressed. In clothing there is not at present opportunity for European or any other fashions.

> THE PLEASURE OF WALKING .- Walking brings out the true character of a man. The devil never yet asked his victims to take a walk with him. You will not be long in finding your companion out. All disguises will fall away from him. As his pores open his character is laid bare. His deepest and most private self will come to the top. It matters little whom you ride with, so he be not a pickpocket; for both of you will, very likely, settle down closer and firmer in your reserve, shaken down like a measure of corn by the jolting as the journey proceeds. But walking is a more vital compartnership; the relation is a closer and sympathetic one, and you do not feel like walking ten paces with a stranger without speaking to him. Hence the fastidiousness of the professional walker in chossing or admitting a companion, and hence the truth of a remark of Emerson, that you will generally fare better to take your dog than to invite your neighbor. Your cur-dog is a true pedestrian and your neighbor is very likely a small politician. The dog enters thoroughly into the spirit of the enterprising; he is not indifferent or preoccupied; he is constantly sniffling adventure, laps at every spring, looks upon every field and wood as a new world to be explored, is ever in some fresh trail knows something important will happen a little further on, gazes with the true wonder-seeing eyes, whatever the spot or whatever the road, finds it good to be there—in short, is just that happy, delicious excursive vagabond that touches one at so many points, and whose human prototype in a companion, rebs miles and leagues of half their fatigue. 4. 19.55

the state of the s

# The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, TRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDA At No. 210, St. James Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

. TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers, Two Dollars. If the Subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

To all Subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if Single copies, 5 cts. not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the Subscription shall be

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription from

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, BECEMBER 19, 1873.

ECCLESIAS FICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER-1873.

Friday, 19—Ember Day. Of the Feria. Saturday, 20—Ember Day. Vigil. Of the Feria. Bunday, 21-Fourth in Advent. Monday, 22-St. Thomas, Ap. Tuesday, 23-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 24-Fast. Vigil of Christmas. Thursday, 25-Nativity of Our Lord. Christmas

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Bazaine trial has come to an end, and, as might have been foreseen, has resulted in a verdict of guilty. Sentence-death, and degradation from rank and honors, but accompanied with a unanimous recommendation to mercy. In consequence, the sentence of death has been commuted to twenty years imprisonment, and the public ceremony of degradation will, we suppose, be dispensed with. Bazaine is an old soldier, and has won honors on many a hard fought field, having rison from the ranks. His eareer is now closed, unless, indeed, the whirlgig of time should bring about a Bonapartist restoration, in which case his sentence would be reversed, for his sin lay in this: that he consulted the interests of his old master, rather than those of France.

The news from the seat of war near the Gold Coast is not cheering. Sir Garnet Wolsely is struck down with fever, and though | Bible as capable and alone capable of answerit may be true that the attack is slight, still its effoots upon the system are severe; and when it. It is not to the Bible that man must go to convalescent the victim to it is always more or learn the truth, but to the Church of England less enseebled, and liable to another attack. It whose mouth-piece is the Judicial Committee of high in the Dominion." will be well for Great Britain when it shall be the Privy Council. Again we copy from the able to get rid of this nasty little war.

CEPTION AT VILLA MARIA.—Throughout the entire Catholic world, Monday, the feast of the Immaculate Conception, was a day of general rejoicing and triumph. From the splendid temples of mighty cities and the humble churches of quiet villages, from secluded cloisters and silent monasteries, rose up alike thrilling songs of homage, poems of triumph in Church have shammed, &c.," must have been honor of the Immaculate Conception. Downwards from our glorious Pontiff on whom Heaven conferred the great privilege of fastening this last most perfect gem in the glittering diadem that adorns our Lady's brow, to the humblest school girl in our convents, all thought of Mary on that day; prelates, priests, Christian statesmen and men of science, princes and Kings, lovingly hailed her "conceived without sin."

Here, also, amidst ourselves, dwellers in Ville Marie, city founded in her honor, called by her name, has the festival been joyously celebrated; and in no place more worthily than in that chosen spot at which Mary is at once Mother and Mistress, the Convent of Villa Maria, Monklands. That day was selected for the solemn benediction of a statue, worthy in its chaste beauty of Mary herself, and forming a suitable addition to the new altar of the chapel, declared by those who have studied the architecture of the altars of Italy, a perfect chef d'œuvre.

Ah! the good sisters know well the secret of imparting to such festivals a holy and irresistible charm; and even worldly eyes grew moist with tears as the line of fair young girls. white robed and white veiled, filed slowly in and amid the thrilling tumult of sweet music and fresh clear voices, took off their snowy crowns, and deposited them with their glowing floral offerings, at Our Lady's feet. The scene was one to be long remembered. There they knelt, those favored children of Mary, their vouthful heads bowed lowly in prayer, innocent, happy in the present, whatever be the sorrows or trials that may await them in later years; while calmly and lovingly the newly blessed statue of Mary smiled down on them from amid the starry lights, sweet flowers and clouds of incense surrounding it. Pure and ineffaceable indeed must be the sacred influences of such

circumstances to mix in glittering fetes where junctions not to beat it. the Prince of this world will be more honored than Mary or her humble Son, the recollection of what they have seen and heard in Villa Maria will surely prove a talisman powerful enough to guard the priceless treasure of their

"THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF MAN-CHESTER ON THE CHURCH."-This is the heading of a paragraph in the London Times from which we learn what are the views of Dr. Frazer, and we suppose of his brethren on the Government bench of Bishops, upon the great questions now distracting the Parliamentary Israel. The said Bishop has been lecturing in the interests of the Missionary societies; it is needless to add that he is sternly anti-Roman; but it may be doubted whether after all he has not rather served than injured the Church against which he took up his parable. Indeed he most emphatically asserted no doubt unconsciously, pronounced sentence of condemnation upon Protestantism, and apended the fundamental principles of Romanism. Thus it came

He found himself called upon to denounce the liberalism and prevalent indifference of the age to dogmatic truth. "We allowed" he complained "every man to do just as he liked, and almost say just what he liked, and people had got into such a way that they thought one faith was as good as another, and did not go like the Apostles to their Master and say 'tell us what is the truth."

No; there are amongst Protestants none who so act, for by so doing they would renounce the fundamental principle of Protestantism, the right of private judgment. Beside to whom should they go? Who is there, or what is there on earth to-day; who, that stands as towards all Christians in the position that whilst on earth Christ stood towards the Apostles. To Him men in those days might address the question "tell us what is truth" for He was an infallible teacher; but according to the teachings of Protestantism, of the one dogma common to all who reject the Catholic Church, there is on earth no infallible teacher, no living and a most powerful ally he would be." authority to whom men can address the question-"What is truth?"

testant Bishop directed his hearers to that numerous merits as follows:ing the all important question. Not a bit of

"The Church of England was the only Church THE FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CON- handed down to them from the Apostles, and no man was at liberty to take his Bible and make a religion out of it according to his own view."

But that Dr. Frazer is an Apostolic man. and would not do such a thing, we should suspect him of reading Don Juan, and should conclude that the passage wherein the author eulogises the Church of England at the expense of all other sects-"I know that all save Bugland's lingering in his memory. What the Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, and Baptists, and Methodists, and all the other Protestant sects thus summarily unchurched and disposed of will say to it; how far the Church of Scotland will submit to be told that its claims to Apostolic origin are but a sham, we care not; but what does interest us is to see how Protestants in England will stand being told by one in authority, and a high government official that "no man was at liberty to take his Bible and make a religion out of it, according to his own view." Why: a Papist could not have spoken in stronger terms against the right of private judgment." Shade of Chillingworth! if to your present abode, the words of the Protestant divine could penetrate, what in the nineteenth century?

But, intellectually speaking these Anglican bishops are most rare monsters. They have two voices, one to speak well of Church authority, another or backward voice which can but utter foul speeches and detract; with one they assert as against Methodists, and other dissenters the Catholic principle of authority; with the other as against Catholies they glorify the right of private judgment and an open bible. For our Bishop of Manchester having in the morning denounced the latter principle, in the evening of the same day continued his lecture, placing the glory of the Establishment, not in its Apostolicity, not in its being the only church now in the world handed down from the Apostles; or in its being the "purest in faith and government that the world had ever seen since the days of the Apostles"--(this was not said as a joke); but in this, that "they had a free and open Bible in their own tongue put into every man's hand," which same Bible, in the morning he had told us "no man was at liberty to take and make a religion must be the foundations of virtue laid within | Bible to the people with this restriction is like | tions of the day.

them; and though later they may be called by giving Master Tommy a drum, with strict in-

Dr. Frazer of Manchester to use another militury comparison, is one of the great guns of the Establishment, put forward to defend by the heavy fire of his logic, the Church by Act of Parliament established, against the assaults of Romanism on the one hand, of Dissent and Infidelity on the other. Is it to be wondered at that an institution defended by such men, and by such weapons is fast becoming in England the laughing stock of all intelligent persons!

A STATESMAN.-What is meant by, in the United States, the word "statesman?" We shall search the dictionary in vain for an answer :- Webster and Worcester alike are dumb on the topic, and still should we be left to exercise our wits and patience were it not for the celebrated Boss Tweed now appropriately clad in convict attire, more glorious by far than the striped lilies of the field. He has furnished a definition of the word "statesman" as understood on this continent which will last as long as the English language endures. As in England "respectable" means the keeping of a horse and gig, so the word "statesman" in the United States denotes a thief, one who robs the public treasury. "I am of ne particular religion," said the great man, upon his admission within the pleasant walls of the Penitentiary, whereupon he was duly registered as a Protestant. Questioned as to his business, he described himself simply as "a statesman." It is said that this retired statesman is about to enliven his leisure hours, and edity the public by the writing of a general confession of his political career, with full particulars of his associates. 'Twill make a wondrous funny

#### MR. ANGLIN.

At a banquet given some weeks ago in honor of the retired Ministers, Mr. O'Connor, late Postmaster-General, said:

"Although he had no political sympathies with Mr. Anglin; although they had never pulled to-gether on general political questions, still he would have felt somewhat refreshed, he would have felt that those people who had been proclaiming their love for Irishmen had been someway sustained if they had taken Mr. Anglin into the Government-

On nomination-day in St. John, N.B., Mr. Burpee, Minister of Customs, addressing his But there is the Bible; and surely a Pro- constituents, bore testimony to Mr. Anglin's

> "From what he know of the men who had been fighting the battles of the Opposition, there were men whose ability and experience rendered them far more entitled to it (the office he himself held), and among them he might mention Mr. Anglin whose character for ability and consistency stands

To this graceful tribute, Mr. DeVeber, another candidate, added one of his own :-" Socially and in point of ability, Mr. Anglin is the equal of any man in the Dominion."

And the Toronto Globe, the Ottawa Times and Citizen, the Hamilton Times, and numerous always a mortal sin? To so grave a question, French papers, including the Moniteur Acadien (N.B.), have proclaimed Mr. Anglin's worth. and lauded his sterling consistency and hon-

Therefore by both political friends and opponents-what can be said of few others-Mr Anglin is looked upon as a statesman of supe. rior abilities and untarnished record.

Why then has he not been taken into the new Cabinet by the men to whom, when in Opposition, he gave a loyal and hearty sup-

Will some one of the numerous organs explain, not as the Globe has attempted to do, but in a manly way without quibble or

The Irish Catholics of the Dominion await this explanation; they are entitled to it; and if they do not receive it, they will be prepared to turn the ballot to good account at the next general election. MARK.

It is rumored-what the rumor may be worth, time alone can show-that the Rev. would you say of the Religion of Protestants Mr. Ryerson is bestirring himself to carry through the Ontario Legislature an amend. ment to the actual School Law of that Province. Catholics must be on their guard, for there has been already displayed so many devices for setting at naught the provisions of the B. N. A. Act on the School Question, that it is to be feared that the enemies of Separate Schools may yet succeed in dealing them a fatal blow. Alarm may be unnecessary, but vigilance is always to be commended .- Com.

> Our subscribers West will please take notice that Mr. P. Mungovan, better known as the "Rombler," is no longer our Agent, and, therefore, has no authority to receive subscriptions for the TRUE WITNESS.

LA CREME DE LA CREME.-A collection of Music for Advanced Players: No. I .- This is the first number of a musical periodical to be published monthly by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York. Price, \$4 per annum, payable in advance; single numbers, 50 cents. This serial publication offers to our musical

friends the opportunity of obtaining at a very scenes on their young hearts—deep and true out of according to his own view." To give the low figure the best and most popular composiWRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. 47.

