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VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1874.

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LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND;

THE RISING IN THE NORTH.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF ELIZABETH.

By E. M. Stewart.

CHAPTER XV .- (CONTINUED.)

There was a great bustle in the streets of London that day, forcit was said that a band of conspirators who, in union with the Queen of Scots, had formed a design upon the life of Elizabeth, were then to undergo their first examination. It was understood that these conspirators were all young men of rank and birth, and as it had been also said that their treason was not connected with the northern rising, a great curiosity prevailed. From all parts of London the people thronged towards the Palace of whitehall, there to loiterabout the gates, each eager to be the first to learn the names of the conspirariors, and many, alas, trembling with the apprehension that amon of some beloved friend.

Through this growd of people slowly endeavored to force their way a strange-looking old man, with a female hanging on his arm; but whether she was young or old, beautiful or the reverse, her closely-drawn hood and wrapping closk forbade the spectators to determine.

Some struggling and scuffling there was among the crowd, for it was not forgotten by the curious that there were other offenders against her Grace to be hanged that meming at Tyburn; and in the Strand, while some endeavoring to force their way forward with all possible speed, anxious to be among the first who arrived at Whitehall, others as pertimacionaly hurried on in the opposite direction, designing to meet the unfortunate convicts at the top of the Chepe, whence, with that fine taste and feeling for which the mob have been in all ages remarkable, they intended to accompany them on their journey to Tyburn. Though animated by far other than such motives, the old man and the female who accompanied him were equally anxious to see those prisoners. They did not speak, but the hand of the woman often trembled violently on the arm of her companion. On reaching the top of the Chepe, they found the multitude to be so great that the procession to Tyburn had been interrupted. A cavalcade, too, of men and horses, gaily caparisoned, came at the moment rattling up from the city, and loud and hard words were exchanged between these people and the conductors of the convicts. The old man and his companion had been forced into the foremost rank of the crowd-a position which, though it highly favored their design of seeing the condemned prisoners, was yet almost dreaded by the female on account of its publicity. Of these prisoners who were dragged upon a hurdle, two were men sentenced, said the crowd, for robbing on the highway; the third was a female—no other than the miserable Bertha Allen...

"Heaven be thanked;" whispered the old man's companion, "my father and uncle are not among these unhappy people. But I pray you, good Master Williams, declare whether mine eyes deceive me, or if that haggard, wretched looking woman be not our sometimes gay Mistress Allen.

"In faith, my gentle Lucy," replied Master Williams, "yonder is, I, think, indeed, Mistress Allen. Good lack, good lack | and is it come to this! She could never let the concerns of her neighbors alone,

and such is the end of her meddlings. and a joyful day must this be for Master Allen. We uncle thus in prison, and her cousin fled no one knew, indeed, that the dame was condemned, but I knew where, Lucy had but little to urge against the

Lucy scarce attended to these remarks; sue was vide with the pitiable been would no doubt remain secure. When, howble condition of Bertha. The malevolent dispositive ver, the tailor mentioned that examination which tion of that woman had not indeed, escaped the ob- was to take place at Whitehall, and that some per-

Meanwhile the cavilling between the horsemen and the officers still continued.

" Drag thy gallows were out of the way, fellows!" said one of the former; "if thou dost not give place to my Lord, he will brain thee with his riding-whip." address, their 1875 School Book "Take thyself out of the way, and let thy Lord Catalogue, and Classified List of go with thee," said the officer; "what will come city of London are to be interrupted in their duty by a troop of saucy Jacks such as thou, with a rantipole lord to bear thee out in thy braga?"

"We shall see, we shall see, tellows!" said the servant, still endeavoring to make way; while out of pure perverseness and to block up the road, the officers ordered the hurdle to be drawn forwards .-At this moment three more horsemen came galloping up the Ohepe one of whom was the nobleman alluded to. He haughtily bade the officers make way as he advanced, and those worthies recognizing in him the chief favorite of their Queen, the Earl of Leicester, thought proper to gulp down the affronts which his retainers had offered to their dignity, and command the hurdle to be drawn aside that the Earl might pass. His name, however, repeated by the crowd, caught the ear of the female convict.— Her face then lost its apathy, and became in a moment agitated with all the frenzy of hope. She screamed wildly, and struggled to free her hands

from the cords which confined them.
"Dear Lord!-sweet Lord!" she cried, "you come to save me now. I knew I knew you would!"

This petition from a miserable convict to the proud Earl of Leicester might possibly have excited some animadversion among the people; but the woman's sudden scream had the effect of partly startling the horse which Leicester rode, and the curveting of the spirited animal putting the barley Londoners in some trepidation for their limbs, the form of Bertha's address to him passed unnoticed.

Among those most perilled by the prancing horse vere the gentle Lucy and worthy Master Williams. In the confusion her hood fell back, and Leicester's quick eye catching a glimpse of a beautiful face, he condescended himself to express a hope that she was not hurt, having first sternly bade the officers proceed with the still screaming and sobbing convict.

"Oh, not burt at all, please your Lordship's worshipful grace," said Master Williams; then he whispered to Lucy, "Say you are not hurt, my dear, say you are not hurt."

Lucy, who was quite as desirous to avoid the notice of Lord Leicester as her old friend .could possibly desire, complied very readily with his injunctions; but the Earlahad now recognized her, and bending from his saddle, he said in a low tone-

"It may be gentle maid, that you may find ere long a word from Lord Leicester may do much service to those whom you love. My door shall not

already out of sight, and that portion of the mob which had been hitherto engaged gaping at Lord Leicester and his splendid equipments now hastened to follow the rest towards Tyburn.

It was at this moment, when the Ohene was comparatively deserted, that two men approached Lucy and her old friend. In one of these she knew the young Werden of the City Watch, Edward Wood, and the clouched hat and large clock could not screen Henry Willoughton from her.

"You have played me false, love," she said, as he took her arm while she turned in the direction which Lord Leicester had taken.

"Pardon me, mine own sweet love," said Henry, " but I could not resolve to trust you in the dangerous streets of this city with no other protector than our worthy Mester Williams."

"Yet, Henry, at what fearful peril to yourself are you abroad," she said. "Fear not, dearest," he answered, "none will

know me thus disguised." "But, Henry, you would not sure go with us to

Whitehall?" "Truly, fair damsel, where thou goest I must fol-

low." "Fear not, Mistress Lucy," said the Warden, " the crowd about the palace will be too much occupied with prisoners to notice Master Willoughton. I am going thither myself, and I think he may venture in ready boiling rage. "It needs not," he repeated, our company."

"In sooth, Master Harry," said the little tailor, " I am right glad of thy coming, I liked not the looks of my Lord of Leicester at thy fair Lucy. Oh, he is she added with a bitter oath, "Oh, that we had the an ogre, that proud Lord, a roaring lion, seeking out traitoress in our power, she should die by inches,

maidens to devour." The matter being thus settled, the party hastened towards the Strand. It may here be observed that not long after Lucy had so happily met her lover in his house at Charing, the tailor, Master Williams, had arrived there; to Charing he was indeed hastening, when he spoke to Lucy in the street. Every day since the concealment of Willoughton in his subterranean dwelling, he had been visited by this eccentric but kind creature, who, not only had supplied him with food and other necessaries in his retreat, but had, in conjunction with Edward Wood, carefully collected and detailed to him as much of the gossip of the day as seemed at all to bear upon the fate of John Harding and his brother-in-law, Fenton: Of Gertrude, no more was known in Lon-"Well, "tis an ill wind that blows nobody good," don than that she had escaped. Her father and her thought not it would come to this," of his vill arguments of her lover when he implored her to di-Lucy scarce attended to these remarks; she was vide with him his retreat, which, as it had hitherto ble condition of that woman had not indeed, sespedithe on was to take placeast whichall; and that some personal that woman had not indeed, sespedithe on some configuration of even the gentle Lucy, and she had on some configuration of even the gentle Lucy, and she had on some configuration of even the gentle Lucy, and she had on some configuration of even the gentle Lucy, and she had on some configuration of even the gentle Lucy, and she had on the third was th

shoulders, and her eyes, though not closed, had in there assembled. The chief prisoners, they heard it of their sentence, John Harding and his brother-inthem a glassy, unconscious stare. that some of her delinquents were even then under the examination of the Corneil; the names of the prisoners had not yet transpired. - A violent crush of the people, soon after the arrival at Whitehall of Lucy and her friends, anniounced the approach of the prisoners. They were surrounded by a strong body of guards, but as in the case of Bertha, Lucy, by her position in front of the crowd was enabled to obtain a distinct view of their persons. But what was her emotion when she beheld, conducted first, distinguished by a mournful precedence, her wounded companion in the cottage of Cicely, the gentle, the romantic Hubert. After him were led five or six other gentlemen, among w hom she recognized his friend Layton, and the procession was closed by poor Walter and his wife.

Lucy pressed the hand of her lover, but amid that crowd she did not dare to intimate the discovery which she had made; all she could venture was to implore him to remain at the palace gates till the examination should be past.

CHAPTER XVI.

Thus do all traitors, If their purgation did consist in words, They are as innocent as grace itself.

As You LIKE ET. But what meanwhile was passing in the council chamber? Elizabeth herself was there with her favorite counsellors. Lovd Morden, too, though not a member of the council sat at; a little table behind Cecil's chair, and was occasionally directed by him

to make a note of the proceedings.

By one of those incongruities for which it is so difficult to account, this frank and generous young nobleman was a favorite with tihe wily Burleigh. It might be that Cecil felt that his cause required the support of some few such winning spirits, men whose hearts were not like his own, worn within the brain.

At that moment stood before the council two old men. One appeared convulsed with terror and grief; his hands were locked in each other, and when he spoke the faint sound of his voice was scarce distinguishable.

"Have you no more to say, Richard Fenton, in your defence?" demanded Sir Francis Walsingham of the old man.

"Alas, honorable sir, no more," replied the goldsmith. "May heaven be my witness that I harbored no thought of treason against her Grace .-Alas! the heart that was half-broken by the loss of proof of treason against me, the gibbet, if I am con-demned to it, will but a little shorten those days which sorrow for my child, more than age, has already numbered."

wards St. Paul's, and galloped away, followed by his gaily attired attendants. The hurdle upon which the miserable Bertha was conveyed to her doom was against the screed authority of her Grace; it may be het ready find which the miserable Bertha was conveyed to her doom was against the screed authority of her Grace; it may be het ready find which was to ensure thee. Even from the minutest we summy hazel or thing own trusted associate did we gain a knowlege summy hazel or dignation too, as Euphrasia avert traitor, he screed authority of her Grace; it may be het ready find which was to ensure thee. Even from the minutest we summy hazel or dignation too, as Euphrasia avert for the miserable Bertha was conveyed to her doom was against the screed authority of her Grace; it may be het ready find which was to ensure thee. Even from the minutest we summy hazel or dignation too, as Euphrasia avert for the miserable Bertha was conveyed to her doom was against the screed authority of her Grace; it may be het ready find which associate did we gain a knowlege summy hazel or dignation too, as the following find the miserable description. "And what say you, John Harding?" said the thine own trusted associate did we gain a knowlege summy hazel or dignation too, as the following find the miserable description. "And what say you, John Harding?" said the thine own trusted associate did we gain a knowlege summy hazel or dignation too, as the following find the miserable description. "And the miserable description of the miserable associated did we gain a knowlege summy hazel or dignation too, as the following find the miserable description." The hurdle who was to ensure the thine own trusted associated did we gain a knowlege summy hazel or dignation too, as the following find the miserable description. "And the miserable description of the miserable descriptio well believed that you were aware of his projected treason. It is known that your daughter, the damsel Gertrude, visited the foreigner Vitalli; and that she was the bearer of some missive from Leonard, admits of no doubt; for we have it on the confession of Rudolphi, that he had been employed as an agent to introduce into England arms and ammunition wherewith to aid the traitorous Decre. Kow much of this charge does thy innocence or audacity prepare thee to deny?"

The hardship of imprisonment had not worn down John Harding to that destitution of mind and body which was exhibited by his brother-in-law. He stood before the council fully surmising, and with a spirit nerved to brock all the severity of the extreme sentence which he doubted not that they would pass. He acknowledged his communion with Leonard Dacre, and that his daughter had indeed visited Vitelli; but neither of these circumstances, he said, unsupported by other facts, could convict him of

treason against her Grace. "Insolent traitor!" said Elizabeth, "dost thou dare to palter with us. On what errand was it that thine infamous daughter visited Vitelli? Speak,

traitor, or we will have thee presently on the rack. "It needs not, royal lady," said the merchant, raising still clear, blue eyes to the face of the Queen, with a calmness which did but exasperate her almy child did indeed bear a letter to the ambassa-

"This to our face!" screamed Elizabeth; then we would tear her limb meal ourselves."

"May it please your Grace," said John Harding, with imprudent courage, "had it not been for the heroism even of that humble damsel, your own royal life had not been spared for the execution of such a

threat." Elizabeth at this rejoinder fell back in her seat, actually dumb with astonishment and wrath; her lips trembled, and her eyes glared at the merchant as if she were really in doubt as to his words. At length her fury found a tongue, she turned upon Cecil with a torrent of imprecations.

"Dolt, villain, miscreant!" were the mildest epithets she used. "And this, too, she said," " is the fellow to whom thou wouldst have us show our royal mercy."
"It were mercy, indeed, unfittingly bestowed,"

remarked Leicester, who sat as usual at her elbow. A bitter smile crossed the lip of Harding as the Earl

thus spoke.

"Oh, oh, but he shall have mercy too," said Elizabeth.

"We would not be in debt to his child, and he shall have his life at your hands. We doubt not she has joined the traitors in the north; and let him

there to remain until after the examination of the trial. other prisoners.

The faired haired young man whom Lucy had known by the name of Hubert, was first conducted, with the gentlemen his fellow prisoners, before the council, Cicely and her husband being detained in The youth, Hubert, had previously been examined

at the Tower, when, from the observation now ad-dressed to him by Walsingham, it appeared that he had denied his guilt. As he was now led towards the table, the Secretary took from it the reliquary, the silver crucifix which Gertrude had found in the

house inhabited by Vitelli.

"Now, traitor," he exclaimed, "wilt thou deny
thy treason more. This Popish symbol has been sworn to as thy property. It was found by a servant of Lord Leicester's in that house where the Italian Vitelli dwelt. The ciphered scroll which it contained, and which so audaciously proposed to the Scottish Queen the murder of her beneficent and royal sister accords with those other treasonable papers which are already in our hands. Anthony Babington, wilt thou longer deny thy guilt?"

The sudden nature of this charge, the undubitable and present proof, startled the misguided and unfortunate youth.

· "There was but one," he faltered, "but one among the ministers of your usurped authority who met me in that fatal house, and how he obtained access to it I know not." As he spoke thus, the eye of the young man rested on the face of the Earl of Leices.

"Weak youth," exclaimed Cecil, "know that the engines of our power are alike countless and unseen. We know that the old house in Blackfriars had many a secret lurking place; and from the hour even that it was hired by thy friend Mancini for the dwelling of his master—from that hour was the piercing eye of justice fixed upon thee and upon thy movements, Nsy, we know thee likewise for the assassin who sought the sacred life of Her Highness. Rememberest thou, when dripping and bewildered thou didst rest thy guilty head in the lone chamber of that house ?"

"Aye!" replied Babington, "and the knife of the assassin that shone even amid the gloom. Who, then, was the spy that threw me bleeding, and as he thought dead beneath the vaults of that house?"

"That spy" said Leicester, "was a righteous servant of mine own-one who would fain walk in a beloved and only child, was no abilding place for the way of the Lord; nor did he leave thee, traitor, treasonous plots. I think it were hard to bring in the veult but to seek assistance to bear thee to that prison which was thy only fitting habitation; but it mattered not that thine evil associates had removed thee ere his return, for the twig was already limed which was to ensuare thee. Even from

betrayed."

"It may not be," replied Walsingham: "that youth was seized when preparing to set out for Italy after his master, Vitelli, and he died but two days since upon the rack."

"All is lost, then," said Babington, with the fire of his incipient insanity flashing wildly in his large blue eyes; then turning to the Queen, who had hitherto listened to his examination in intense and silent interest, he exclaimed—

"Yes, tigress of the west; I would indeed have slain thee, had it so been willed, for thy death would have been the life of many; but the task is vouchsafed

to a worthier hand." "Bear hence the traitor! cried Elizabeth. But as Babington was dragged from the aparment

he looked towards his companions who were left be-"Poor friends, poor friends," he said, "'tis but for thee I mourn."

The other prisoners were now examined, and the youth whom Lord Dacre had encountered on his ourney to Tutbury, and who had visited Babington in his retreat at the cottage, was arraigned by the name of Tichborne. As Lord Dacre had suspected he had been betrayed by Giffard. The letter which he had conveyed to Mary had been sent by that traitor to Walsingham, to whom also the reply of the Queen had been submitted ere it was suffered to reach the hands of the confederates. It was by such artifices that the Secretary obtained that opportunity of interpolating the letters of the captive, which afterwards supplied him with a pretext on which to implicate her with a darker portion of Babington's conspiracy—that portion which aimed at the life of Elizabeth.

The unfortunate Tichborne denied all intent to take the life of the Queen, admitting that he had designed to liberate Mary; but even into that attempt he said he had been led by what he could not but consider an innocent compassion for the sufferings of that Princess and his warm friendship for Babing-

When the wretched prisoners had all been conveyed out of the council chamber, the Queen turned to Cecil, and observing that a trial must certainly convict them, swore that they should have other than the common punishment for traitors—"to be hanged and quartered were too light a doom."

" May it please your Grace," said Cecil, hesitatingly, "it were not well to interfere with the common course of the law, which has ever been held in such a case to impose a penalty severe enough." How say you, bir Francis?" then inquired the Queen of Walsingham wage addangers as

"Even with my sage colleague; gracious Madam," replied the Secretary. It were neither wise nor just to depart from the customary sentence of the

to be so vain—hung in tangled masses about her | Lucy and her companions found an immense crowd | but instead of being led to an immediate execution | but as it seemed that they had given him shelter without having any knowledge of his conspiracy, they were simply committed to prison until after his

> Poor Lucy meanwhile had suffered the most torturing anxiety till the reapppearence of the prisoners; nor were the exclamations of the mob in any way calculated to relieve her apprehensions, the emissaries of the Government having been for the last few weeks busily employed in exciting all possible horror of the Papists and their plots; hence a thousand bitter executions against the professors of her own faith were poured into her startled ears. But when the prisoners were again led from the palace, and it was understood that they were to be tried in a few days, then it was that the frenzy of the popular feeling arose to its height, and the officers had some difficulty in defending their charge. Lucy saw the wretched Babington and his associates, and heard their real names; she perceived, too, the woestricken countenance of Cicely, absorbed in grief for the coming doom of her foster son. But after these prisoners were led John Harding and Richard Fenton, and the spirits of Lucy, weakened both by an-xiety and illness, at once failed when she beheld her beloved father and uncle. She did not even hear those whispers among the crowd which told the nature of their doom, but, uttering a deep sigh, sunk senseless in her lover's arms.

> > CHAPTER XVII.

The wind is up; hark, how it howls! methinks, Till now, I never heard a sound so dreary. Roused from their slumbers In grim array, the grisly spectres rise, Grin horrible, and obstinately sullen, Pass and repass, hushed at the foot of night.