" For from the heart come forth evil thoughts adultereries fornications," &c.

Hitherto, Christian soul, we have only con sidered the external causes of impurity; we have only, as it were, stormed the outworks of the great citadel. Were we to stop here, we should indeed have done little towards dislodging the enemy, because he would still be firmly seated in his stronghold, and would thence be able to defy our greatest efforts. The citadel of impurity is the human heart. It is not I that say this; it is Jesus Christ. Rebuking the Pharisees for their strict observance of out ward ceremonies, whilst they neglected the interior spirit, he reminds them that "from the heart come ovil thoughts, adultereries fornica\_ tions," &c. Would! oh would, Christian soul, that all men would put aside all impure desires and thoughts, because the oitadel of impurity would then be empty; it would no longer have any power for evil. The Old Law did not extend to interior

thoughts. It condemned interior sins, it is true, since we find covetousness, whether of our neighbour's wife or of his goods, condemned in the ninth and tenth commandments, but it had no penalties no expiations for them. It had purifications and sacrifices for all exterior transgressions of the Law, but none for interior transgressions. It ordained the purification of the body, of the house, of the garments; but it had no salutary bathing, no expiatory sacrifice for the cleansing of a heart soiled and polluted by evil thoughts and impure desires. Hence it was that Jesus Christ whilst he did not abrogate the Old Law, yet added to it and extended it so as to make it a New Law. " You have heard," he says, that it was said to them of old, ' Thou shalt not commit adultery,' but I say to you (Matt. XV.)—you shall not think of adultery." And from that moment, Christian soul, the Sacrament of Penance commonly called Confession, became necessary. The Old Law contemplated only the punishment or expiation of exterior sins, and therefore no interior tribunal was provided; but the moment Jesus Christ, by those words: You have heard that it was said to them of old, and but I say to you and extended the law to the punishing of interior sins, that moment an interior tribunal with power to loose or bind became necessary and was confided in due time to St. Peter and his successors. It belongs to the Law of Jesus Christ to descend into the uttermost depths of the human heart-to throw open its most intricate folds and to sit in judgment over its most secret thoughts; which Jesus Christ himself declared are the things that defile a man, XV. 20. And here. Christian soul, arises a grave question because of almost daily recurrence. Are impure thoughts and one of the same time of so difficulty, I must endeavour to give you as plain and simple an answer as the subject will admit of. First then you must know, that as it is utterly impossible for us to prevent impure thoughts from arising in our minds at some time or another, so it is no sin to be afflicted with them. The greatest Saints were perhaps even more tempted by them than you. SeSt. Paul, who for his supereminent faith and zeal was transported to the third heavens, had nevertheless to battle so fiercely against a "sting of the flesh," that he cried out in anguish to God to be freed from it. The blessed Angela of Foligno was so rudely attacked with these temptations that she excited the pity and drew tears from the eyes of those to whom she recited her battles. St. Benet threw himself into a thorn bush, St. Francis plunged into a pond of freezing water, in order to overcome the attacks of impure desires. Christian soul, shrink not from these temptations—at least not on the score that they sully your purity. Were these great Saints, think you, less beloved of God because they had been assailed thereby? Was St. Paul less an Apostle because he had felt the stings of the flesh? Were St. Benet and St. Francis less holy because they had felt the goadings of impure desires? No, Christian soul, assuredly not. That sting of the flesh felt by St. Paul added the title Soldier to that of Apostle, and every time he overcame it there was added the third title Conqueror. No, be attacked; the only disgrace is not to repel the attack; the only fear is not to have strength enough to overcome the assailants. The true soldier sighs for war and for the camp. He feels that as he lies in case and idleness in his barracks, he is laying up no laurels, he is earning no rewards, he is fulfilling no vocation; nay, he even doubts his own manhood. But when he has been in battle, when he has done his duty as a soldier should, he then knows his Again, a king confided to a certain general a fortress of great importance to hold it against

place. The General, not knowing the contents. opens the letter and begins to read. At length the intention of the letter becomes manifest; the General throws it to the ground, tramples upon it and loads the emissary with reproaches. Has that General's honor suffered any diminution of its brightness by the reception of that letter. No.-Neither, Christian soul, does your purity suf, fer any diminution by the mere attacks of impure temptations. Mark then this step .\_\_ Temptations to purity are in themselves no injury to purity even though they should be continuous haunting us day and night. So long as we give not assent to them they cannot injure purity. Let us now go a step further, If this General at the moment of receiving this letter knew the nature of its contents, and con sented to receive it, or if after discovering its contents by reading the letter, he manifested no displeasure, might not his King justly suspect his fidelity? Most assurely he might. I do not say remember, that he had thereby become unfaithful, but this I do say, he had at least rendered his fidelity deserving of suspicion. So with you, Christian soul, God has given to you the important city of your soul to be defended against all his enemics. The devil seeks to obtain possession of that city from God and sends to you his emissary with the letter of impure desires. If the moment you discover the nature of this letter you do not cast it to the ground, trample it under foot and load the emissary with repreaches depend upon it, that moment you render yourself open to suspicion of disloyalty, that moment your honor becomes tainted. I do not say that as yet you have been guilty of the sin of want of oyalty to purity and of spiritual rashness in exposing yourself to danger,

In all sins of impurity you must consider three stages. First, the suggestion to the mind of the impure idea. Second, the motions of the flesh corresponding with the idea. Third, the assent of the will to the impure ideas and their corresponding emotions. Up to the third stage no sin of impurity has yet been committed. The emotions of the flesh are as much beyond our control as the ideas themselves—death alone can put a check to them It is at the third stage only, that the sin of impurity begins. And here a question suggests itself. It is possible, that impure ideas may occur to the mind without producing any corresponding emotions of the flesh; if she will consent to these impure ideas, has any sin been committed? Not any sin of impurity because the emotions of the flesh are necessary to constitute impurity. But the sin of spiritual rashness has certainly been committed by placing oneself in the danger of arousing con-

But the impure ideas having occurred to the mind and the emotions of the flesh having been excited, the will is called upon to assent. How shall we be able to know whether the will has consented or not? This question God only can answer, because he alone can read our hearts. But the holy Fathers and the masters of a spiritual life give us certain rules whereby we may be able to form a prudent opinion,-However long the temptation may be-however strong may be the emotions which it produces, the will may be considered not to have assented so long as it has felt any discomfort from it; whether that discomfort arises from the holy motive of a fear of offending God, or from the mere human motive of a feeling of the disgracefulness of the sin. The first will render the non-assent worthy of an eternal reward; the second raises it no higher than an ordinary human act.

"But you say there is the difficulty. If I felt sure that my will had entered any protest whatever however slight, I should rest centent that there was no consent and therefore no sin but my protest is often so very slight, that my will appears to be neutral-and this neutral will is so often accompanied with a certain feeling of satisfaction at finding that the temptation is present, that I feel scruples of conscience, that I have assented."

As soon, Christian soul, as the temptation assails you, you should resist it and drive it away. Such would be the conduct of a generous soul; and in proportion as your resistance is negligent and lukewarm in that proportion may your will be suspected of being in Christian soul, it is no disgrace to a garrison to league with the enemy of your soul to deliver up the city; but this negligence and lukewarmness have not as yet amounted to a mortal sin because the defence of the city has not yet been abandoned. As long as there is any struggle in your mind however slight, no sin of impurity has been committed, but the moment the mind is perfectly neutral neither earing to repel or not to repel, that moment according to the safer and more approved doctrine you are guilty of mortal sin. He who is not for me, strength and feels that he has not lived in vain. | saith our Lord is against mc. Mark well, Christian soul, in order for your will to be guilty of consenting to impure desires it is not all comers. An emissary arrives from the necessary, that it should take delight in them enemy bearing a letter to that General offering or wish to put them into action; it is sufficient a large sum of money, if he will give up the for mortal sin, that you should become con-

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS. The date affixed to your name on the margin of your paper, indicates the time to which you have paid up. You will therefore perceive that you are indebted to this office, and you would oblige by an early remittance.

This season is one of great difficulty to us owing to the large sum due by our subscribers in the aggregate. If then, you believe it important to keep an organ which will faithfully defend the Catholic it, and Catholics as such, from the slanders of which they are constantly the object at the hand of an unscrupulous and bigoted press; and if you think the True Wilness has been, in the past, such an organ, you will do well, not only to remit your own subpaying subscribers, and its consequent influence and phonsus Ligouri; 14. New Publications. ability to do good.

We hope that our subscribers therefore, will give the above their earliest attention, and remit the balance due from them to the office. Please to remember, that it is the punctual receipt of these small amounts, which decides the question of the success or ruin of every newspaper.

MODERN ETHICS.

Come hither! come hither! my little boy, Ned, And hie thee on to my knee;

I fain would teach thee morals, my lad, Becoming thy high degree.

The father who speaks is Squire Modernprogress and "my little boy, Ned," is " of the period."

And first you must know, my little boyce, That stealing is always a sin; It matters not whether the stolen thing be An anchor or only a pin.

This is the old and modern rule, but admitteth of divers modern exceptions.

The urchin that stealeth a rusty nail, "When he's catched must go to prisin;" The law consigns that urchin to jail " For stealing what isn't his n."

N.B. - He must, however, be an urchin with ragged nether garments, and unkempt hair. If there's the least smell of hair-oil about him, he's apt

With a gentleman stealer we're not very hard, He can generally get "a pass," If he don't bribe magistrate, cadis and all, Why-we write him down an ass.

It's the same with murderers. If they wear frilled cloth, they swing; if broadcloth, they slide.

With lady stealers it's all the same. Provided they steal in satin: With them it arn't stealing but kleptomane, The word, I believe, is Latin.

Here the Squire's classics areat fault: if his morals are strong, his classics are weak. But it's all the same in Greek.

If King and Prime Minister steal the plate From convent and monastery gray, We kiss the seat where his Majesty sat, And call him the Monarch so gay.

We have an example of this in King Victor Emmanuel, the prize-robber of the period; hence called "the gallant man."

If Parliament makes a law to drive The Priest from his pious vocation, We say that the State ing to keep him within his station.

Bismarck and old boy Willie want to keep the Jesuits of Germany "within their station," and, in order to keep them there, are kicking them out of it!

The State is supreme; now mind you that, My little boy, Ned, boyee; Religion is naught but a shocking bad hat,

When supreme it claims to be.

Now, Neddy, you should not rub your eyes whilst I'm teaching you your prayers. However, as you appear to be tired, you can go to bed. T. appear to be tired, you can go to bed.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. M. RONAYNE, DIED 4th DECEMBER, 1873. The following verses were sent to the family of the deceased by an unknown friend:-

Cold is thy home in the grave my sweet mother, And chilling the winds that round thy form

Must we leave thee alone, midst the white snows of winter.

Far, far, from us all, fond parent alone. "Come back again;" our hearts fondly murmur,

The angels form hosts, you were our all; We yearn for your love, your priceless affection, You still want your dear ones, oh! list to our call

Ah, no! 'tis in vain we mourn our lost-loved one, Our heart-broken wail expires at death's door; One thought will console, the her body lie captive, Her soul winged its flight to the bright golden

Yet mother, the' the grave may long yawn between

The thy children may fail, one ever bright spot, In their heart they'll keep verdant, the the rest may be tainted,

To the memory of a mother who will ne'er be forgot.

And often on life's dark tempestuous voyage, When dangers surround them, they'll call upon

Then guide thou the helm of their frail little vessel, Pilot us safely, be our star of the sea.

Thus ever united by hope and affection, All thought of despair, from our souls we'll expel; For in heaven, one day, we will form your bright

crown, love,
And renew earth's past mem'ries, sweet mother " farewell."

Montreal, 6th December, 1873.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW - Oct., 1873.—The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bres., Mont-

The current number of this generally staunch Anglican periodical opens with an article— The Penny 1 ulpit—in which the writer deplores the prevalent disregard for preachers, and contempt into which preaching has fallen in England. If valued at all, it is rather for its hypnotic virtues than as a means of

scious that the thought is an impure thought grace. An article on Voltaire in which nothing new or very remarkable is brought for-The Programme of the Radicals.

> THE CATHGLIO RECORD - December, 1873. ladelphia.

The contents of the current number are as under:-1. The Present Phase of Ritualism; 2. Within the Soul; 3. The O'Donnells of Innismore: or, The Two Marys, Chapter V.; 4. The Church essentially immutable in the up a Catholic Journal in the Dominion, and to have possession and perpetuation of Divine Truth and Virtue; 5. Winter; 6. Professor Noah Religion against the multiplied assaults made upon | Porter before the Evangelical Alliance; 7. The Irish Funeral Cry; S. A Song for Christmas Eve; 9. Evangelical Alliance and its New York Convocation; 10. A Girl's Dilemma; ment."—Carried. 11. Conferences on the Bible and the Church; scription, but to do your best to extend its list of 12. The Cradles of Two Heroes; 13. St. Al-

> In the Gazette of the 12th inst, we find the following communication on the subject of the Small-Pox Hospital :-

> > To the Editor of the Gazette.

Sir,-Are we to have a small-pox hospital under (A.) Corporation control—or (B.) two hospitals under the control of the Hotel Dieu and Montreal General Hospital respectively—or (C.) a hospital under the control of one alone of these institutions?

While this question is dragging its sluggish length along, the loathsome disease is carrying of its numerous victims-and yet our city grandfathers are still discussing the amount to be given, and, what appears most difficult, its mode of distribution. I shall afford our venerated grandpapas the use of my barnacles to look through, and I believe, Sir, you to whom I enclose my card, will admit they do not, willingly, on my part, refract or distort.

1st. A small-pox hospital under Corporation control would be a farce. It would, if built, be a neverending source of contention between the various elements which compose our population. It must be in the East or West end (1st difficulty;) two architects, French and English, would require to preside over its erection (2nd difficulty;) as no one could suppose our Grandpapas would risk their handsome (!!!) faces in dangerous proximity to a beauty-deforming Wisease they must appoint a staff of doctors, nurses, stewards, stewardesses, select the butcher, baker, &c. (3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, difficulties;) the national element must be harmonized (9th difficulty,) the acerbities of religion must be sweetened (10th difficulty;) clergymen of every they do not care to trouble at that time ;-and when the whole would have been completed, the building up, the roof upon it, and the patients within it, then, and only then, would difficulties commence. The supervision of such an institution could not devolve upon the Mayor (save him from the risk!) ner on any of our Aldermen or Councillors (we cannot spare every shade of creed and nationality must find place, and to get such a Council together, and to act in seasons of epidemic, would be a large difficulty. Without it there would not be order; without it there would not be economy.

2nd. The second method would be vastly preferable were it practicable. The Hotel-Dieu and after having proceeded some distance the constable the Montreal General Hospital are managed admirably-efficient staffs in both, and a board of governexercise a surveillance and a control which ensure remaining in gaol a short time he paid the amount ors in one, and a community of ladies in the other, order and good management. But I am disposed and costs and was set at liberty. In this case as in to think the extent of ground is insufficient to enable the Dorchester street institution to erect, sufficiently isolated, a desirable building. Of this, that after the case that came before the Police however, the governors and the medical staff are the best judges, and until they have pronounced an opin-

3rd. If control is to be given to one institution only it can only be given to that which has sufficient accomodation—the Hotel-Dieu. There alone is the ground sufficient to enable the authorities to erect a building to meet all possible requirements, present and future. The grounds are extensive, and in yoint of salubrity, admirably situated. Between twenty and thirty acres are enclosed by a wall, and between this and the present building, in no place less than several hundred feet, and in some places many acres intervene. At any place along and within the wall a small-pox hospital could be erected, which would put all risk of infection, either of the inmates of the hospital, or of the public without, beyond peradventure. And if the citizens, jealous, as they should be, of any interference with that liberty of conscience which even small-pox patients, (if they can think), esteem most highly, it should be ever open to a supervision free and untramelled. The wall could be perforated and patients admitted, as well as the citizens and the clergy generally without entering the ground set apart for the principal institution.

But this precaution even may not be necessary. It but this precaution even may not be necessary. It on this side the Atlantic. It took four stout fisher-may be the the the the the transfer of this remarkable cuttle-fish; and they were at length compelled. should be borne in mind that the Hotel-Dieu Sisters | men to kill it; and they were at length compelled came to this country, long before any white men had settled here, to look after the Indians. Then in the course of time, the diseased of their own country (France) received their care; and afterwards, but after a long interval, the inhabitants of the British Isles-Protestant and Catholic. For much amining and measuring my prize, and certainly it is more than a hundred years it was the only hospital, one of the most extraordinary and horrible creatures and, even now, when other institutions have been called into existence, it still continues to afford equof the bedy is about nine feet, and about five feet in ally the comforts of good nursing and of the healing girth, at the thickest part. The beak is small—not art to persons of all religions, and to those of no religion at all. In this respect it is like the M. G. Hespital—in which Protestant and Catholic are alike permitted to enter, and are treated with like care. Both institutions are general. The Montreal General, though considered to be Protestant, admits a large number of Catholics; and the Hotel Dieu, though considered to be Catholic, admits a large in length, and at the junction with the body almost number of Protestants, and I conscientiously believe as thick as a man's thigh. They taper to a fine the religious opinions of those in each are duly re-

That the Hotel Dicu has done its share of the work, unaided by government or municipal support, may be gathered from the circumstance that on an average three thousand persons, French and English, are admitted annually within its wards.— There is but one objection which may be urged against this third method—that of permitting the Sisters to attend upon the patients at the risk of Sisters to attend upon the patients at the risk of contracting the disease themselves. But this is a part of the duty of their vocation—a vocation they embrace cheerfully—and that they are willing to jeopardize their lives in that service may be gathered from the letter read vesterday before the Sanitary Association, where the Superior writes: "Our true object, by the help of God, is to aid suffering humanity, and to attain such an object will make as organs of locomotion in moving forward along manity, and to attain such an object will make the bottom of the sea, or for the purpose of grasping the creature can work those longer tentacles, which are but a strip of cartilage, darting them with almost lightning speed, is inconceivable. It seems to most lightning speed, is inconceivable. It seems to most lightning speed, is inconceivable. It seems to me that they must be used us cables to anchor itself to the rocks, or to the bottom of the sea, where the water is shallow, and thus give it purchase" in grasping its prey. Possibly, too, they may be used us cables to anchor itself to the rocks, or to the bottom of the sea, where the water is shallow, and thus give it purchase" in a tracking of the creature can work those longer tentacles, which are put a strip of cartilage, darting them with almost lightning speed, is inconceivable. It seems to most lightning speed, is inconceivable. object, by the help of God, is to an sunering manity, and to attain such an object will make manity, and to attain such an object will make the bottom of the sea, or for the purpose of grasping every sacrifice in our power." That it is a sacrifice the bottom of the sea, or for the purpose of grasping the bottom of the sea, or for the purpose of grasping more distant objects and drawing them within to attend day and night upon the sufferers from this to attend day and night upon the sufferer from the shorter and stouter arms. The long reach of the shorter and stouter arms. foul malady, no one who has ever had or seen the disease can reasonably doubt, and as we can in this way get rid of an incubus, let us place the institution

where it is not dreaded. PEREGRINATUS. Your obt, servant,

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
TORONTO.

A meeting of Catholic young men was held last evening at De La Salle Institute, having in view Rev. Father Shea occupied the chair, and Mr. J. J. fence of God's city and have become a traitor Frimary Education; Holland House; English Kehoe acted as Secretary; the young men present to the God of purity—that moment you beobject of the meeting formally in the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Murphy :-

"Whereas it is necessary to form a Society of Catholic Young men in Toronto, for the purposes Hardy and Mahony, 726 Sansom St., Phi- of union and mutual improvement, Resolved, That this meeting form itself into an Association, the object of which will be to bring its members name of the Association be the 'Catholic Young Men's Lyceum."

This was carried, and it was then moved by Mr. Reilly and seconded by Mr. Coyne, "That whereas, to inaugurate this Society, it will require the active young men of Toronto for their general advance-

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted for approval at the next meeting, viz. : John Giblin, J. Cook, J. J. Kehoe, J. Campbell, and Archibald Macdonald.

The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday evening next, to meet in the same place.—Globe, 11th, inst.

#### BAZAAR.

The Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a Bazaar of useful and funcy articles, on Monday, the 5th of Jan., 1874, and the four following days of the week.

The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to assist in building a Chapel at Lancaster.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies, and by the Parish Priest, the Rev. Father MacCarthy.

Father MacCarry,
Mrs. Angus Torin, Lancaster,
Mrs. James McPherson,
" THE MISSES O'NEIL,

Mrs. Wm. McPherson, MRS. DUNCAN McDonald, Williamstown,

Mrs. White, Lancaster. Mrs. Duxcas McDonald, Martintown,

Mrs. Aren. Frasen, Frascrield. Mrs. Alex. Shannon, 41 Ste. Famille St. Montreal.

Williamstown, Oct. 27th, 1873.

THE SCHOOL ACT.-ANOTHER PRIEST IMPRISONED! -We are told that there is some intention somewhere of rendering justice to the Catholics of this Province and relieving them from the tyranny and oppression of which they have so long complained, but meantime persecution rages unchecked and unstripe and shade must be chosen to minister to those abated, and by force of law they are compelled every day to pay enormous sums for the support of schools to which they do not and can not send their children. On Monday afternoon the Rev. Mr. Chapman, one of the priests of St. John, was arrested in Prince William Street for his city taxes, which he refused to pay because included in them was the School Tax, which he could not conscientiously pay, them, either.) A Board or council representing unless under duresse. Mr. Chapman was about to call at the Fromen office on some business, but constable Hancock, who made the arrest, would not permit him to go up to the office and the Rev. gentleman, in custody of the constable, was walked through Prince William Street, King Street, &c., to McN, 2; Sierra, A. R. K., 2; Merrickville, J. R., 2; after laying proceeded some distance the constable Lismore, N. S. A. Mci. 2; Osgoode, J. S. 2. reminded him that he was a prisoner and insisted on his going to gaol. To gaol accordingly he went, and he was duly and formally incarcerated. After the case of the Rev. Mr. Michaud, no attempt was that after the case that came before the Pelice Magistrate, constables would, for their own sake, be careful not to violate the law in this respect. The conscience.-St. John, N. B., Freeman.

THE DEVIL-FISH .- A piece of rare good fortune has fallen in my way in connection with this extraordinary fish. In my last letter, I gave your renders an account of an interview which two of our fishermen had with a monstrous specimen of the race, in Conception Bay, and of the amputation of two of its arms. Yesterday a fisherman from Logic Bay called on me and informed me that he had captured a Devil-fish in a net. On examination I found that his statement was correct, and that though the dimensions of this specimen are small, compared with the monster of Conception Bay, it is by no means "to be sneezed at," and is much larger than Victor Hugo's celebrated Devilto cut off its head, in order to accomplish their obmuch bigger than a man's fist-and shaped exactly like that of a parrot. Round the head eight arms extend, two of them being long tentacles, twentytwo feet in length, ribbon-like strips, not more than two inches in circumference, and armed at the extremities with rows of suckers, having teethed edges. The remaining six are powerful arms, each six feet in length, and at the junction with the body almost point, and are entirely covered with large suckers, having denticulated edges, diminishing in size towards the extremity, where they are not larger than a split pen. Clasped in those six clammy arms, with some 300 suckers acting at one moment, and their sharp edges sinking inte the desh, and seeming to drink the blood, how powerless any hapless victim would at once become! The suckers stand out prominently from the surface of the arm, to which each is attached, by a stout ligature. How the creature can work those longer tentacles, which arms of this specimen are very much thinner, and not within ten feet of being as long as the arm brought in by the fishermen of Portugal Cove, which

Altogether, my specimen is a wonderful sighthuge cartilaginous tube surmounted with a beak and eyes, but no face, around which the immense arms radiate, like the spokes of a wheel. The glutinous moment you have virtually abandoned the de- is made up as follows:—School Boards and the formation of a Society for mutual improvement, mass has a livid, corpse-like appearance. If Barmoment you have virtually abandoned the dewould be to see it! At present it occupies an ignoble position on the floor of an out-house, but I am taking measures to have it preserved .- Newfoundland Correspondent of Globe,