The abductors of Gertrude took their way across the country, keeping still by the most lonely and unfrequented paths avoiding the towns, and stopping only at wayside hostels for rest, for they carried with them an ample stock of provisions. the strange female who was addressed as Mistress Euphrasia, all others of the party, even the insolent and fanatic Ralph, seemed to defer with a respect that implied on her part an absolute authority. To the compassion of this woman Gertrude once attempted to appeal; this was when she recovered from that swoon into which she had fallen at finding herself in the power of the execrable Ralph. Her solicitations for pity were, however, received with so bitter a sneer, with such a stern and contemptuous indifference, that as the proud heart of Gertrude swelled in her breast, she resolved, whatever might be her doom, to that woman she would never stoop to plead for pity more. Occasionally in the course of their journey she caught the black eyes of Eu-phrasia fixed upon her face, with an expression so piercing it seemed as though she designed to read the minutest workings of her captive's soul but the sunny bazel orbs of Gertrude could flash with indignation too, and more than once did the haughty Euphrasia avert her head when her looks met those

Thus they journeyed for two days, the barrenmoor, the feaming terment, the dark and leafless woods being the alternate companions of their way. Towards the close of the second day they entered a mild district, tracking the course of an impetuous river, which foamed its way over fragments of rocks, and through darkly wooded glens. Suddenly they emerged upon a valley, the sides of which rose in gentle activities, clothed with trees, and with the river wandering at its foot. Amid these trees Gertrude thought that she could discover the decaying towers of a monastery or castle. Her conductors, however, leaving this valley to the right, again plunged amid chaotic rocks and glens, resembling those among which they had hitherto travelled .--The renewed roaring of the river betokened that its course was again taken over rocks and stones and decaying trunks of trees; and propently Euphrasia, who rode first, and appeared as the guide of the party, began a winding descent into a deep glen. On one side of this glen the river rushed along its course, its waters edged with a feathery foam, and overhung with heights whose summits were veiled by the floating mists; sometimes these heights were fringed by large clumps of holly, their long branches now richly clustered with coral berries, or an oak coppice descended even to the water's edge; again rose, perhaps in an almost perpendicular ascent from the river, fantastic masses of bare and broken rocks, heaped together in strange confusion. To the left of the river the glen stretched away in a rugged succession of swelling knolls and deep hollows, clad with the prickly furze, and here and there enlivened with a patch of the perpetually recurring holly; while far as the eye could reach, woods as thick as those which overhung the river closed above the glen, and seemed to shut it out from communication with the world beyond. Copses of hazel and hawthorn also abounded in this glen, and Gertrude and her conductors rode over heaps of the withered leaves. The holly boughs, too, and the ivy that hung upon the clustering thickets were dripping with the vapors that came steaming from the earth, and which spread like a thin blue weil over the sharp and steep aclivities. The path which they were pursuing gradually descended, and at length, through the increasing shadows, Gertrude perceived situated on one of those knolls which dotted the surface of the glen an ancient and dreary looking house.

ooking house.
The malicious Ralph Adams was not slow to inform her that that dismal tenement was to be the

boundary of her journey.
"Mistress Gertrude," he said,, "will it, not please thee to return thanks with us that the Lord in his hounty hath, permitted us, to strive at our desired home unmolested by the men of Belial, the Papists, who are in arms against the good cause, and who might by chance have taken

House of proping and the counterful that county of the property of the county of the c

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gentry. It was a low-roofed building the outer. walls constructed of huge blocks of granite, and these walls were thickly clustered with ivy, which, creeping over the casements, seemed likely to exclude even the scanty portions of light which their narrow dimensions would admit.

studded even on the exterior with immense knobs was created by God, and in fine denies all Revelaof iron. A broken wall marked the boundary of what had once perhaps been the garden; but weeds and tangled shrubs usurped the place of such hardy fruits and flowers as could ever have flourished in so sterile a situation. One of the attendants now dismounting, knocked at the door of the dwelling; presently a light flashed upon the lower casements, and was succeeded by the sound of heavy bars and bolts being withdrawn.

"Is all prepared?" inquired Euphrasia in a haughty

tone of a man who opened the door.

"Aye, mistress," he replied; and Gertrude was then assisted to dismount from her horse, and led into the house. She was first conducted into a long apartment where the bare walls and raiters were visible, and which had apparently been of old the kitchen of the babitation. Here blazed a large fire, by which she was permitted to warm her chilled limbs, and in this apartment the was also served with refreshments. She was, however, sick at heart, and could taste but little of the proffered food. Perceiving this, Euphrasia kindled a lamp and offered to guide the maiden to her sleeping rooma proposal to which Gertrude gladly acceeded .-Thereupon, Euphrasia conducted her up a spacious and gloomy looking staircase of dark wood through a long and narrow passage of a similar description; an open door was at the end of this passage, through which proceeded the pleasant glow of a fire. On reaching this room Euphrasia paused at the threshold, and extending the lamp, with her head averted, she prayed to the damsel to take it in a tone so full of trepidation that Gertrude shrunk back, fearing to enter the apartment. Upon this Euphasia stooped down, and pushing the lamp over the floor, she thrust the girl into the room after it, and shutting the door upon her, locked and bolted it with a kind of frantic haste, and then fled as in the utmost terror down the passage.

At a loss to comprehend her conduct, Gertrude now took up the lamp to examine her chamber; it was spacious, and furnished with some degree of comfort. It had a wainscotting of oak, carved caken chairs and tables, and dark stuff curtains surrounding the bed. Over the fire-place hung a full length portrait, which she took up her lamp to examine; but what was her surprise when she discovered in the array of a man-at-arms of the reign of the Eighth Henry a perfect resemblance of hor own father. Here was a mystery which she was at a loss to develope; had this house ever been the habitation of her father, and was she now on a demesne of Leonard Dacre? She had even, while a child, been often told by John Harding that for centuries his own race had lived and died on the lands of the Dacres, and that a terrible misfortune had many years before driven him to London, where he had met and married her mother. Still prosecuting her search of the chamber, Gertrude discovered a closet, the doer of which was unfastened; on opening it she perceived a huge caken chest. This chest was not locked, but the lid was heavy, and it was not without some difficulty that she raised it but what was her horror when she beheld a mouldering skeleton within. A rattling noise ensued, oc-casioned by the slight motion of the chest, and as the pale rays of the lamp gleamed upon the ghastly object, she saw a dagger falling among the dry bones. Hastily letting fall the lid of the chest, she fied from the closet, and sinking into a chair by the fire, vainly wished that her curiosity had not made her acquainted with the grisly companion of her chamber. Now, too, she thought of the trepidation in which Euphrasia had approached that chamber. A murder had been, perbaps, committed there in bygone years, and the miserable victim had been left to moulder in that old oak chest; and this Euphrasia knew, and would not enter the room.-Gertrude's heart grew sick, a dying groan seemed sounding in her ears; she trembled to look round, dreading almost to see the ghost of the murdered person at her side. Amid these horrors of superstition, the thought of other dangers assalled her; she remembered the conversation between Ralph and Hugh in the ruin, and she could not doubt that she was in the power of Lord Leicester.

While she thus sat lost in a sad reverie, the embers of the wood fire were sinking luw, and an intense feeling of cold compelled her to wrap herself in her cloak, and lie down upon the bed-that bed which had, perhaps, once supported the form of the murdered person, the sight of whose poor remains had so revolted her. Gertrude spent the best part of that miserable night in fervent prayers for the unhappy soul which had been sent so timelessly to its account, and in not less ardent supplications for the Divine protection to herself. Towards morning, overcome with incessant watching and fatigue, she insensibly sank into a profound sleep.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

CRAND LECTURE BY HIS GRACE

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO. ON THE

"Alleged Doctrine and True Faith of the Catholic Church."

Sunday night, 22nd ult., the Archbishop of Toronto delivered a lecture at St. Michael's Cathedral. on "The alleged doctrine and true faith of the Cath-

olic Church.

HIS GRACE said :- I feel exceedingly gratified at seeing so large and so intelligent an assembly. I salute you then, kind friends, as made to the image and likeness of God, and with souls beyond price purchased by the blood of the God-Man, placed upon this earth, as Adam was in Paradise, on trial, so that if you love and serve God here with your whole hearts and your whole souls, you shall have eternal life and be happy with God for ever. But to love and serve God, we must know Him. "And this is life everlasting, that they may know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou has John xxii., 3. But to know Jesus Christ we sent." must have a knowledge, not only of His person, of His qualities and dignity, but also of the doctrines which He promulgated. This doctrine was first intrusted to His Apostles, and by the Apostles to their successors. Christ said to His Apostles: 4 Go teach all nations these things I have commanded you, and behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." Mat. xxviii. 20. St. Paul says to Timothy, "What you have heard of me confide it to trusty men." And again, to the Thessalonians he says; "Stand fast and hold the traditions you have learned, whether hy my word or my Bilistle;" and he tells them to look upon any one as shathems that shall preach otherwise than as he has (thus) received. Gal. (9. The Church uses the word anathems in the sense of the New Testsestablished a living body of teachers; not of writers:

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consequence which might betoken it to have millions; and the Protestants, that are considered belonged to one among the superior class of the to be about seventy millions. The Catholics and narrow dimensions would admit to the dignity all religion, denies the existence of God, and consect a second story; the door was low-browed, and quently that he created the world; denies that man combatting, so that the religious world is in the lost it; and Christ so ordained it that He should establish a Church against which the gates of Hell could not prevail. Protestants, on the other hand, deny this, and say that the Church established by Christ did fall into error, and was reformed by Luther, Calvin, and Henry VIII. There was no other Church. Some Protestants, however, say that the Reformation was doing some good, but went too far and did a great deal of evil. Liberty of conto me the liberty to believe as much or as little as you like, provided you don't believe as much as the Catholics; and liberty of conscience means that you might do as little as you like to gain eternal life. This liberty of conscience, however, is far from being the political docurine, for people are not allowed to interpret the laws of the land just as they please, or to keep all or as few of the laws as they like. The Protestants say that the Catholic Church mels the intellect with formulas. The infidel cries so that I must renounce all scientific deductions." Individuals are from day to day forming their own system of religion from texts of Scripture, interpreted according to their own fancy; and yet truth is one. The free thinker cries out "I cannot entraumel my soul with confessions of faith and form-Christians are forming." Governments have always tried to entrammel the teachings of the Church by pains and penalties. In the English-speaking world there is a perfect fermentation in religious matters. A vast number of the intelligent and high-minded of the nobles and people of England, dissatisfied with the religion of the Reformation, are going over to the Catholic Church, bringing with them a high order of education from the Universities, and minds fully exercised in all the polemics of Christian warfare. The weapons of the very first ages of Christianity, and kept more or less burnished ever since, have been brought into play-that is, misrepresentation and calumny. The Christians were a low, mean, foolish, misguided set of fanatics that adored a man who was crucified for his crimes, and in their nightly assemblies, killed and drank the blood of infants in his honour. It is the eld story of Paradise. "Thou shalt not die," said the Tempter to Eve. It is the weapon used against Christ. "We have found this man perverting our nation" (Luke xxiii-2). And the same calumnies were used against St. Stephen and the Apostles (Acts xxiv-5). The Catholic Church has not escaped this weapon either. A creed is formed for the Catholics by Protestant writers and speakers, and then that creed is combatted as though it contained the real doctrines of the Catholic Church. Then, when we answer and deny such to be our creed, our denial is put to the credit of mental reservation, or a trick to deceive. God forbid that I should use one word of untruth in dealing with anyone, much less on a subject of such vital importance. Beligion is often made a tool of for worldly purposes; but yet this must not serve as argument against all religion. Churches are erected on speculation, ministers hired that will draw crowds, pew rents run up, and the speculator rejoices over his gains. Many of you were told that the doctrines of the Catholic Church are corrupt and damnable, and its worship idolatrous. These are hard words to apply to the old Church whose members are allowed to go at large, and are not confined to a lunatic asylum. Let us and imagining that her chaste and kind spirit hovers but practicable. However, this is only a part of take up the alleged doctrines of the Catholic Church and its true faith one by one; and first let us speak of exclusive salvation. Protestants are taught that the Catholics must believe that all called Protestants, as soon as they die, go to perdition. This is simply false. We judge no individual, whether Catholic Protestant, Jew or Pagan. The future lot of man is known only to God, and to those to whom He may reveal it. We know not what may pass between the soul and God at the moment of death. A good father of the Church has said, "On the day of judgment we shall find many among the saved whom we thought were damned; and many amongst the damned whom we thought were saved." Christ has said, "He that believeth not shall be condemned;" and St. Paul includes heresy amongst the sing that exclude from eternal life. (Gal. v., 20). But the difficulty is to know who are those who do not believe the doctrines of Christ, which are or should be known to them as such. We regard all children who have received true baptism from the hands of any one as born of Christ, as true Christians and Catholics, so that when people say to me, "There is a Protestant child," I say that that is a mistake; there are no Protestant children properly speaking. But when you ask me, "When do they become Protestants?" I say many of them never. The parents have taught them to believe in Christ, and in Christ's words. A child implicitly believes all it is told. It is told to obey its parents, and the child does so. It is moreover told that there is a very wicked Church called the Catholic Church, which does not believe in Christ as a Redeemer, and puts its trust in sticks and stones, and in images and relics, and worships the Virgin and Saints more than God; that the priests are ministers of lies and superstition, that they will not allow people to read the Bible and thus keep them in darkness, that they may get their money. The child, with belief in his mother's words, and true love of Christ in his heart, with tearful eyes kisses his Bible, and thanks God that he is a Protestant. Poor, innocent child, you are a real Catholic, and you abhor and detest what the Catholics themselves detest. Your mother, too, may be a Catholic; in her heart, for she protests against what we also protest. We suppose, however, that that mother is in what we call invincible ignorance of the truth p that is, she has no opportunity of learning it. She believed all that she could learn with certainty and practised all the good works which she could. But when do these baptized people become Protestants? When they, are old enough to learn and to find out the truth and have reasonable opportunities of doing so, They, read the Bible for instance, and find there that Christ said that against His Church the gates of hell should not prevail. They protest against the words of Christ, that the gates, of hell did prevail. words of Christ, that the gates, of hell did prevail ple, into property by proposing a parable that would against the Church (Intreading that Christ breathed convey false ideas. We honour the mother of God upon His Apostles, and said, "Whose sins you're imore than we do any of the other Saints in Heaven but deprived of the frivileges of the Church: Christ (mit, they are remitted, and whose sine, 700 retain, for the simple reason, that she is God's mother But (snow the holy of the frivileges of the Church: Christ (mit, they are remitted, and whose sine, 700 retain, for the simple reason, that she is God's mother But (snow the holy of the frivileges of the Church: Christ (mit, they are remitted, and whose sine, 700 retain, for the simple reason, that she is God's mother But (snow the holy of the frivileges of the Church: Christ (mit, they are remitted, and whose sine, 700 retain, for the simple reason, that she is God's mother But (snow the holy of the frivileges of the Church: Christ (mit, they are remitted, and whose sine, 700 retain, for the simple reason, that she is God's mother But (snow the holy of the frivileges of the Church: Christ (mit, they are remitted, and whose sine, 700 retain, for the simple reason, that she is God's mother But (snow the holy of the sold of the frivileges of the Church: Christ (mit, they are remitted, and whose sine, 700 retain, for the simple reason, that she is God's mother But (snow the holy of the sold of the frivileges of the Church: Christ (mit, they are remitted, they are retained, they are retained to the sold of the s

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millions; and the Protestants, that are considered to be about seventy millions. The Catholics and Church's composed of a body and a soul, it is not the Protestants are endeavouring to convert the indicate the Protestants are endeavouring to convert the indicate the Protestants are endeavouring beades to Church's composed of the body of the convert, the Protestants are endeavouring beades to Church's composed of the convert the Protestants and Schlamatics, and the Protestants and Schlamatics, and the Protestants are endeavouring beades to Church's composed of the convert the Protestants and Schlamatics, and the Protestants and Schlamatics, and of the Church's and convert the Protestants and Schlamatics, and the Lord who go to Church's composed of the convert the Protestants and Schlamatics, and not living up to the doc repentance. No power on earth can permit any what is the consequence of the convert the Catholics. A school of indeed has sprung in the very heart of Christence of God, and consequence to the Church, are dead members. Those who tall the created by God, and in the denies that man quently that he oreated the world donies that man quently that he oreated the world donies that man are endeavouring to convert the Catholics and Protestants are equally school the Catholics and Protestants are equally school the Catholics and Protestants are equally that he oreated by God, and in the denies all Revels. It is not the Church and in the camber of the Catholics and Protestants are equally that he oreated the world donies that man do world donies that man get a single convert the conve the Catholics say the Protestants believe too little, invincible ignorance of all the doctrines of Christ is and that they (the Catholics) have the whole truth not the greater number of Protestants. Many do confided to the Church by Christ; and they never not take a sufficient interest in religion and in the welfare of their souls, and lead a worldly life. They courage to renounce themselves and folllow Him. They are simply worldly-minded people who embrace a religion merely for appearance sake, and go Church recognized at the time but the Catholic to church to act like others, but who put no restraint to their worldliness or to their passions. Those, if they do not repent and change their lives, will not be saved. Thousands of Catholics are not science, Protestants say, was the great boon brought by the Reformation. Liberty of conscience appears profession of their faith, or keep the commandments of garding us. A dignitary of the Church of England, the late Bishop of Carlisle, said that no Catholic who acted according to the tenets of his religion could be saved. Certainly, if the Catholics were idola-trous and professed damnable doctrines, knowing them to be such, there would be no salvation for ties down the human mind to dogmas, and entram- them. We are accused of image-worshipping, of worshipping the saints and the Virgin Mary, and of paying out likewise, "I can't believe in any Church, be- divine honours to relics. All these allegations are sim cause Churches tie down and enslave my intellect, ply untrue and absurd. We pay no divine worship to ply untrue and absurd. We pay no divine worship to any except to God. We venerate the Saints as friends of God, and give them that secondary horour which is due to dignity and rank. We are told, "Honour thy father and thy mother," and the king, and magistrates and rulers, and this secondary honour, though in a higher degree, we pay to the ulas of religion which the various denominations of Saints. Respecting relics, the world is very fond of them in its own sense. We are shown the pen with which the Prince of Wales signed his name, and ladies deplumed the military hat which he wore in order to have relies of royalty. In the United States they preserve everything with regard to Washington with the greatest veneration, and pilgrimages to the shrines of Shakspeare, and Burns are all in order; but when Catholics venerate the relics of their heroes-martyrs of charity and heroes of sanctity-hey are quite found fault with; they are idolatrous for sooth. However, I think that all Protestants, as well as Catholics, would highly prize the handkerchief of St. Paul, which was instrumental in curing sundry diseases, or the garment of Christ, or the bones of the prophet mentioned in the Book of Kings, the touch of which raised the dead man to life. Relative honour is paid to the Bible as the Word of God, and it is reverenced. Relative honour is paid to the seat of the Queen; there is a genufication made in the House of Lords to the Throne-not, it is true, to the wood, but to the Throne as representing the power; and the mace in our halls of legislature is bowed to. But Catholics are found fault with if they bow to the altar or to the figure of the Mother of God. The Pagan Sallust even remarks that it is not the wax or the marble that excites grand emotions, but it is the memory of the noble deeds of our ancestors. We have statues and figures in our churches to excite the mind to holy desires, and to the invitation of the Saints. Who, entering into one of our churches and beholding a crucifix, a representation of Christ crucified, but has read the whole history of the Passion? On the contrary, impure and immodest pictures excite the worst of passions. Since the invention of Daguerrien, in every house we have the pictures of friends, and this objection to Catholic veneration of piotures has pretty well ceased. Who could find fault with a mother when receiving the photograph of her son from a distant country should she kiss and embrace it? And who would find fault with a around him? The Catholics again are accused of praying to the Saints, considering them greater me-diators than Christ, wherein Christ is the only Mediator. We believe that Christ is the only Mediator from whom and through whom come all graces and mercies, and if we pray to the Saints we pray indi-rectly to Christ. We pray for one another as se-condary mediators. The mother prays for her child, the father blesses his boys, and this is no injury to God. We can pray for one another here below.-St. Paul recommends himself to the prayers of the faithful. Moses interceded with God for his people and obtained his request. Job was ordered to mediate for his friends; and if we can here below, sinners as we are, mediate one for another with Christ. we do not lose that right and power when we pass out of this world and enjoy the beatific vision of God. Love never dies. The love of the parent to his child, or the husband to his wife, dies not. It is carried to the other world. When we die in grace and go to heaven, we shall become as angels of God, said Christ. But the angels of God see God and love Him, and, as St. Paul says, "Now I know in part, but then I shall know even as I am known." We shall see God and know God, and know what God knows as much as God wishes to reveal to us. We are moving in God on this earth. St. Paul says, "In Him we live, move, and have our being." But in Heaven-which is not far distant from us, because wherever God is there is heaven—we shall hear and see those objects that God hears and sees, for we shall know Him even as we are known. Now. the angels know when the sinner repents on earth. How? They know it in God, and "the angels rejoice upon the sinner that doth penance," and " He has given the angels charge over them" If so, the angels must know how to take care of and protect us. As God exercises His protection through the angels. He may also do it through our parents and friends when they pass out of this world,-I, say more—this love does not die even in the minds of the damned. Christ tells us that a rich man died and was buried in hell, and he carried with him into those flames a love for his brothers, and, not, finding any comfort for himself. he asked Abraham to send Lazarus to his brothers on earth to warn them to change their lives lest they might come into his place, "for," said he, "I am tortured in these flames." Now, that man in hell knew what was passing on earth, that his brothers were still living bad lives, and his love prompted him to send them a warning message, but Abraham said, "If they do not heed Moses and the prophets," neither will they one coming from the dead. It might be objected that this was only a parable, but Christ, the All-knowing and All-wise God, would never make a parable from unrealities, or lead peo-