> ADVENTURE WITH CANADIAN WOLVES .- Along the ine of the Grand Trunk Railroad, between the Island Pond station and the French Village of Coaticook, in Canada a distance of 19 miles, the country is an almost unbroken forest, and wild animals are together in the spirit of fraternal union, and for the frequently seen beside the road staring in wonder purpose of meral and mental culture, and that the at the passing trains, while deer, foxes, lynxes, and wolves often bound across the rails in front of the locomotive. A few years since the latter animals were remarkably plentiful, sometimes appearing in at 25 to 26c. Eggs are selling at 20 to 25c. Cheese droves of a dozen or twenty. One evening, late worth 10 to 11c; in stores 13c. droves of a dozen or twenty. One evening, late in the autumn, a young man had occasion to pass co-operation of the members individually and col- along the loansome way on foot, and had not accomlectively, and that by united energy alone we can plished more than half the distance when he heard forward such a work, Revolved, That every member a crackling in the bushes at the side of the track, will do the utmost in his power to advance the in- denoting the presence of some wild animal. Thinkterests of the 'Catholic Young Men's Lyceum,' to ling to frighten the creature he threw a stone towards make it an efficient agency amongst the Catholic the place where it appeared to be. This was answered by a howl from the wolf, for such it was, and what added to the discomfort of the situation various other howls were echoed and re-echoed by wolves from all sides, and they soon began to close in around the now thoroughly frightened man, who started on -Messrs, N. J. Coyne, M. J. McHenry, T. F. Reilly, a run, but was soon obliged to slacken his pace from sheer exhaustion. Although the pack of wolves now numbered about twenty, they still for some reason failed to attack him, but surrounded him at a distance of a few paces, each moment growing bolder and bold-

er. In his desperation he picked up stones and threw toward them, at which they would scatter for a brief period, and he would make another effort to escape them, which, however, would prove useless for as soon as he turned to run they would again surround him, and the only method by which he could keep them at bay was to keep up the shower of missiles, houting at the top of his voice. But even this resource was fast failing him, as he was well nigh exhausted and ready to drop with fatigue and fright, when suddenly unexpected assistance arrived. He heard afar off a low rumble, and knew that a train was approaching. Could be only hold his fleres enemics at bay until its arrival he felt that he would be safe. He redoubled his efforts, and soon the rumble of the train grew louder, and the headlight of the locomotive appeared around a curve. The hunted man now gave up the unequal contest with the savage brutes, and, facing the approaching train, threw up his arms and concentrated all his energies in a loud call for help, which was heard above the rattle of the cars. The engineer whistled " Down breaks," the train came to a standstill, and the poor fellow, more dead than alive, climbed into the cab of the engine and fainted, and it was only after the arrival at the next station that he was able to relate his terrible experience.- Boston Transcript,

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Fort William, Rev. Rev D D R, \$2; St Leonard, W D F, 2; Carleton Place, A G, 1; St Andrews, S Mcl, 2; New York, J.F., 225; St Valler, Rev. L. A. P, 2; Starnesboro', EC, 2; Grand Narrows, NE, S MeN, 2; St Hypolyte de Kilkenny, Mrs R M, 2; Perth, H. R. 2: London, J. M. 4: Bay St. George, N. d., Rev T. S. 2.25; Belleville, J. McD, 1; Marysville, P. K. 2; Brockville, J. D. K. 2; Port Lewis, J. C. 1.50; Sandwich, A. E. S. 2; Peterborough, T. B. 4; La Nouvelle, Rev J J A, 2: Rimouski, C E T, 1 Ingonish, NS, Rev. M. McP, 2; Lindsay, T. C, 1.50 Collifeld, M. H., 2; Edwardsburgh, P. C., 2.50; Lochiel, W. D., 1; Burritt's Rapids, J. S., 2; Grand River, T.C., 2; Sandwich, Rev. D. OC., 4; St. Joseph de Levis, E. D. B., 150; Sierra, C. J. McR., 2; Mount Froest, M. P., 1, Jan., 5, 9, 45, 15, 2, Septem, Rev. J.

Per P G N, Perth-Elliott, D D, 2; Glen Tay, P Per N McC, Ottawa—W D, 4; D O'C, 2. Per G P H, Keenansville—M J C, 2.

Per M T, Richmond Hill-Oak Ridges, J G, 2. Per J N, Kingston-J W, 4; P B, 2. Per Rev M O'D, Railton-Spaffordton, J H, 1.

Per J A F, Perth-Brockville, Mr S F, 1.50; Miss M E O'D, 1.50. Per F L E, Kingsbridge-E K, 1; Belfast, J Q, 1.

Per D W, Lindsay—J D, 2; Reaboro', M McG, 2. Per D O'S, Picton—Mrs P L, 2. Per M T, Richmond Hill-J W, 2. Per T B Uptergrove-P C, 1.

Per W C, Cornwall-A T, 2.

Per P L, Escott—Self, 1.50; T C, 1.50; Warburton, J G, 1.50; Brockville, W G, 1.50; MeN and O'F, 1.50; Caintown, J F, 1.50; T M, 1.50; J L, 1.50; Charleston, J H, 1.50; Mallorytown, T G, 1.50.

#### BIRTH.

At Detroit, Mich., on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Gillies, D. & M. RR., of a son.

Of your charity pray for the soul of Edward Mc-Crea, Esq., who departed this life at Springtown, Co. Renfrew, Ont., on the 5th inst., aged 52 years. Deceased was a native of Springtown, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland. May his soul through the mercy

of God rest in peace. Amen. 2
ALONGO THE ALONGO THE ALONGO THE PART OF T
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Flour 4 brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards\$3.50 @ \$4 00
Superior Extra 6.25 @ 6.40
Extra 0.00 @ 0.00
Fancy 0.00 @ 0.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs 0.00 @ 0.00
Supers from Western Wheat Welland
Canal 0.00 @ 0.90
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]
Fresh Ground 0.00 @ 0.90
Canada Supers, No. 2 0.00 @ 0.00
Western States, No. 2 6.00 @ 0.00
Fine 5.00 70 5.10
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat) 0.00 @ 0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat) 0.00 @ 0.00
Strong Bakers'
Middlings 4.50 @ 6.00
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.70 @ 2.80
City bugs [delivered]
Darrey, ber bunder or re-
Cheese, per lbs 0.11 @ 0.114
do do do Finest new 0.111/0 0.12
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.36 @ 0.38
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.00 @ 5.15
Corn. per bushel of 56 lbs 0.671 666.724
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.721 @ 0.74
Pork—Old Mess
New Canada Mess
TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.
Wheat fall per hish \$1 20 1 26

U	out prominently trom the marines	Wheat fall per hish \$	SI 2	20	1	26
ρf	which each is attached, by a stout ligature. How	do spring do	i i	12	ī	
a	the creature can work those longer tentacles, which	40 %p1.26	î		ī	
17	are but a strip of cartilage, darting them with al-	Daries.			ō	
	most lightning speed, is inconceivable. It seems to	Uals do	0 4			
ī.	me that they must be used as cables to anchor itself	reas as	0		9	
u.	me that they must be done as the con where the	Rye do	0 '	70	0	70
y	to the rocks, or to the bottom of the sen, where the		6 (	00	6	20
œ.	water is shallow, and thus give it "purchase" in	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	0	04	0 0	15
1-	grasping its prey. Possibly, too, they may be used	Deer, ittia-qra. poz to	o (		0 6	- 4
e	as organs of locomotion in moving torward along	1010-quartors	ŏ		ŏč	- 4
20	the bottom of the sea, or for the purpose of grasping	Milition, by Caronso, por 1011111111	_		-	4
	more distant objects and drawing them within	Outcough bor bearing and account	0		-	40
18	more distant objects and distance orms. The long	Ducks, per brace	. 0	40	. 8	6
1e	reach of the shorter and stouter arms. The long	Geese, each	0	40	O	60
iø	arms of this specimen are very much thinner, and	, ,	ñ	50	Ô	8
n	not within ten feet of being as long as the arm	Turkeys	-	40		5
	brought in by the fishermen of Portugal Cove, which	Potatoes, per bus	-			
	must have belonged to a very much larger cuttle.—	Butter, lb. rolls	U	24	U	2
	I mides make hoton por se a soil surger and a	•				

_			_	. 0	
4	" large rolls	0	20	0	=== 21
1	tub dairy	0	20	_	21
S	Eggs, tresh, per doz		20	_	21
s	" packed	0	18	-	20
-	Apples, per brl	2	50		00
9	Carrots do	0	55	0	60
-	Cabbage, per doz.	0	50	1	00
1	Onions, per bush	1	00	1	50
1	liay	20	00	25	00
	Stra w	16	00	11	00

#### KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR-XXX retail \$8.50 per barrel or \$4.50 per .00 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and ancy \$3.50.

Grain-nominal; Rye 65c. Barley \$1.00. Wheat

\$1,00 to \$1,01. Peas 60c. Oats 40c to 45 BUTTER—Ordinary fresh by the tub or crock sells at 24 to 25c per lb.; print selling on market

Mear.—Beef, grass \$3,00 to 4,50; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$5,00 to 6,50; Mess Pork \$19 to \$19 50; Mutton from 5 to 6c. to 00c. Veal, none, Hams-sugar-cured, 16 to 17c. Lamb 0 to 0c. Bacon 13 to 14c.

Pourrey.-Turkeys from 50c to \$0,80. Fowls er pair 35 to 50c. Chickens 00 to 00c.

Hay steady, \$18 to \$22,00. Straw \$5,00, to \$8,00. Woon selling at \$5,00 to \$5,50 for hard, and \$3,50 to \$4,00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7,50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7,00 if contracted for in quanttv. Soft Ss.

#### TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for the COMMON SCHOOL of LAFON-TAINE, in the Township of King, Co. North Simcoe, Ont., a MALE TEACHER, holding a second class certificate, good references, able to teach FRENCH and ENGLISH, to a teacher of long experience, a liberal salary will be given. In making application please send references from the last trustees and from the paster, and state the salary. Address to JOSEPH MARCHIDON, Trustee, Lafontaine P.O.,

#### WANTED,

A TEACHER holding a second or third class certificate to teach the Common School in S. S. No 1 West in the Township of Brudenell. Apply to,
BERNARD R. DOONER,
Or, JAMES COSTELLO,

TEACHER WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, Holding a Second Class ertificate, for the R. C. Separate School, being established in Almonte, Co. Lanark, Ont. Commerce on 5th January 1874. A liberal salary will be given. Application with references to be made to JOHN O'REHLLY.

Sect-Treasurer.

Nov 27, 1873, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS TRERETO.

In the matter of MARTIN FINN, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 145 St. Peter Street, in Montreal, on Monday, the Twenty-ninth day of December next, at cleven o'clock, A.M., to receive statements

of his affairs and to appoint an Assignce. JAMES RIDDELL, Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 19th November, 1873. BETTER THAN EVER!

#### CHURCH'S MUSICAT, VISITOR, The Leading Musical Journal

OF THE WEST!

The best Articles!

The best Editorials!! The best Music!!!

IN SHORT, THE MOST RELIABLE MUSICAL AUTHORITY IN THE WEST,

Send 10 cents for Sample Copy containing Pre-

miums, and

SUBSCRIBE EARLY FOR THE NEW VOLUME, And secure one of the

#### VALUABLE PREMIUMS Which are being presented to

Every New Subscriber. SUBSCRIPTION, INCLUDING PREMIUM, ONLY \$1.50. JOHN CHURCH & CO., 66 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LUDGER LACROIX,

A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 5th day of January next, after which dividend will be paid.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee Montreal, 16th December, 1873.

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.)

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.) BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical.)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, REPRINTED BY

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK,

By arrangement with the English Publishers, who receive a liberal compensation. These periodical constitute a wonderful miscellany of modern thought, research, and criticism.-

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

#### TERMS:

About one third the price of the eriginals. For any one Review .........\$4 00 per annum. For any two Reviews..... 7 00 For Blackwood and two Reviews. 10 00 For Blackwood and 3 Reviews...13 00

For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews,15 00 " Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery. Circulars with further particulars may be had on

application. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 Fulton St., New-York.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 18 .- The Patrie of this evening an nounces that eight arrests have been made in Lyons on account of a political plot. The leader was arrested on Sunday evening in the Place Bellecour, and important documents and some poniards were found upon him. He stated that he was expecting a telegram announcing the triumph of the Left, and that on its receipt he intended to seize the Hotel de ▼ille and proclaim Lyons as a Commune of the Free Federation of the South, and promulgate the abolition of the taxes, religious worship and the standing Army.

FRENCH PROTESTANTS. - PARIS, Nov. 21. - The second Session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church was opened yesterday. 'A protest was read from 42 delegates of the Liberal Party against the Declaration of Faith voted in 1872. These delegates declare that they will not desert the principles of liberty, which are the raison d'etre of Protestantism and that they cannot take their seats in the Synod so long as it adheres to its decision. The scats on the Left were, in fact, deserted, and only 62 delegates, instead of 108, were present. The Synod voted a resolution declaring that it would not abandon the principles which had been proclaimed, and which constitute its system of faith, and that the Reformed Church is determined not to adopt any decision contrary to the liberty of the Church, or of a nature to infringe the independence of consciences.

The Reporter of the Permament Committee of the Synod proposed to ask the Government for authorization to publish the Declaration of Faith of June, 1872, and the ratification of the sanction given that Declaration. In consequence of that sanction, future Protestant pastors would only be able to exercise their ministry on condition that they promised obedience to the Declaration of Faith.

I find doubts have been expressed as to the Comte de Chambord's recent visit to France and to Paris, which I still believe to have been paid. There was an idea among some of his partisans that at the last hour a card might turn up which would win him the game, and this notwithstanding the known fact that he firmly abides by his letter and hugs the White Flag. The Moniteur Universel has a paragraph confirming the report of his presence in France, and gays he has been in the country for about a week, and that he stayed at the chateau of Dampierre, in the Department of Seine-et-Oise; also that he has seen a great many of his friends, but that his journey does not seem to have had a determined political object .- Times Paris Cor., Nov. 22.

Paris, Nov. 23 .- For some days the extreme violence of the language used by newspapers which are reputed to be the organs of certain members of the Cabinet has given currency to reports of an alleged policy of "repression a outrunce" which has been attributed to the Government. It is believed that these rumors are the work of enemies, for the newspapers referred to in no respect favor the general policy which the Government proposes to follow, even in spite of the advice which some of its present members possibly may give. Marshal Mac-Mahon, faithful to the views expressed in his Message, will adopt a course favorable to Conservative ideas, but without allowing himself to be drawn into a reactionary policy absolutely incompatible with his personal feelings and with the origin of his Government.—Times Paris Cor.

Dr. Russell, in his " Diary During the Last Great War," describes Marshal Bazaine as "a sensuous, carp-like sort of a man, with a good deal of swagger; a cafe, billiard kind of general, all feathers and boots, like Winfield Scott."

Paris, Dec. 9.—President MacMahon and his wife have contributed 5,000 tanes to the fund for the sur vivors of the "Ville du Havre" disaster.

The directors of the Line pronounce it an absolutely false story that the crew of the "Ville du Havre," acted cowardly.

The Proceedings in the Bazaine Court Martial, today, were of unusual interest; and the Trianon was filled and surrounded by an immense crowd of

M. Lachaud, counsel for the defence, read letters from Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia; the first states that Marshal Bazaino never visited the Prince's head-quarters during the siege, and that the for the first time after the capitulation. The second expresses the higest esteem for Bazaine, and praises him for the energy with which he prolonged the resistance to the Prussian army.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.—VERSAILLES Dec. 10.—M. Lachaud, counsel for Bazaine, finished his address this morning, and declared as the Marshal did not surrender in the open field he was guiltless of violating article 210 of the army code. Judgment will

probably be given this evening.

After a long deliberation the Judges declared Bazaine guilty of the charge of the capitulation of Metz and the army in open field, without doing what was prescribed by honour and duty-to avoid surrenders, and unanimously condemned him to death. and to be degraded from his rank previous to execution. After judgment had been rendered, all the members of the Court signed an appeal for mercy for the prisoner, which the Duke d'Aumale immediately conveyed in person to President McMahon. Bazaine was greatly agitated when he heard the decision of the Court.

Paris, Dec. 11.—Soon after the judgment of the Court was pronounced against Marshal Bazaine last evening, he requested that his son be allowed to visit him in prison. He also refused to avail himself of the right of appeal. President MacMahon hurt," and thus violate the fundamental military will to-day decide whether he will listen to the appeal of the Court for mercy and commute the sen-

appeal for mercy for Bazaine, will wait for explana-tion from the Marshal and for the expiration of the to Besangon to attend exclusively to the command of his army corps. The Journal do Paris says the unanimity of the Judges unfavorably indicates that there will be no reconsideration of the sentence, but the condemned Marshal may take advantage of lapse a bondholder it must be specially sad—to think of of time and plead his splendid services to France in

mitigation of his sentence. Captain Surmont publishes a card indiguantly wasting here. To the Intransigentes themselves this gives not the slightest concern. On the consequence of the content of the denying the charge that himself and other officers of the steamship "Ville du Havre," showed coward-

BAYONNE, Dec. 11 .- The Carlist Junta in this city claim to have received intelligence of another victory of their forces over the Spanish Government troop; one Republican general is said to have been wounded, and a number of officers killed, including

several colonels. BAZAINE'S SENTENCE COMMUTED .- PARIS, Dec. 12 .-The decision of President McMahon in the case of Bazaine was commuted to 20 years' seclusion. He is to bear the effects of degradation from rank, but

his counsels yesterday, thanking them for their efforts in his behalf, and concluding as follows: "I ment. Strong in my conscience, which reproaches me with nothing, I confidently await justification

sions." The Conservative press generally approve of the commutation of the sentence. The Siecle says it will create a painful feeling of surprise in the country.

Who, only six months ago, would have believed possible that Castelar the champion of the liberty of the Press, inveterate declaimer against the blood tax (forced military conscription), could have so utterly abandoned the very essence of his principles? Madrid newspapers are now forbidden, under penalty of suppression, to publish anything relating to Carlism save what is derived from official sources and

printed in the Gazette. Cartagena, Nov. 13.—I am afraid that your readers must sometimes think it odd that, writing from a besieged town, blockaded by sea and land, I say so little about the enemy. It might naturally be supposed that he would be constantly in our thoughts, but really he is so quiet and inobtrusive, and is so careful not to remind us in any rough indelicate way of his presence, that if it were not for our own forts we might completely forgethim. They perpetually remind us of him by keeping up both day and night a tremendous fire at his batteries, or what are supposed to be his batteries. The firing is sometimes—especially when night comes on—so fast and furious that only the very faithful can contrive to believe that the greater part of it is not at random. But, whatever its value from a military point of view the effect asthetically is very fine—on dark nights really magnificent. When two or three big guns, as sometimes happens, go off almost immediately one after the other, the darkness is lit up by a succession of vivid flashes so like lightning that they at first used often to impose upon us and pass themselves off for it. Once an unusually heavy cannonade was speedily followed by, perhaps helped to bring on, one of the very rare thunderstorms we have had here, and really for some time, until the ear grew accustomed to the difference, it was by no means easy to distinguish either the mock thunder or the mock lightning from the real, while their blinded effect wes indescribably grand. The formation of the harbour, shut in completely as it is on both sides by towering mountains, so suits the echoes that in their boisterous delight they rush into the maddest excesses all over it, and when, in the stillness of night, Galcros and St. Julian fire their big guns together, there is such a long-drawn rattle of multitudinous reverberations bounding and rebounding from wave and rock to cliff, and from cliff to rock and wave—the noise redoubled as the rival echoes clash in the centre of the bay and do battle together-that the very ground seems to tremble, the town trembling with it, and all the surrounding space and atmosphere become so changed with sound that we cannot tell from what quarter the reports originally came. We have sometimes almost fancied that a cannon had gone off, or that even a shell had burst somewhere close to the house, and at first the rubber of whist which we generally manage in an evening, was carried on under grievous difficulties if the firing happened to be heavy, some one or other of the party being sure to jump up at a critical moment of the game and run out on to the balcony to see if the bombardment had begun. Now, however, we know better, and play on steadily under a fire which ought, we feel, to be making General Ceballos and all his army shake in their boots. Sometimes when the last echoes are dying away, and we have already ceased for a moment or two to hear that peculiar whizzing, hissing, hurtling noise that a huge shell makes when rushing at 40-express train speed through the air, there comes from the distance a thin faint explosion, bearing to the first substantial report the sort of family resemblance that may exist between a very stout man and his ghost, and announcing that the shell has burst honourably at the post of duty-has pitched, perhaps, into the very centre of Ceballos' Staff, and killed, say, on a moderate calculation, half of them. This, at least, is the spot in which the Canton Murciano generally places the shell, and as we know no more about the matter than the Canton does, we fall readily into the same view. Too often, however, we listen for the return message in vain, as many shells, as soon as they have got to a safe distance, decline in a fashion strangely unworthy of Intransigentes to "blow themselves up," and sneak dishonourably

make up for lost time by blowing up not only themselves but an astonished family or two. This was the popular round game at Paris for some time after the bombardment commenced, and it has come, I am told, into fashion outside Cartagena. I have no doubt we shall have it also inside as soon as the besiegers return our fire, so singular is the fascination which an unburst shell seems to exercise over the simple civilian mind The besieged now and then fire mortars, and at night we can see the bombliterally a ball of fire-flaring along upwards like a young comet just fledged, and, for a meteor, going slowly and clumsily enough, until its propelling force is spent, when curving downwards it drops like a falling star. As if all the fireworks above described and displayed gratuitously were not enough, the Intransigentes, in their wantonness of wealth, keep up every night a pretty vigorous shower of rockets and blue lights from the various forts, the first as a sort of signal to each other and assurance that they are sharply on the look out, the second to prevent the enemy's approaching through the darkness un-

ments contrives to force the screw, and then they

seen to storm. I don't myself believe that the enemy

have the slightest intention of attempting any such

approach. It might lead to "somebody's being

culled a mental reservation. Indeed, it is sad-for

the quantities of costly combustibles we are daily

MAKE-BELIEVE FIGHTING .- NOVEMBER 19 .- The last

few days have been unusually tame even for Carta-

gena, with nothing, that is, to diversify them but

maxim on which the siege operations have been carried on throughout on both sides with the single tence of the condemned. doubtful exception of the battle of Porman. But for President MacMahon, before taking action on the this maxim either St. Julian or Atalaya might have been taken long ago, and the town placed at the mercy of the captors. The Cartagenians, however, usual period of delay, during which the Court may cling fondly to the fiction as agreeably exciting and itself reverse the sentence. This period ends to-perhaps salutary—at any rate, perfectly harmless perhaps salutary—at any rate, perfectly harmless night at midnight, and the President's decision will that an attack is going to be made on the forts every not be announced until to-morrow. The Duke night, each postponement being positively the last; d'Aumale, President of the Court-Martial, has gone and more than once I have even found myself expected by some Intransigente friend to believe that such an attack actually had been made and repelled, on which occasions I have taken refuge in what is

trary, it adds piquancy to the joke to think that they are polting the enemy with their own shot and ice at the time of the disaster to that vessel. shell. What effect the fire-works have on General Ceballos we cannot tell. He makes no sign of life. He has even relaxed what the Canton Murciano still more resemblance to a circle of mud.—Times Special

will be spared the humiliating ceremony.

wild rumours, which we do not believe—such as that Barcelona has joined the Cantonal movement, and that the blockading squadron and part of the besieging army have been despatched Dec. 12.—Marshal Bazine addressed a letter to there—or respecting underhand plottings of military against civilians, which once cheered us up, but shall not appeal against the sentence, not wishing to about which we now find it very hard to retain our prolong in the eyes of the world the spectacle of illusions. To-day, however, has really offered some-such a painful struggle. I request you to take no thing which may be considered an event—somefurther steps. I look no longer to men for judg- thing to which I could in my diary conscientiously give precedence over even a dinner on beef. Orders had been given for a sortie. We call them sorties, with the lapse of time and subsidence of party pas- partly because it sounds well, and partly, perhaps, and suffering. I venture to assert that the single no soil in eternity on which they can grow

for want of any other word. But they really have little or nothing in common but the name with what is ordinarily implied by a sortie from a besieged town. A picked infantry force of Regulars, Volunteers, and convicts goes a short distance outside the walls, taking two or three small field-pieces. The cavalry goes en masse, comprising 19 lances two trumpets, a Colonel, a Captain, and a Cornet, they fire the field-pieces in the direction of the enemy until he responds, though this he does not always condescend to do, and shortly after this they may be seen coming back in capital spirits, all the better for the fresh air. To use the favorite Parisian phrase,-" Ils se replient en bon ordre." The guns of the forts and ramparts blaze away, of course, very vigorously, but about this part of the programme there is no novelty. The Canton Murciano kills a certain number of the enemy—usually among the General's Staff-the number depending upon the editor's mood, while, to make things fair all round, Mr. Reuter's agent commits at least equal havoc among the Cartagenians .- Times Corr.