lieve not shall be condemned. I fear the number of Pope foresaw that if this divorce were not granted midst of a great conflict. The Protestants say that lieve not shall be condemned. I fear the number of Pope foresaw that if this divorce were not granted the Catholics believe too much. On the other hand, those who are living in this state of what is called the realm of England would be lost to the Church, but evil never can be done that good may arise from it, or evil warded off. The reverse is said to be a doctrine especially of the Jesuits, but this, too, must be classed amongst the other calumnies. Catholics neither seek nor knock; and were God to reveal to are accused also of keeping the people in ignorance, them His divine truths, they would not have the not permitting them to read the Bible. This is simply untrue. There is scarcely a Catholic house in Toronto where you will not find the Bible on the table: but we make this distinction-we do not allow the Catholics to interpret the Bible according to their own fancy; they must take the interpreta-tion of it from the Church. St. Peter says in his second Epistle, 3rd chapter, 16th verse, that "there are some things" in the Epistles of St. Paul "hard to profession of their faith, or keep the commandments of be understood, which the unlearned and unstable God. Christ has said, "Young man, if thou wilt wrest, as they do the other Scriptures, to their own enter into life, keep the commandments." This is damnation." The most absurd interpretations are more charitable than the doctrines of Protestants re- given to the texts of Scripture. In fact, of the over 600 religious that are now known in the world, all pretend to found their various and conflicting doc-trines on the Bible. We hear of "the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible," but this is mere sound without sense. "I make the Bible," says one gentleman, " the sole rule of my faith." "That may be very well for you," an untutored and unlettered man, not knowing how to read, would say " but that rule won't answer me." This rule could not have been followed before the invention of printing, and cannot be followed at present in evangelising the pagans. The missionaries, forsooth must first teach them to read their language, and then to read the Bible. Would such a rule of faith answerthe Apostles in preaching and their Gospel spread throughout the entire world without any Bible. We know that, of the Bible that we have now, the New Testament was not collected together for 300 years. Take Europe, and all know that in every village of France there is a different patois The same may be said of Germany, Austria, amongst the tribes that compose the Russian Empire. Is it possible then, I say, for the greater portion of the world to have the Bible as their only rule of faith? Will you hand over the Bible to the Indians, and say to them, " Pick out your doctrine from that"? No. but every denomination formulates a creed which it says it found in the Bible. We have the Thirty-nine Articles of the Episcopalians; we have the Westminster Confession, the Augsburg Confession. The Paptists have their peculiar creed. take the plainest text of Scripture, the words of Christ at His last Supper, when He said-"This is my body." The words are very plain, yet the interpretations of this text are very different. The Catholics say it means the true body of Christ. The Protestants say it means only a true figure of Christ. The Ritualists say it means the body of Christ, retaining the substance of the bread and wine. Bible has been used as a universal book, in which every man sees the shadow of his own mind rather than the meaning attached to the words by the Divine Word who uttered them. When a difficulty arises in the Church concerning Scripture, the Bishope of the Church of God are consulted, a Council is held and a conclusion is arrived at, and the meaning conceived by the Church is then adopted. Is that not a more rational way to interpret Scripture than the Protestant mode, allowing every, man to attach what meaning he pleases? but this being the Protestant mode it has been the fruitful source of the various denominations. The Scripture, independent of tradition, will not establish the keeping of the Sunday, but we will speak on this subject on another occasion. Another doctrine considered damnable in our Church is the celibacy of the clergy. Well, on that side we have, in the first place, all unmarried men and women, widows and widowers, to loving husband for having the picture of his wife show that celibacy is possible, and not only possible lowed to be ordained priests in the Greek Church, but even the Greeks themselves have not much confidence in them. There is a monastery of men in nearly every village, and to these unmarried monks people generally go for confession. They do not like to confide their secrets to married men. In cases of contagious diseases, too, the unmarried priest is called for. Archbishop Whately, in his circular letter to the Protestant ministers of the diccese of Dublin, during the cholera of 1832, told them they were not obliged to visit the cholera-stricken patients, that they were not obliged to expose their wives to become widows or their children orphans that, in fact, as they could not forgive sins, the dying man could be administered to as well by a pious lay person, or some words to that effect. Young men for a long time before they become priests consider the subject of celibacy together with their spiritual adviser, and any man of strong passions is advised not to go into the ministry. In this matter the utmost precaution is used. St. Paul was an unmarried man, and it is well known that the Apostles left their wives to follow Christ, and that their example was followed by their successors in the sacred ministry. But as a matter of discipline the Church should have its volunteers of a higher order than those of the world. There is a forced celibacy in the army and navy for the public good. Why not permit a voluntary celibacy also for the highest spiritual good? Missionaries are not so easily sent into foreign countries and to mingle with the poor when they have to bring along with them their wives and families. In fact, their mission is much interfered with, as everybody knows. St. Paul speaks on this subject in 1 Cor. vii., 32, 33, 34, 38, where he says that the married woman cares for the things of the world, how she may please her husband, and so is divided. The married man must necessarily give a divided attention to God and to his family. With one more doctrine I will finish for this evening, and that is, the anointing of the sick. This is considered superstitious, and yet it was not so in the times of the Apostles. Whatever the Apostles did in their ordinary capacity of Apostles, we do still in the Church. St. James says in his 5th chapter, "Is any man sick. amongst you, let him bring in the priests of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick man, and the Lord shall raise him up, and if he be, in sins they shall be forgiven him. Confess, therefore, your sins one to another, and prayifor one another, that you may be saved." (St. James v., 14.) This we do at the present horr. "Is any sick among you ? The priest is called in ... What does the priest do ? He prays. over the sick person; and then excites him to contrition for his sins, and prays | with him, and begs Almighty: Gody to pardon him this sine! Then he

den death. He stands on the railroad track, he sees the cars coming, he is in sin poor man but he has time to raise his heart to God and ask for mercy, and to repent of that sin; but his contrition, unaided by the sacrament, is not strong enough to obtain his forgiveness. The cars pass on; the man still breathes; the life is in him. The priest is sent for. He ancints him, and that sacrament applies to his soul the merits of the sufferings of Christ.— "And if he be in sin, his sin will be forgiven him."
But take another man, who has lived badly, negleoted God, has been a curser, blasphemer, drunkard. He sees the cars coming, but, being unaccustomed to pray, he rather utters a curse that he is about to be killed. Suppose him to be a Catholic, the priest is sent for, and the man still breathes .-If he has no sorrow in his heart for his sins, if God does not give him in his semi-conscious state the grace of contrition and sorrow, the ancinting has no effect, for, as we have said befere, no sin ever was or ever can be forgiven without a change of heart and repentence on the part of the sinner. In conclusion, Hts Grace most cordially invited the people, especially the Protestants, who were in large numbers, to attend next Sunday evening to hear the continuation of the lecture on the Bible, on the forgiveness of sins, and on anointing the sick,

MR. GLADSTONE'S ATTACK ON THE CATHOLICS OF ENGLAND.

We give below two rejoinders which Mr. Gladstone's attack on his Catholic fellow countrymen has: elicited. The first is from His Grace, the Archbishop of Westminster; the other is from Sir George Bowyer :---

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir.—The gravity of the subject on which I address ou, affecting as it must every Catholic in the British Empire, will, I hope, obtain from the courtesy that you have always shown to me the publication of this letter.

This morning I received a copy of a pamphlet entitled "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil Allegiance." I find in it a direct appeal to myself, both for the office I hold and for the writings I have published. I gladly acknowledge the duty that lies upon me for both those reasons. I am bound by the office I bear not to suffer a day to pass without repelling from the Catholics of this country the lightest imputation upon their loyalty; and, for my teaching, I am ready to show that the principles I have ever taught are beyond impeachment upon that score.

It is true, indeed, that, in page 57 of the pamphlet, Mr. Gladstone expresses his belief "that many of his Roman Catholic friends and fellow-countrymen are, " to say the least of it, as good citizens as himself." But as the whole pamphlet is an elaborate argument to prove that the teaching of the Vatican Council renders it impossible for them to be so, I cannot accept this graceful acknowledgment, which implies that they are good citizens because they are at variance with the Catholic Church.

I should be wanting in duty to the Catholics of this country and to myself if I did not give a prompt contradiction to this statement, and if I did not with equal promptness affirm that the loyalty of our civil allegiance is not in spite of the teaching of the Catholic Church, but because of it.

The sum of the argument in the pamphlet just published to the world is this :- That by the Vatican Decrees such a change has been, made in the relations of Catholics to the civil power of States that it is no longer possible for them to render the same undivided civil allegiance as it was possible for Catholics to render before the promulgation of those Decrees.

In answer to this, it is for the present sufficient to affirm :--

I. That the Vatican Decrees have in no jot or tittle changed either the obligations or the conditions of civil allegiance.

2. That the civil allegiance of Catholics is as undivided as that of all Christians and of all men who

recognize a divine or natural moral law.
3. That the civil allegiance of no man is unlimit ed, and therefore the civil alleriance of all men who believe in God, or are governed by conscience, is in

that sense divided.