REOCCUPATION.—MADRID, Dec. 12.—Gen. Moriones vesterday re-occupied Tolosa, the capital of Giuouscoa, after an engagement in which the Carlists lost 150 Men.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.-A Herald's Washington despatch says unexpected complications have arisen. The protocol of the Spanish Minister asks who shall be judges of the proof that the Virginius was not entiled to carry the American flag as stipulated in the protocol. Our Government made answer that the United States is its own judge. The Spanish Government responded that the protocol left all doubtful points to arbitration so far as reclamation goes, and the possession of the vessel came under that head. The Spanish Government now claim that the United States can only protect vessels in defence of their own idea. They challenge investigation and will satisfactory prove their point.

Private advices say that the lives of Americans n Havana are in great danger. There are a number of Spanish spies here.

New York, Dec. 12.—A private letter from Havana, dated Dec. 7th, read at the Cuban headquarters yesterday, says that Gen. Vincinte Garcia at the nead of 2,000 Cubans has met and defeated a Spanish column. No particulars given. It is also reported from Camaguy that the same officera few days since dressing his men in Spanish uniforms, captured a large fortification, and made the entire garrison prisoners without firing a gun or losing a man.

A special from Santiago de Cuba via Key West says 93 of the prisoners went on the Bazine on the 10th to Cienfuegos, thence by rail to Havana. The Niof sailed to the eastward to intercept them, but was deceived. Nine remained in hospital, among them two Americans. The Juniata and Kansas stay at Santiago to stand firm for the honour of Spain in Cuba, and ignores pacificatory orders from the home Government. There is great activity in fortifying.

THE VIRGINIUS -HAVANA, Dec. 12.-The Virginius vas towed out of the Havana this morning at halfpast four o'clock by a tug boat. She was escorted by the Spanish man-of-war Isabella la Catalico. The ing boat returned to the city at seven o'clock. The destination of the Virginius is supposed to be Key West.

#### SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Dec, 11 .- The Swiss Government has decided to hand the Papal Nuncio his passport, on ac count of the Pope's last Encyclical letter.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 9.—Besides the great consistory on the 22nd instant, another important consistory will be held about Easter.

A welcome piece of intelligence from Rome concerning the British garrison stationed at Malta. Canon Taggiasco has presented a gold pen to the Pope, sent to his Holiness by the Catholic soldiers among the garrison of Malta. In an address accompanying the gift the donors express the hope that the Pope may soon be able to announce with it the triumph (f the Church.

There is great and increasing agitation in the Re publican party. Ricciotti Garibaldi has arrived, probably with a fresh mot d'ordre for his followers, for many are leaving for their own provinces in expectation of action. The Capitale of this morning writes: "The fall of Chambord (sic) is by no means whole into the ground. As much iron is in this agreeable to the Conservatives. The approach of a way wasted as would pretty nearly start a company. Republic is insupportable to it, although in the Occasionally, however, they are unearthed by some ranks of the Government party we see old Repubunsophisticated cottager, who after various experilicans like Visconti Venosta and Finzi, who are capable of denying, when the Republic is proclaimed,

that they have had a share in the work. When language like this is publicly held, there can be very little safety for the Italian Government It has recognized too late that its dynasty hangs by a thread, and that Henri V. alone can save the legitimate dominions of Sardinia, Piedmont, and Lombardy for the House of Savoy. Nemesis is on the way, and the hour of retribution cannot be far off.

It is currently reported that the Emperor William will pass the month of January in Rome. Two of Prince Bismarck's sons are already here, and are followed about the streets as if they were strange beings, by a gaping crowd, and are frequently cheered by the dross of the Garibaldian populace, in homage to the persecuting and anti-Christian policy of their father.

BAYARD TAYLOR ON PAPAL "DESPOTISM." - When we see how the people of the Roman States now under the rule of Victor Emmanuel are ground down by taxes, subject to conscription, to the ruthless proscription of all citizens who are religious, and the confiscation of their property, it is well to recall the following testimony of Bayard Taylor published about twelve years ago:

"I have read, during the past week, in various papers, the Papal States are the worst governed in Europe. I have read it often. The precise nature and extent of this despotism I am a little in the dark about. Our generous enlighteners, the editors, do not condescend to come down to the particulars. Still a plain man may be permitted to ask a few questions. In what does this despotism of the Papal Government consist?

"Is it that clergymen hold office? For many years there has been a smaller proportion of clergymen holding office in the Roman States than in some of the States of this Union, and their salaries have been in a still smaller proportion to those of secular officers. Is it in the expense of the Government? It is one of the most economical in Europe. The salaries of higher officers of State do not exceed \$3,000 a year; and the whole civil list costs about \$600,000.

"Are the people ground down with taxes? The taxes in Rome are far less than in England, France, or New York. Are they deprived of the benefits of education? The Papal States, with a population of less than 3,00,000, have seven universities; and the city of Rome has more free public schools than New York in proportion to her population, and, what speaks of as "the circle of iron," though it bears is still better, a larger proportion of children attend them.

"Perhaps the poor are uncared for, and their sufferings treated with neglect? There are more and better free hospitals for the sick, the poor and aged, the suffering of every class, in Rome, in proportion to the population, than in any other city in the world. It is not asked in Rome what is a man's country or creed. Perhaps the bad Government has reduced the people to pauperism? Holland, France, the other free and enlightened countries, have from three to ten times as much pauperism in proportion to the population. Where, then, is the norrible despotism? The Government is an elective monarchy. It has a liberal constitution, light taxation, very little pauperism, an economical administration, a cheap or free education for all classes, and abundant institutions of charity for the needy

city of New York pays more taxes, is more plundered by dishonest officials, supports more paupers, has more uneducated children, tolerates more vice and drunkenness, rowdyism, &c., and suffers from more crime, year by year, than the whole (nearly 3,000,-000) of the people of the States of the Church."

GERMANY.

A venerable German Chief Rabbi has called the attention of the Univers Israelite to the fact that the Emperor of Germany never mentions in all his pious manifestations the name of the founder of the Christian faith, but only speaks of "God" and of "the Lord." Is there, then, asks our contemporary, any truth in the assertion that the Hohezollerus are of Jewish origin ?- Jewish Chronicle.

ONE WEER'S REGORD OF BLOOD .- The Prussian exccutioner, Schatenberg, during the week ending from 22nd to the 29th of October, had to execute six women. Two of them, the Misses Dragendorff, of Rostook, in Mecklenburgh, had been found guilty of murdering their mother. They were terribly trightened upon being led out to the scaffold, and they screamed and shricked when the executioner took hold of them. On the following day the executioner proceeded to Bayrouth, and beheaded there an aged women, Mrs. Anna St. John, who had poisoned her only son. She suffered death with the utmost resignation. Widely different was the conduct of the Zorster sisters, at Nuremberg, who were condemned to death for killing their twin brothers. They were terrified in the most intense manner upon being led un to the scaffold, and the older of them screamed out aloud, "Lord have mercy upon us," until the axe severed her head from her body.

The virulence and tyranny of the German Government have been lately exercised against an educational establishment of young candidates for the priesthood in Hohenzollern. The principal has been forbidden to receive any more pupils. The newspapers are also filled with accounts of the force used to prevent newly-appointed priests from performing the duties of their office. Such priests have been even expelled from their houses by the Government officials, and have been obliged to take lodgings in private houses. Any expression of sympathy on the part of laymen is immediately visited with threats of punishment, so that to show kindness to the persecuted clergy is equivalent to making oneself a marked man. A member of the consistory of Opladen, which consistory had prosented to Government a remonstrance in favor of their persecuted pastor, has received the following monition :- "By acknowledging Herr Junker as your lawful priest you have put yourselves in contradiction with the laws of the country; and if you give him any facility, assistance, or remuneration for the exercise of any parochial functions, you expose yourselves to the danger of being punished by the law for having participated in an act liable to punishment."

From this letter the Catholic journal Germania concludes that this liability to punishment is incurred-1st, by hundreds and thousands of people who either hear a sermon or a catechism, or assist at the Mass of a priest who has been suspended by the Government; 2nd, by all those who confess to such a priest; 3rd, who bring him their children to be baptized; 4th, by all those who get married by him; by the witnesses who assist at the marriage; and 5th, by all who ask him to bury their dead, etc. In Hanover the Hauptmann of Senlingen has put the State seal on the church doors, and the officials have executed their orders with the most unmanly violence. In spite of the veto of the Government, the priest of the town continued to fulfil the duties belonging to his office, and did not surrender the church registers in accordance with the instruction of Herr Falk. On the 24th ult., the Hauptmann put in his presence, and ordered the chests containing the parish documents and church money to be broken open by force. The registers were, however, not to be discovered, and the zealous police authorities, fret, fume, and threaten as they might, had only their labour for their pains. The priest would give no clue to the whereabouts of the registers but he with difficulty restrained the desire manifested by his parishioners to give the Government minions something by which to remember their unparalleled treatment of the priest. Four seminarists of Gnesen have been obliged to take military service only by its own overflow. It is like the quiet paralleled treatment of the priest. Four seminarists having actually been drafted into the army. The meadow rill, fringed all along with flowers, yet con-Archbishop of Posen, Monsignor Ledochowski, has protested against this wanton act of the Government, itself doth nourish. but no notice has been taken of his remonstrances Forty-three suits have been instituted against the Archbishop, and in satisfaction of the new fine of 200 thalers imposed on him for not instituting a priest acceptable to the State, a second carriage and pair have been seized and sold. The total amount of the fines imposed on him is 900 thalers, in default of payment of which he has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. In spite of all these assertions, the indomitable courage and faith of the clergy cannot be subdued, and it is apparent to every impartial spectator that the dragooning process is sure to meet an ignominious defeat.

### DENMARK.

MILITARY.-THE HAGUE, Dec. 12th. The Government received intelligence of 9,000 troops belonging to the expedition which lately left Batavia for Achene, effected a landing on the coast of that country without opposition.

A Missouri lover called his girl a Mo-duck, in response to which misunderstood compliment the lass lifted a handful of hair from the top of his head—a modified scalping operation.

A New ITEM WITH A LESSON. - There is a lesson in a bit of intelligence which comes from Starksboro', Vt. A Mr. James Johns has heretofore been an atheist, or professed to be one, and has printed a newspaper in support of his notions. Thinking that he has ruined many young men by preaching these negations, Mr. Johns has become insane from remorse. Without taking into account this person's theological opinions, or deciding upon the amount of mischief which they may have done, this affords a good opportunity of suggesting quite generally the importance of care both in the formation and the promulgatian of opinions. We comprehend well enough that we are not to poison the bodies of our fellow-creatures, we ought also to understand the moral felony of poisoning their minds. All truth is good; but a man has need in all important matters to be very sure of it before he promulgates it and commends it as truth to others .- N.Y. Tri-

How to Reprove.-A late eminent judge or Virginia said that the most cutting reproof he ever received for profaneness was without words. He happened to be crossing a ferry with the late John H. Rice. On account of shallows the boat could not be brought to land, and they were carried to the shore by the black ferrymen. One of these was so careless as to suffer Judge H.'s clothes to get wet, and the latter expressed his anger by an imprecation. Dr. Rice, without saying a word, turned on him his large, speaking eye with a sorrowful expression. "I never so felt a reproof," said the Judge, 'in my life, and instantly begged his pardon. 'Ask pardon of God, said Dr. Rice. I shall never forget it." At this time Judge H. was entirely ignorant who his reprover was.

Correct yourself betimes. You will seldom or never keep from falling if you cannot recover yourself when you first begin to totter.

Those that aim to engross the world to themselves, and grasp at all, lose the comfort of all, and make themselves miserable in the midst of all.