In this sense, and in no other, can it be said with truth that the civil allegiance of Catholics is divided. The civil allegiance of every Christian man in England is limited by conscience and the law of God, and the civil allegiance of Catholics is limited nei-

ther less nor more. The public peace of the British Empire has been consolidated in the last half-century by the elimination of religious conflicts and inequalities from our laws. The Empire of Germany might have been equally penceful and stable if its statesmen had not been tempted in an evil hour to rake up the old fires of religious disunion. The hand of one man more than any other threw this torch of discord into the German Empire. The history of Germany will record the name of Doctor Ignatius Von Dollinger as the author of this national evil. I lament not only to read the name, but to trace the arguments of Dr. Von Dollinger in the pamphlet before me. May God preserve these kingdoms from the public and private calamities which are visibly impending over Germany. The author of the pamphlet, in his first line, assures us that his "purpose is not polemical, but pacific." I am sorry that so good an intention should have so widely erred in the selection of

But my purpose is neither to criticize nor to controvert. My desire and my duty as an Englishman, as a Catholic and as a pastor is to claim for my flock and for myself a civil allegiance as pure, as true and as loyal as is rendered by the distinguished. author of the pamphlet or by any subject of the British Empire.

the means.

I remain, Sir, your faithful servant,
HENRY EDWARD, Archbishop of .m.d.f. ... www.etminstor. November 7.

Sir George Bowyer's Letter.

a word by (To the Editor of the Times.) Sir,—Four years and some months have clapsed

since the Vatican Council. During that period, down to last February, Mr. Gladstone was First Minister of the Crown and leader of a powerful Party. Why did he not, in his place in the House, of Commons, call attention to the portentous matters which mons, call attention to the portentous matters which the published last Saturday, regarding the effect of the decrees of that Council on the allegiance of Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects and the security of the Realm? My My did he not propose some measure to:Parliament calculated to meet the dangers which now, alarm him? During all the time referred to he held his peace and he gladly received (Roman Catholic, support in Parliament and the

penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations. There is everywhere, conspicuous than in the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations. The leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations are the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations are the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations are the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations are the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations are the leading organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations are the law organs of the En-penal laws and confiscations are the law organs or the law organs an active, powerful, bold, yet subtle propagandism, in many forms, which threatens the foundations not only of the Roman Catholic faith, but of all revealed religion. Never was there less danger of spiritual or sacerdots domination than at present when the whole current of prevalent opinion and thought and - feeling and literature sets strongly in the opposite direction. Yet this is the opportunity chosen by Mr. Gladstone to alarm the country in violent language with a "No Popery" cry, denouncing his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects as: disloyal and dangerous persons Would Mr. Gladstone have published this unaccountable diatribe if he were still the popular leader of a Parliamentary majority and the successful chief of a great Party? I will not enter on the topics which this question suggests, nor will I engage in controversy on the almost infinite points of history, law, theology, casuistry, and politics embraced by the Expostulation. But I assert with our Archbishop, that the allegiance of O tholes-nay, Ultramontanes—is as undivided, and their obedience to the temporal law as complete, as those of Protestants who believe in the paramount obligation of Divine and moral law. The only difference is that the rule of faith with Protestants is private judgment and that of Roman Catholics is the infallible voice of spiritual authority, which we believe to be under Divine guidance. I also assert that the decree of the Council has

made no change whatever affecting civil allegiance. For, whether infallibility be exercised by the Pope ex cathedra or by the Pope in Council, its essential nature and extent are precisely the same; and that infallibility is confined to dogmatic decree defining that which the Church holds in faith and morals, and does not extend to political or ecclesiastical acts. So the doctrine of obedience, which alarms Mr. Gladstone, only extends to matters relating to the discipline and government of the Church—quæ ad disciplinam et regimen Ecclesic pertinent; and in this respect the decree of the Council is strictly and entirely declaratory, of the ancient, immemorial, and perpetual law of the Church.

I deny that my loyalty and my patriotism differ in any respect from those of Protestants, and, understanding allegiance according to the common law ("Co. Litt.," 129a-7; Rep. Calvin's case, "Black-stone," I Com., chap. x.), I repudiate the notion of allegiance to any foreign authority.

Requesting the publication of this letter, I remain, your obedient servant, GEORGE BOWYER. Temple, Nov. 9.

IRELAND AND THE POLITICAL SITU-ATION.

LETTER FROM MITCHELL-HENRY.

To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman: October, 1874.

SIR-The undisguised delight with which the English Press welcomes and exaggerates the faintest symptom of supposed disunion in the national ranks should teach the Home Rulers that, if they are hated, they are also feared; and fear of our Parliamentary strength constitutes the real basis of the hope of Ireland.

Disguise it as they may, the Liberal party can never return to power until they make their peace with Ireland. This is capable of mathematical demonstration, because the Tories are always in a majority in England, and the balance is only redressed by the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish votes. Without the last the Liberals have no effective majority. So much is this acknowledged that, to our loss and shame, the regular and avowed tactics of the party in the past have been to purchase the Irish vote by appointments and favors, economical enough, for one such purchase secured many votes, no man knowing but that his turn might come next.

At present the disorganization amongst Whigs and Radicals is greater than ever. They cannot agree upon a policy, and the future historian will record with wonder that capable men among them actually express satisfaction that their opponents should be in power-on the ground, forsooth, that their turn has come round-evidently looking upon politics as not being based upon great and eternal principles of right and wrong, but as a game of sec-saw to be played at by two rival factions in the State. With men so placed, no effort will be want- olic inhabitants. The Nation, alluding to a rumour under lease, and subject to the yearly sent of £13 ing to break by violence or sever by strategy, the cord that binds together sixty Irish members. On our part we have only to possess our souls in paper of the suggestion, and, writing in a good a possess our souls in paper of the lands of Tultience, and carry out the verdict pronounced by Ireland at the last general election—a verdict which she would pronounce again if another election came to-morrow. Our position is like that of an army in the midst of an enemy's country. Pitched battles may be few, but watchfulness must be incessant; and, above all, we must guard our entrenchments against treachery from without or from within, and be ready to strike a blow whenever the opportunity presents itself. As the term of Parliamentary life gets shorter, the Liberal appetite for power will, as usual, get sharper and sharper; and the discovery will suddenly be made that, after all, the Irish demand for Self-Government is only reasonable, and that the decentralization for which we ask will not in practice dissolve-but, on the contrary, will consolidate-the forces of the empire.-The Parliamentary machine resembles the administration of the army during the Crimean war, and daily breaks down more completely under the mass of legislation which it grasps so jealously. Statesmen of extended Indian experience see this plainly enough, but when Sir George Campbell, the other day at Glasgow, gave in his adhesion to the doctrine of Home Rule, and boldly advocated representative assemblies for Ireland and other parts of the Empire also, the pens which have been so active in his praise since he returned from the famine in India became paralyzed. Routine will continue to resist every improvement until the catastrophe comes, and England finds herself compelled to cat humble pie when most she wants her strength, just as routine sent over green coffee berries to our perishing soldiers in the Crimea, and commits a dozen absurdities

For the time, there is a strange and political calm. We must go back beyond the present century, to the close of the American War of Independence, to find a parallel to the apathy of the moment, and this will continue until the Liberal party has agreed upon a policy and is interested in carrying it out.-In place of a policy we shall hear plenty ef selfdenying professions that the Liberals will never again look for Irish support, for such professions form a cheap and ready balm to apply to their still smarting wounds, and they have so long regarded the Irish vote as their absolute property that they resent as wicked and ungrateful every evidence of national respect and union. Sweet to them will be the uses of adversity, if leaders and rank and file alike discover that the throw-a-bone-to-a-dog principle of the past can have no place in the future.-You may bind a freeman, and afterwards earn something of his gratitude as you release, link after link, and see the traces of increased comfort produced by his growing freedom, but when once the man, whose right to freedom is as indubitable as that of his op-pressor, has got rid of, his shackles, he will compel equal justice and that courtesy and consideration equal justice and that courtesy and consideration which social and intellectual equality should bring with it. This exactly pictures the relations of the Liberal party to Ireland. Slowly, one by one, they have aided to remove the heaviest burdens of the past, and through the security of the Ballot has given a resulty to representation of Ireland that will rade, the gratuated the meeting upon the continued population of the lat Novithe newly-receted) parish church past, and through the security to representation of Ireland that will:

of On the lat Novithe newly-receted) parish church gratulated the meeting upon the independent stiting in a reality to representation of Ireland that will of Charakwan dedicated by the Most Rev. Dr. Morani foreyer guard the country from the indiguesiand of Charakwan dedicated by the Most Rev. Dr. Morani foreyer guard the country from the indiguesiand of by gone days gubut within all they have generally head young Cath the meeting upon the independent stiting property. The was gubequently Ponting the maintained by their members in Parliament; of the property for the past while the meeting upon the independent stiting property. The was gubequently ponting the care in the grant within the past within the p

every day.

county member, Ireland "is a little rotten Ireland," and we are "the greatest lot of rascals he ever saw;" or, in the words of an expectant lawyer who represents a second-class English borough, we are "a disreputable set." The religion, the modes of thought and social customs of the Irish, each in turn serves to point a sarcasm or season a sorry jest. The Irish are at once superstitious, idle, blundering, thriftless, and now-greatest offence of all-they are ungrateful to the Whigs, and care so little for political economy that they hold the opinion that their country was made for something else than to feed herds of cattle and raise serfs to balance political parties in Englang.

Surely Ireland will take these things to heart, and not play the game of the English Government of whatever party. "To divide and conquer," has ever been the policy; but they have now to do with a nation which can exercise control over its representatives, no longer the nominees of landlords, or the unscrupulous members of the legal profession who have clambered to judicial elevation over their broken promises to a deluded people.