Hope and fear are plants of time alone; there is

A GRAVE WITHOUT A MONUMENT.—The noblest of cemeteries is the ocean. Its poetry is, and, in human language, ever will be unwritten. Its elements of sublimity are subjects of feeling, not description. Its records, like the reflection mirrored on its waveless besom, cannot be transferred to paper. Its vastness, its eternal heavings, its majestic music in a storm, and its perils, are things which I have endeavoured a thousand times to conceive; but, until I was on its mighty bosom, looking out upon its moving, mountain waters, feeling that eternity was distant from me the thickness of a single plank, I had tried in vain to feel and know the glorious and grandeur of the sea. I there first felt what John of Palmos meant when he said of heaven, "There shall be no more sea." But there is one element of sublimity which impressed my mind, which I should be pleased if I could transfer in all its vividness to the minds of our readers. The sea is the largest of cemeteries, and all its slumberers sleep without a monument. All other graveyards, in all lands, show some symbols of distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor; but in that ocean cemetery, the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same wave rolls over all; the same requiem, by the minstrelsy of the ocean, is sung to their honor. Over their remains the storms beat and sun shines; and there, unmarked, the weak and the powerful the plumed and the unhonored, will sleep on, until, awakened by the same trump, the sea will give up its dead. I thought of sailing over the slumbering but devoted Cookman, who, after his brief but brilliant career, perished in the President; over the laughing Power, who went down in the same ill-fated vessel, we may have passed. In that cemetery sleeps the accomplished and pious Fisher; but where he, and thousands of others of the nobler spirits of earth lie, no one but God knoweth. No marble rises to point out where their ashes are gathered, or where the lover of the good and wise can go and shed the tear of sympathy. Who can tell where lie the tens of thousands of Afric's sons who perished in the "middle passage?" Yet that cemetery had ornaments of which no other can boast. On no other are heavenly orbs reflected in such splendor. Over no other is heard such noble melody. In no other are so many inimitable traces of the power of Jehovah. Never can I forget my days and nights, as I passed over the noblest of cometeries without a single human monument.—Giles.

INTEGRITY.—One of the most excellent qualities of mind is integrity. Let us aim to cultivate this trait of character, and we add much to our worth in whatover department of life's varied scene we may chance to mingle. A man cannot long prosper, or, what is of more importance, secure the respect of his fellows, without integrity. It is the basis of credit, the security to which the world will look in its dealing with individuals, and open the account accordingly. A thousand devices are needed by the artful man to cloak his designs or hide his failures, of which the honest, upright man knows nothing. It is on the principle that a number of falsehoods are necessary to prop a single untruth that it may not fall. The man of integrity stands up in the proud consciousness of his own moral worth; he heeds not the darts of malice—the breath of slander cannot harm him, his word has the efficiency of a bond. An exchange says in regard to this subject: Reproaches have no power to afflict the man of unblemished integrity or the abandoned profligate. It is the middle compound character which is alone miscrable-often the man who has not firmness enough to avoid a dishonorable action, has feeling enough to be ashamed of it.

LIVE NOT FOR YOURSELF.-No wonder men are unhappy in the world. There is always clashing when the machinery is out of gear. There is always trouble when the wheels are "off the track." Man seeks to live for himself. God made him to live for others. How swells that mother's heart with joy when she can make her children happy! What a thrill of delight comes with that look of gratitude, that tear of joy, and that one of love, which are all that the widow and the orphan can render to their benefactor. The cup of happiness is an overflowing cup. It is like a bubbling fountain ever pouring forth its blescealed by the very exuberance of beauty and verdure

A cheerful recognition of God is the way to obtain a cheerful satisfaction and confidence in God.

Knowledge is twofold; it consists not only in an affirmation of what is true, but in the negation of that which is false.

Scolding never did anybody any good. It hurts the child; it hurts the parent; it is evil, and only evil, everywhere and always.

#### FELLOWS' HYPHOPHOSPHITES.

The rapidly-increasing sales of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites would be in itself proof enough of the value of the medicine in the cure of diseases for which it is recommended, but when we add to this the fact that we are constantly hearing of its remarkable curative properties, nothing more is required to make the fact convincing. For the past year we have been advertising for Mr. Fellows, and in that time a number of cases have come under our notice where the use of the preparation, according to directions, has been attended with astonishing results. In the cure of Consumption in its early stages, there is probably no known medicine its For all diseases of the Chest and Lungs it is invaluable. The medicine is pleasant to take, and if the directions are strictly followed benefits are sure to follow its use. To all invalids suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, General Debility, Heart Disease, and all diseases arising from an impoverished state of the blood, we would recommend their giving this invaluable preparation a trial. Physicians everywhere recommend its use in the above named diseases.

We write this unsolicited by Mr. Fellows or any one else. It is not an advertisement for which we expect to pe paid, but a statement of what we know respecting this really excellent preparation. Mr. Fellows was the originator of this medicine, and although it is but a few years since he first commenced its manufacture, he has succeeded in establishing an extensive business in connection therewith. It is now used very largely in every part of the Dominion, and its sales are rapidly increasing throughout the United States and elsewhere.—Colonial Furmer.

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC District of Montreal No. 2565.

DAME MATHILDE LA-LANDE, of the Parish and District of Montreal, wife of SOLOMON ERIGE DELA-PLANTE, of the same place, Shoemaker, duly authoreizd injustice to the effect of these presents,

Plaintiff.

The said SOLOMON ERIGE DELAPLANTE,

Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause, returnable on the Thirtieth of August

TRUDEL & TAILLON. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—DEC. 19, 1873.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORT ING.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps & Co, Homœopathic Chemists, London."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA .- "We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London,"—See articles of the Control of ticle in Cassell's Household Guide.

#### MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH-ING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

WANTED AGENTS .- Worthy the special notice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel-line Engravings, viz:—" Cole's Voyage of Life," FOUR beautiful pictures, representing Симвноор, Хоити, Макиоор, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public. Extraordinary terms and inducements. Full particulars free. Address. B. B. Russell, Publisher, 55 Cornhill, Boston. 16-4

#### WANTED.

By a Lady, a situation as Organist, either in the city or in a country town Is also capable, and would desire to have, charge of the Altar, Altar Linens, Vestments, Decorations, &c., &c. For all of which a very moderate salary would be accepted .-The very best of references given.

Address—Box 47,
Kingston, Ont. 5in-15

THE SCHOOL COMMISSION OF THE MUNI-CIPALITY OF ST. HENRY, COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for a Bill authorising them to levy a special tax, for the building of a model School.

L. A. DESROSIERS, Secretary-Treasurer. St. Henry, 8th November, 1873. 5in-15

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that application shall be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at their next Session, for an act incorporating a Navigation Company under the name of "THE RIVIERE DU

4in 15

Manager.

NORD NAVIGATION COMPANY." St. Jerome November 20, 1873.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Federal Parliament at its next Session for a Charter Incorporating a Joint Stock Company, Limited, under the name of the "COMMERCIAL PROTECTION COMPANY," for the economical settlement of doubtful debts and other purposes. The Head Office of the business of the Company will be in the City of Montreal. P. A. MERCIER,

October 2, 1873.

NOTICE.

An application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Sesson, for an Act incorporating an International Transportation Association. EDMUND BARNARD.

Attorney for Applicants. Montreal 1st October 1873.

REMOVAL.

JOHN CROWE,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH

LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER

Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

MONTREAL HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS ESTABLISHMENT.

# F. GREENE, 574 & 576, CRAIG STREET.

Undertakes the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories, Conservatories, Vineries, &c., by Greene's improved Hot-Water Apparatus, Gold's Low Pressure Steam Apparatus, with latest improvements, and also by High Pressure Steam in Coils or Pipes. Plumbing and Gas-Fitting personally at tended to.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the Matter of HONORE MARIER,

Insolvent. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the 8th day of December, next, after which dividend will be paid.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee,

531 Rue Craig.

MONTREAL, 24th November, 1873. THE YOUNG CRUSADER FOR 1874.

In addition to the leading story, entitled

#### BRAVE BOYS

FRANCE;

A Tale of the late War in Europe,

Will present to its readers a series of SHORT STORIES complete in each number, BIOGRA-STORIES complete in each number, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of eminent men and women,
REMARKABLE EVENTS OF HISTORY, interesting passages in the lives of GREAT SAINTS,
GLIMPSES OF ERM, incidents of TRAVEL and
ADVENTURE in many lands, WONDERS OF
EARTH, SEA, and AIR, curious facts in NATURE,
SCIENCE and ART, together with a great variety
of amusing and instructive FABLES and other
reading of interest to young and old. The volume reading of interest to young and old. The volume begins with the year.

ADDRESS, enclosing ONE DOLLAR for the

w clve monthly parts, REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, Editor Young Crusader, 803 Washington Street

Bound volumes of the Young Crusader of past years may be had at the above address under the following titles:

JACK and other stories, ......\$1 75 LITTLE ROSY and other stories... 1 75 TOM-BOY and other stories..... 2 00 Dec. 12, 1873. 17-3m ENGLISH CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS.

The subscribers have just received, FROM DUB-LIN, a very fine assortment of ENGLISH CATHO-LIC PRAYER BOOKS with a great variety of bindings and AT VERY LOW PRICES; amongst them will be found the cheapest book, bound in cloth, at 13 cts, to the very finest, bound in morocco, velvet, and ivory, with clasps, at 35 cents to \$7,50 PLEASE CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

ALSO ROSARIES, FONTS, MEDALS, LACE PICTURES, STATUARY, MEDALLOINS, CRUCIFIXES, &c.

FABRE & GRAVEL 219 NOTRE DAME St.

Dec 1st 1873.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874. - SEVENTH YEAR, "THE ALDINE,"

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, Universally Admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

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

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874. The illustrations of THE ALDINE have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained.— The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is

rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facility of production. The wood-cuts of THE ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better tendering of the artist's original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which THE

ALDINE is doing for the cause of art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to THE ALDINE will, at a trifling cost, enjoyin his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predeces sors.

#### PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were printed in oil for the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to re-present "The East" and "The West," One is a view in The White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromosare each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the Originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape rato the subscribers of THE ALDINE was bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept 20th, 1873.

Messrs. James Surron & Co.

Gentlemen,—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully suc-

cessful representations by mechanical process of ntings.
Very respectfully,
THOS. MORAN. the original paintings. (Signed,) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of

American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold single for double the subscription price of THE ALDINE. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprise that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo, 14 x 20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart.

#### TERMS.

\$5 per annum, in advance, with oil Chromos free. For 50 cents extra, the chromos will be sent, mounted, varnished, and prepaid by mail.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given bearing the fac-simile signature of James Sutton & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by appplying to

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, 58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of CHARLES ROCH,

I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been ap-

pointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5311 Craig Street, on the 8th

day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUMESNIL. Official Assignoe. Montreal, 4th December 1873.

\$30 a week; employment at home, day or evening;

no capital; instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwick St.,

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Lagauchetiere Sis.)

TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,

SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

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

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



#### OWEN M'GARVEY

MANUFACTURER

OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7 , AND Il, ST. JOSEPH STREET, ('Ind Door from M'Gill Str.) Montreal.

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

M. & P. CAVIN,

COACH AND SLEIGH BUILDERS. 759 Craig Street,

### MONTREAL. JOHN MARKUM,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, &c.,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES

712 CRAIG STREET, (Five doors East of St. Patrick's Hall, opposite Alexander Street,)

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

#### CURRAN & COYLE,

ADVOCATES, 58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

J. HUDON & Co., IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS

AND PROVISIONS, 305 St. Paul St. and 247 Commissioners St., MONTREAL.

HAVE always on hand a very large assortment of the above articles. Gentlemen of the Clergy will always find in their establishment White, Sicilian, and French Wines, imported direct by themselves and approved for Altar use.

June 27th, 1873.

#### J. COX., MANUFACTURER OF

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES,

637 Craig Street 637 SIGN OF THE PLATFORM SCALE, MONTREAL.

#### JOHN BURNS, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE FITTINGS,

675 CRAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,)

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.



(ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1861.)