It seems to me that it is good to be reminded of these thing, for the Irish people have the cards in their own hands if they play them properly; and I will conclude only by saying that on our part we require to be doubly careful, for the truth about us and our doings never by any chance reaches the English people. They have yet to learn by experience that the days when the corruption of Irish representatives could determine a critical division in the House of Commons, and re-establish a shaking Government, passed away when the Ballot became the law of the land. Last session the Home Rule party was the best organized party in the House, and it remains for us, in other sessions, to give a practical answer to the taunting question often addressed to us-How long will it last? Union means success-disunion means destruction.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
MITCHELL-HENRY.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin has issued a pastoral to the clergy calling upon them to assist in making the annual collections on the third Sunday in November in aid of the funds of the Catholic University. He contrasts the condition of Catholic educational institutions which are dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the people with the Protestant Colleges and schools richly endowed at the expense of the Catholics of Ireland. He describes in the following passage the sort of persons they meet in their wanderings:—" It is true, indeed, that in the midst of their uncertainties they are agitated by a desire for some religious principle to rest on, but unhappily, this longing after truth induces them to give up their articles of religion and their Book of Common Prayer, though indeed such books have no authority to settle religious doubts. It also disposes them to become followers and admirers in matters of religion of ignorant converted colliers, of roving minstrels or speculating travellers, or of men who laying down the sword or the revolver, azsume the task of pouring the Spirit into the minds of their hearers. These gentlemen, when they abandon their own profession, however skilful they may have been in it, and take up the management of synods and ecclesiastical affairs, and the direction of souls, and assume or undertake, without any calling from Heaven, duties for which they are not prepared, can scarcely be expected to be successful leaders in their new province, and in that spiritual warfare i. wh' h Christians are engaged against the devil, the world, and the flesh." This is understood to be a pointed allusion to the Yankee evangelists, Moody and Sankey, who are at present in Dublin and drawing every day several thousands of all denominations to their buffoonery in the Exhibition Palace. They were entertained recently at a public breakfast in the Shelbourne Hotel, at which a large number of clergymen and laymen of all the Protestant sects-Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, and others-were present. It is right to say that there has been no hostile feeling shown by the Caththeir religious convictions and enjoy and allow the fullest equality, not to excite a religious war, but to "let Protestant and Cathelic work and pray to keep the teachings and the theories of the Huxleys and the Tyndalls far from the shores of Ireland."

On the 3d Nov., the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, administered the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation, in the Cathedral, Barronstrand street, to upwards of nine hundred children, of both sexes, comprising six hundred from the parish of Trinity Within; about two hundred from St. John's, and the residue, the children of the Workhouse schools, numbered sixty in all, the boys under their teacher, Mr. Griffith, and the girls under their schoolmistress, Miss O'Connell.

The new organ ordered by the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, for the Armagh Cathedral, is said to be the largest in Ireland. It has been built by Messrs. Telford, Stephen's-green, Dublin, and is contained in a Gothic case, in character with the architecture of the church in which it is to be erected. It is furnished with all the most recent improvements, and has been put out of hands with much care and skill. It is remarkable for its power and softness of tone, and as a product of native manufacture reflects much honor on its producers.

The feast of All Saints was solemnized in the Cathedral, Tuam, on Sunday the 1st Nov. At first Mass his Grace the Archbishop conferred the order of deaconship on the Rev. Joseph Canton, St. Jarlath's College.

The Bishop of Galway has ordered that the Sacraments be refused to publicans who sell spirituous rink on Sundays.

The Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Killalce, has appointed the Rev. Sylvester Malone, administrator of Newmarket-on-Fergus, to the parish of Sixmilebridge, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Michael Chine, P. P.

The Rev. Jeremiah Vaughan, P. P., Barefield, has purchased 800 bandles of excellent flannel, which vill be made into garments for the poor of his parish. The rev. gentleman has also given a donation of clothing for the orphans at the Convent of Mercy, Ennis.

Rev. Thomas O'Meara, P.P., of Newcastle, county f Tipperary, and Four Mile-Water, died recently at his residence, Pastorville. This estimable clergyman had attained a very advanced age, and was held in affectionate esteem by his flock. His remains were interred within the Catholic church, on the 4th Nov. at Novcastle, and the immense concourse which joined the funeral cortege, marked the universal respect which he had won and retained to the close of life.—R.I.R.

The Pope has written to the Cardinal Archbishop

of Dublin, thanking him and the Irish Bishops for their condemnation of the address delivered by Prois to be so dreaded as " those spiritual: pirates whose

glish Press and in the unrecorded mutterings of the music was effectively given by the choir of St. John's House of Commons, and post prandial orations of Church, Kilkenny, Miss O'Donnell presiding at the the recess. "According to an English baronet and organ. The church is a very beautiful one, in the early English style, from the design of Mr. Ashlin, architect, Dublin.

> The Catholic priests of Ireland are exerting themselves to procure the closing of the public houses on Sundays. Meetings in favour of the movement are being held throughout the country.

> The Limerick Reporter, of the 31st Oct. says :- "We vere happy to hear yesterday, that the effects of the illness with which Morgan J. O'Connell, Esq., J.P., was visited in Ennis, are passing away and that the popular gentleman is already greatly recovered."

On the 31st Oct, an accident occurred at the Ennis Railwaly Station to the train from Athenry, due at p.m., but which did not arrive there till half-past o'clock, p.m. About a mile from Craughwell Station the engine broke down, and the passengers had to await the half-past five o'clock train, by which they were brought on to Ennis. Coming down the incline, at Clenroad, the coupling broke, causing a number of waggons to be detached, which afterwards ran into the station with great force, striking the passenger carriage. The shock was severe, but neither the train nor the engine left the metals, Several passengers were considerably shaken. One man named Crowe, a cattle-dealer, from Gort, received severe contusions about the head and face. A woman named Costello, received some severe bruises; fortunately the injuries were not of a serious character.

The Freeman's Journal, of the 7th Nov. says :- "It has been arranged to hold in Belfast, in the course of a few weeks, a conference of deputies from all the Tenant-right associations in Ulster. The subjects to be considered are chiefly the amendment of the Land Bill and Grand Jury reform."

The restoration of the Rock of Cashel, under the superintendence of Mr. Reid, of the Board of Works, is being vigorously carried on, and these historic remains will be preserved against the decay and neglect which have destroyed some of the most interesting remains of Irish antiquity.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard D. Pennefather has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Leitrim, in the room of Edward Maguire, Esq., deceased.

A number of young men of the artizan and laboring classes have returned to Cavan from America during the past few weeks, many of them having been but a short time away. They give a sad picture of destitution in the United States.

During the week ending the 31st of October, there were 136 deaths and 165 births registered in Dublin.

Edward Ruthven Matthews, Esq., of Woodford; and James Forde, Esq., of Raughlan, Lurgan, have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Galway.

A number of sheep have been killed near Mullingar by two wolves, which escaped from a menageric, and have not yet been recaptured.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PORTADOWN .-- On Friday evening a tatal accident took place at Portadown. A man named Ruddell, a farmer, on his way home in his cart, was thrown out and killed on the spot.— The unfortunate deceased had been greatly under the influence of drink at the time of the accident.

Judge Flanagan, on the 6th Nov., made the following sales in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin: -Estate of Bridget Hastings, owner; Patrick Hastings, petitioner. Lot 1—The plot of ground, with the dwelling-houses and premises built thereon, situate in Altmont street, in the town of Westport, barony of Murrisk; held under fee-farm grant, dated February, 1856; subject to a yearly rent of £8.-Sold at £450 to Mr. Patrick Toole. Lot 2-Part of the townlands of Streamstown, with houses and offices thereon, containing 93a. 2r. 11]p. statute measure; barony of Murrisk; held under lease dated 21st of August, 1838, for three lives, subject to the yearly rent £73 16s. 11d. Sold at £650 to Mr. Toole. Lot 3-The dwelling-house, offices, and lands of Cherry Cottage, containing 3a. 3r. 35p.; held under lease, subject to the rent of £25, free of taxes. Sold at £105 to the same gentleman. Lot 4-The lands of Gowel, containing 27a. 3r.; held loghmedon, otherwise Tullamedan, containing 20a. 3r. 30p. statute, situated in the barony of Lower Dace, held in fee; net yearly rent £22 0s. 4d. Sold at £1,000, to Mr. Goodman, in trust for Lord Dunsanny. Solicitor having carriage of the sale, Mr.

Tiorney. Estate of Isabella Lowry, otherwise Moody, and James Moody Lowry, owner; Theophilus Edward St. George, and Francis Ellis, petitioners .- Part of the lands of Ballytrim, comprising Ballytrim Proper and the "Stumps," containing 57a. 3r. 3p. statute, held in fee, and part of the lands of Tullychin, held under a tenantcy from year to year, and containing 15a, Or. 30p. statute, barony of Dufferin, county Down; Ordnance valuation, £23 4s. 2d. Sold at £2,100 to Mr. Ringland. Estate of Harcourt Lecs, owner; ez parte Sophia Cornelia Lecs, Charlotte Lecs, and Wilhelmina Lecs, petitioners—Part of the land of Corcople, otherwise Clooncose, barony of Carrigallen, containing 341a, 2r. 17p. statute measure, held in fee-simple; yearly profit rent, £116 9s. 51d.; Ordnance valuation, £140 5s. Sold at £2,620 to Mr. Kernan.

A tenant-right meeting was held, on the 1st Nov. at Ballycallau, Mr. Patrick Martin, Q.C., J.P., presiding. There was a very enthusiastic gathering, and the proceedings were enlivened by the presence of bands from Kilkenny and Freshford. Speeches were made by the chairman, Mr. Mulholland Marum, Mr. W. Kinnealy, and some of the local clergy, advocating the object of the meeting, and the proceed-

ings terminated with the utmost order. The statistics of the county Tyrone, drawn from the census of 1871, have just been published. They show a population of 215,766 persons, which is a decrease of 22,735 from the last census. The number of inhabited houses in the county is less by 1,340, being now 41,522; those uninhabited are 1,340 .--From a land acreage of 775,255 there are 275,423 acres under tillage, 264,271 are devoted to pasture, and 9,195 to plantation. There are 29,108 farm holdings in the county. Of these 3,527 are under five acres; 8,513 contain ten acres; 1,760, fifty acres, and 405, one hundred. As regards religious profession, there are 119,937 Catholics, 49,201 Protestant Episcopalians, 42,156 Presbyterians, and 3,115 Methodists. In the year 1861 there were 201 persons who spoke Irish only, and 10,654 who could both speak English and Irish. At the last census these numbers were 130 and 6,421 respectively. As regards emigration, the last census shows that 23,722 persons have emigrated during the previous ten years, whereas during the ten years preceding 1861, the number was 39,269.

The Home Rule League had a meeting on Tuesday night 3rd Nov. in the Rotundo, Dublin, at which there was a large attendance. Mr. Shaw, M. P. was in the chair, and the following members of Parliament were also present-Messrs: John Martin, Meldon, Fay, O'Connor Power, Sullivan, Dr. Ward, and Dr. O'Leary. The object was to return thanks fessor Tyndall at Belfast, and declaring that nothing! to the Home Rulers who had renewed their expression of approval and confidence in the League by a trade is to despoil the souls of men." spries of public demonstrations. The chairman con-

auce at the Cork meeting to the love of fun among the people of that city. Mr. C'Connor Power, Mr. Martin, Dr. Ward, and the Rev. Mr. Galbraith spoke in support of resolutions, conveying thanks and congratulations to the patriotic people of a number of places which in public meeting had declared their fidelity to the cause, and also to the Irish members who had shown their independence in the last Session of Parliament.