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER

> OF SINGER'S, B. P. HOWE'S AND

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET,

BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC —22 St. JOHN STREET. St. JOHN, N. B —82 KING STREET. HALIFAX N. S. —103 BARRINGTON STREET,

MONTREAL

### Working Class, Male or Female J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY,

Wish to announce to their Customers throughout

#### Ontario and Quebec, that their IMMENSE STOCK,

for the FALL and SPRING TRADE, has Arrived, Their Wholesale Customers will do well to make their calls at an early date, before the more Select

Lines get culled through at this busy season. They are happy to inform their very numerous Retail friends that their present Importations, for EXTENT and BEAUTY and DURABILITY

of Texture, is such as well sustain the usual reputation of KENNEDY'S LARGE

#### TAILORING STORE, 31 St. Lawrence Street.

With regard to their

ORDER DEPARTMENT,

Gentlemen can rely with the fullest confidence on the experience of the Artist engaged for PERFECT FITS,

the Rule of the Store being

#### "A Perfect Fit or no Sale."

The Varied Assortments of CANADIAN, SCOTCH, and ENGLISH TWEEDS can be seen by all who may desire to inspect the recent Improvements both in Design and Manufacture.

The piled up Importations of BROAD CLOTHS MELTONS, FINE COATINGS, PILOTS, BEAVERS,

READY MADE GOODS, present in the aggregate a

STUPENDOUS STOCK that might challege competition with anything of the kind on this Continent,

#### MYLES MURPHY.

COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT, OFFICE AND TARD :

135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL.

All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand. English, Scotch and American Coals. Orders promptly attended to, and weight and measure guaranteed. Post Office Address Box 85. [Jun. 27]

#### DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY.

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 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:

For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice ...... 6 per cent For sums over \$500 00 lent on short

lent for fixed periods of over three months ..... 7 As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the

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.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET.

#### MONTREAL P. Q. W. P. BARTLEY & CO.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines.
Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warchouses. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cele "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

### SPECIALITIES.

Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c.



P. F. WALSH & CO., DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES, . WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 177 & 179 St. Lawrence Main Str.,

(One door South of Market, between Blacklock's and Goulden's,) MONTREAL.

KEARNEY & BRO.

## PRACTICAL PLUMBERS

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

#### BELL HANGERS, TINSMITHS

Zinc, Galvanized and Sheet Iron Workers, 699 CRAIG, CORNER OF HERMINE STREET

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

THE subcribers beg to inform the public that they have recommenced business, and hope, by strice attention to business and moderate charges, to merit

a share of its patronage. KEARNEY & BRO.

THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STOR

IN MONTREAL

# P. E. BROWN'S

No. 9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE

find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLAC

ONLY ONE PRICE ASKED

# BROWN'S,

pposite the Crossing of the City Cars, and near the G. T. R. Vepot Montreal, Sept. 30 1877

# R. W. COWAN,

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

TORONTO, ONT.

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is un der the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City. Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site

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

With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual .development of th

t firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory : students of all denom-

COURSE OF STUDIES. The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial.

FIRST CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining( 1th drill on vocal elements,) Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Polite-

SECOND CLASS.

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

For young men not desiring to follow the softre

TERMS

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. 2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 4 00 1st Class, " ... 5 00

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, ... 6 00
1st Class, " 6 00
Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance.

No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal. EXTRA CHARGES - Drawing, Music, Piano and

Violin, Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD,
Director.

.Torente, March 1, 1872.

Persons from the Country and other Provinces wi to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the

VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

Don't forget the place:

9, CHABOILLEZ SQUARE,

FURRIER, NOTRE DAME AND ST. PETER STREETS.

Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

ever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire. The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country.

students committed to their care The system of government is mild and paternal,

inations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Mon-day in September and ends in the beginning of

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object sons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

ness, Vocal Music. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

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

Board and Tution, per month, ..... \$12 00 Half Boarders, ..... 7 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Director.

### DR M'LANE'S Celebrated American

# WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE.

#### SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; eves become dull; the pupils dilate; an The semicircle runs along the lower eyeid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; I cath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with exinding of the teeth; temper variable, but & nerally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

#### DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

miversal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in sledging ourselves to the public to

### RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at tending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

#### vr. M'Lane's Vermifuge -SES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

Address all orders to

#### FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, J. ..

P. S. Dealers and Physiciant or letting had other than Fleming Bros., will do well a write their or letting that tinetly, and take none but Pr. M. Lander, heaven of refleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To these wild heave give them a trial, we will forward per mail, periodic to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermiling for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra. For sale by Druggists, and Country Storeheepers generally

### PETER GARROLL,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS, & STEAMFITTER, No. 799 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

ALL JOBBING PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.

### WILLIAM H. HODSON.

ARCHITECT, No. 59 St. BONAVENTURE STREET

MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at

Moderate Charges, Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

### WRICHT & BROGAN

NOTARIES.

OFFICE - IST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, GHTREAL.

JONES & TOOMBY,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTERS, GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS,

&o.,

660 CRAIG STREET, (Near Bleury)

MONTREAL.

ALL ORDERS PUNGTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

### ST, MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

TORONTO, ONT.

UMDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

AND THE DIRECTION OF THE

BEV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S. TUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geomon, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geo-graphy, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemis-try, Logie, and the French and German Languages.

Full Boarders,..... per month, \$12.50 Half Boarder Day Pupils.....
Washing and Mending.....
Complete Bedding..... 2.50 1.20 0.60 Stationery

Music

Painting and Drawing..... 0.30 1.20

Use of the Library ....... &c 0.20

N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed

o attend the College.
Address, RHV. C. VINCENT, President of the College, Tirento, Mesch. 1, 1872

# NEW BOOKS.

SERMONS AND LECTURES

BY THE

Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O.P.,

(FATHER BURKE'S OWN EDITION),

Large 8vo., Cloth, 650 Pages,

WITH PORTRAIT,

CONTAINING THIRTY-EIGHT

LECTURES

AND

SERMONS.

PRICE, \$3 50.

IRISH WIT AND HUMOR,

Containing Anecdotes of

Swift,

Curran,

O'Leary,

O'Connell.

Cloth.

300 Pages.

Price, \$1 00

ADVICE TO IRISH GIRLS IN AMERICA.

BY THE

Nun of Kenmare.

200 Pages.

Price, \$1 00

TIME

# O,CONNETT

CLOTH. Price, \$2 00

LEGENDS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Cloth.

Cloth.

Mrs. J. Sadlier.

350 Pages.

Price, \$0 80

DYRBINGTON COURT.

Mrs. Parsons.

400 Pages,

Price, \$1 00

SENT FREE BY MAIL

RECEIPT OF PRICE.

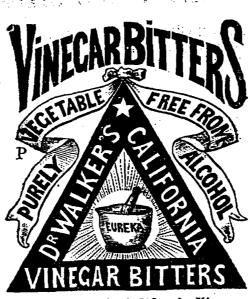
ORDERS FILES

BOOK CANVASSERS

THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

MONTREAL



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the metabolish properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a genthe Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases. They are easy of administration, prompt in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by min eral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that

ever sustained the sinking system.
Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States. especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the darkcolored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fovers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood,

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminities, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of wom-anhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible. Jaundice. - In all cases of jaundice, rest

assured that your liver is not doing its work.
The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best safeguard in cases of eruptions and malig-nant fevers. Their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fances. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

, PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LADIES of the HOTEL DIEU, of this city, want to borrow two hundred thousand dallars, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum. The said ladies would borrow by sums of one hundred dollars and over, payable after one month's previous notice to

Apply at the Hotel Dieu of Montreal, to Rev. Sister Bonneau, or to the undersigned.

J. G. GUIMOND, Agent to said Ladies.

August 22.

F. A. QUINN, ADTOCATE,

No. 55, St. James Street, MONTREAL.

#### WALSH'S GLOTHING HOUSE,

463 Notre Dame Street. (Near McGill Street.) MONTREAL. CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORING.

The best Currens in the Dominion engaged, and only First-Class Coat, Pauts, and Vest makers employed. An Immense Assortment of Gentlemen's,

always in stock. A CALL SOLICITED. W. WALSH & CO.

Youths' and Boys' MADE-UP CLOTHING

#### Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, St. James Street,

(Opposite Molson's Bank,) MONTREAL.

MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO THOMAS P. FORAN, B.A., B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c., NO. 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

INVITATION—FURS!!! Ladies and Gentlemen are Requested to call and examine the Varied and Elegant Stock of Furs made up This Fall at

O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S, 269 Notre Dame Street, (Late G. J. J. Moore.)

N.B.—Furs Re-made, Repaired, and Cleaned. GRAY'S SYRUP

# RED SPRUCE GUM

COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Brouchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Apti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

Sole manufacturer. HENRY B. GRAY,

Montreal, 1872. A Samoto - denoto

> HEARSES! HEARSES!! MICHAEL FERON,

No. 23 St. Antoine Street. BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public

at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. Montreal, March, 1871.

### THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,



NEW

JUST

TESTABLISHED IN 1826.7 THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial man-

ner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-

E. A. & C. B. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

GOODS!

GOODS!

NEW

RECEIVED

# WILLIAM MURRAY'S,

87 St. Joseph Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches,

Scarf Pins, &c., &c.
As Mr. M. selects his Goods personally from the best English and American Houses, and buys for cash, he lays claim to be able to sell cheaper than any other house in the Trade.

Remamber the Address-87 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL. Montreal, Nov. 1373.

Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (The TRUE WITMERS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.



HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED. Teaches practical plans playing and theoretical man playing and theoretical man playing for the Planc Fourz Carries the pupil by easy Fredstone to the highest practical results. Sent by Mail, Price \$3.76 LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

NEW ROUTE TO LAKE MEMPHREMAGOO, WHITE MOUNTAINS, BOSTON AND NEW YORK, &c.

ON AND AFTER 10th JULY, 1873, Trains will run as follows :---

GOING SOUTH.

EXPRESS—Leave Montreal at 7.30 A.M., arriving at West Farnham at 9.30, Cowansville at 10.05, Sutton Flat 10.35, Richford 10.55, Newport 12.30 P.M., White River Junction 5.22, White Mountains 6.00 P.M., Boston 10.50 P.M.

MAIL AND EXPRESS - Leave Montreal at 3.15 P.M., arriving at West Farnham at 5.15, Cowans-ville at 5.45, Sutton Flat 6.25, Richford 6.45, Newport 8.15, Boston 8.35 A.M., New York 12.50 P.M.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL AND EXPRESS-Leave Boston (Lowell Depot) at 6.00 P.M., New York 3.00 P.M., arriving at Newport at 5.15, Richford 6.35, Sutton Plat 6.50, Cowansville 7.20, Brigham 7.55, Montreal at 10.00 A.M.

EXPRESS—Leave White Mountains 7.00 A.M., W. R. Junction 8.30, Newport at 1.25 P.M. Leave at 2.00 P.M., Richford 3.35, Sutton Flat 3.55, Cowansville 4.25, West Farnham 5.15. Arriying in Montreal at 7.15 P.M.

PULLMAN CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. NEW AND SUPERB CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

This Route takes you through the Eastern Townships, the Green Mountains, Skirts Lake Memphremagog, arriving in Boston, New York, and all points South and East, as soon as by any other route. For particulars as to Freight and Passengers apply at Company's Office,

202 ST. JAMES STREET.

Montreal, Aug. 15, 1873. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY

OF CANADA. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome New Ordinary Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Palace Sleeping Curs on all Through Night Trains over the whole Line. TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows :-

GOING WEST. Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brock ville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points

termediate Stations........... 4.00 p.m.
Trains leave Montreal for Lachine at 7:30 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 3:00 p.m., and 5.30 p.m. Trains leave Lachino for Montreal at 8:30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., and

6:00 p.m. The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Pro-

vince line. GOING EAST. Day Train for Island Pond and Interme-

Night Train for Island Pond, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, and the 

St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe......11:00 p.m. GOING SOUTH, Train for Boston via South Eastern Coun-

ern Counties Junction Railways, at 2:45 p.m. Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at................ 3.30 p. m As the punctuality of the trains depends on connections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any

The Steamship "CHASE," or other Steamer, leaves Portland every Saturday at 4:00 p.m. for Halifax.
The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway

station at the hours named.

Montreal, Oct 6, 1873.

leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p.m., for St. John, N. B., &c. Baggage Checked Through, Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal stations.

For further information, and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Station, or at No. 143 St. James Street.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director,

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay, Beaverton, Orillia as follows:

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. — TORONTO TM.
Trains leave Toronto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M. 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M. Arriving at Toronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M. 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M. 9.20 P.M.

Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st, Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY-TORONTO TIME. City Hall Station. Depart 7:45 A.H., 1:20 A.M. Arrive 9+20 P.M.

Brook Street Station. Depart 5:49 A.M. 3:00: P.M. Arrive 14:00 A. 8:30 P.M.

. Now W