An address to the Irish race and to the friends of freedom throughout the world has been issued by a National Committee, appointed to organize a centenary in commemoration of the birth of O'Connell. It begins as follows:-

"In the name of the Irish people, we, the accredited officers of a National Committee, call on you to turn your thoughts and hearts to this old land, and invite you to join us in the coming year in fitly celebrating the centenary of the birth of one of Freedom's noblest, greatest, and most successful of champions, the immortal O'Connell, by birth and grace an Irishman. His labours, his life, and its lessons are more than insular in scope, so that we claim for them the proud heritage of our common humanity. Hofer, Bruce, Kosciusko, Washington, and Grattan are types of the great principles, as well as of the races of the nations from which they sprang, nor is O'Connell unworthy of such eminent recognition. His birth on the 6th of August, 1775, marks the eve of the deepest struggles and the most stirring events in the political history of mankind. In that year the first blow was struck for American independence. Louis XVI. was crowned in France, and the first symptoms appeared of those powers which overthrew Feudalism in Europe, and gave the people some share in the Government of the States and Empires. A year or two afterwards the Volunteers were in arms, demanding free trade and the legislative independence of Ireland. He saw the star-spangled banner of the infant Republic. Irish writers had heard the echoes of the thunders of Genappe, which as he often said loosed if not broke the fetters of Irish Catholics. He witnessed the restoration of Ireland's legislative independence, which had been suppressed by Poyning's Act. He saw for 18 years its glorious priests, and educed Grattan, Hood, Burke, Curran, and Charlemont, as they led its patriots into denouncing the projected union. Like another Moses he rescued the millions of his Catholic fellow subjects from slavery little less degrading and oppressive than that of the Rebrews of Egypt. Hence his merited and glorious title of the Libemtor. Defending right with no weapon but moral force, the successful policy of O'Connell proves that among the most powerful political agents against oppression are union, organization, argument, and passive resistance. With these, and standing within the Constitution, ho struck the galling chains of centuries from more than eight millions of Catholic slaves. They culogize his sense of justice, his charity which knew no creed or class, and his great abilities, tracing to his policy every beneficial measure which has been passed for Ireland since his time, and confidently appeal for assistance to render the coming festival worthy of Ireland's greatest son."

The O'Connell Monument Committee met on the 7th of Nov., under the presidency of Mr. Denis Moylan, D.L., and appointed Sir John Gray and the Rev. Mr. O'Rorke, P.P., to make inquiries as to the precise state in which the models of the monument have been left by Mr. Foley. It was observed that the contract with the artist was to pay him £10,000 for his own work, not for that of his workmen. If the artistic portion of the work had been even substantially completed by Mr. Foley, they would not obect to have the mechanical portion completed by his representatives; but they had not only no proof of that, but every reason to doubt it.—Times Cor.

The Home Rule Meeting held, on the 1st Nov., at Kilmallock, was very large and enthusiastic. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Denominational Education and Fixity of Tenure, and in support of the plan of Federalism proposed at the Dublin Conference in last November. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Butt, Martin, Synan, and O'Sullivan. Great earnestness and unanimity characterized the proceedings. Notwithstanding the prevalence of an impression that an attempt would be made to interfere with the meeting by some socalled Nationalists, no interruption occurred. The threats levelled against the peaceful advocates of Home Rule at the recent meeting of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club have thus happily ended in nothing. Every one present seemed to be animated with the most conciliatory spirit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ILL TREATMENT OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS .- We find the following correspondence in a recent number of the London Catholic Register, and we find the remarks contained therein so applicable to this side of the water that we transfer the article to our own columns, and trust none of our readers will fail to give it an earnest perusal :- " If we had no Catholic papers, there would be a great cry out amongst Catholics: 'Shameful that we, the children of the Faith, are to be driven, day by day, to read the police reports and divorce reports, the false news, the bad polemics, rash politics, of the detestable heretical Press, while our authorities are indifferent to the supply of periodicals adapted for Cathelic reading.' And the cry out would be a fair one. Only, we happen to possess a weekly Press, though wanting, it is true, in the salt of iniquity. In our Catholics papers, we have, week after week, the full explanations of mis-statements, the most earnest advocacy of truths, and the resume of the week's best news, minus only the resume of filth! Is it this latter resume that Catholics crave for ? Would Catholic newspapers have a larger circulation if tidbits of scandal were daily produced, if the divorce courts received full attention, if petty felonies or huge murders were described, or if, say, there was a suspicion of heresy? I suppose, yes. Persons who will take in Protestant Journals, but won't take in Catholic weeklies, show a taste in the direction of what is wrong, and a repugnance for that which is right. Oh! but really you do not give us those ably wrought articles in favor of Bismarck and Tyn-dall. You leave us without the knowledge of both sides, which is essential to a due understanding. It is both sides we want not one side.' And for this reason, dear reader, you read only the one side, and leave the Catholic papers alone!-If I must have one side, let me, at least, have the true side; or, if I must read the inventions of a Protestant Press, the mis-statements as to Catholic facts, the distortion as to things as they are, and the wild dreams of things as they should be, at least let me turn to my Tablet or Register, when the grateful Saturday comes around, and get put right before Sunday morning, when I propose to hear Mass with equanimity. What is the use of Catholic papers conducted at no little expense, with the utmost care, if week after week, I am to leave them unheeded, while I gulp down the Protestant news? It is not too much to say that no week passes without some gross hallucination being cleared, some fact being revealed in true colors, some principle being mark edly, portrayed, some policy being temperately stated; on all of which points we have been violently misled during the five previous days of the week Mark one consequence in We often meet with persons, sapecially, young persons who are un-able to ward off the attacks of clever Protestants, in regard to some error of the day, for the same reason

when I have suggested, 'That was an awkwarder fact which appeared the following Saturday in the Register;' the answer has been, 'Ab, I have not seen it.' 'More shame for you,' I have observed, 'I saw you last night at the Galety and yet you cannot take in your Reguler.' I suppose that carnesiness is the last thing to be expected in the mass of Christians or of worldlings. We most of us, more or less glide down certain streams, when we should be pulling hard against the flood; and this is specially true to that apathy as to facts, which in these days are of paramount importance. There is no such lie as a fact,' says somebody; and it is a class of lie with which newspapers have to deal, either on the true side or false. All Catholics know the Faith, but they do not know the facts; and it is to our Catholic papers we should gratefully turn for what even the Faith cannot teach us. A Catholic is only half educated who does not read Catholic papers.-He is at the mercy of the wildest climates, and gets his brains obscured by dark phantasies, because he neglects the pure sources."

How Contagious Diseases are Spread. - The amount of disease spread by letting lodgings or houses where persons suffering from contagious af-fections have recently resided is incalculable, the risk to the unsuspecting new-comer being rendered none the less by the circumstance that he is often unconscious of the danger until the disease has obtained a fatal hold upon him. We are therefore glad to note that at Liverpool, in which town scarlet fever is present in an epidemic form, two men have been fined for letting lodgings where cases of fever had occurred without previously having the houses disinfected. While writing upon this subject, we may refer to another mode in which infectious discases are sometimes spread by the ignorant, untrained "Mrs. Gamps" who act indiscriminately as nurses to the sick and as midwives in cases of labor. In a recent number of Public Health we described an instance in which a nurse who had been in attendance on a smallpox patient went afterwards to attend a poor woman in her confinement. Both the woman and her infant died. Next, this nurse attended another woman in similar circumstances, and she contracted the disease and died, as did also her two infants. Altogether, before the affair came to the knowledge of the sanitary officials, about twenty persons who had come in contact with the nurse or with those who had lost their lives through her culpable negligence were attacked by smallpex and eight died. At Wolverhampton lately six women have died of puerperal fever conveyed to them by a midwife who persisted in going to cases of labor, although she had been cautioned on several occasions by medical men of the fearful risk to which she was exposing others by her reckless disregard of proper precaution .- Public Health.

UNITED STATES. THE OUTBREAK OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES .-

The wires are loaded down, every night with details

of the criminal deeds of the preceding twenty-four

hours. We are apparently living amid a contagion

of crime. The Tribune of yesterday recorded on one page about twenty recent murders, any number of old ones, the perpetrators of which have just been arrested, and an assortment of similar sins. The dispatches came from all over the country. One from Wilkesbarre, Pa., chronicled three murders and one attempt at murder, all of which occurred inside of twelve hours. One from Cincinnatti told of the arrest of the three men who stole \$46,080 from the American Express office in that city. A letter from Mazatlan, Moxico, contained the gratifying intelli-gence that a man guilty of fourteen murders had just died there,-murdered himself by a fellowgambler. Three of his vitims were murdered in Chicago. The next piece of news was the murder of three brothers in Texas. This was a curious case. Three men took breakfast at the brothers' house, and then killed two of them. That night, when the third was sitting with the corpses, the murderers returned and finished the job. Next to this, in the columns of the paper, came the daily record of the trial of the safe-burglary conspirators at Washington. Then came the story of a \$22,000 defalcation in a New York bank. The confession of one of the murderers of Farmer Wahl, near Pittsburg, followed. Details of the trial of three alleged murderers at St. Paul succeeded this. Then with an extra murder sandwiched in, came the sickening story of the infamous Mountain-Meadow massacre, the prime mover in which has just been caught. A wife accused of poisoning her husband, was the next criminal. The stereotyped heading "Crime in Kentucky" meant yesterday only the wounding of one negro and the killing of one white man. The next paragraph mentioned the arrest of a New York Coroner and three minor roughs for a murder committed on election day. A jewellery robbery broke the monotony of murder, but the fatal stabbing of two boys in Van Wert, O., and Chicago, made the tale complete. This is not an exceptional record, we are sorry to say. For the last fortnight the daily list of outrages has been almost incredibly large. The causes of this outbreak of crime lie on the surface Large masses of men are out of employment, and are driven by want to sin. We can trace a large. part of this crime back to the high tariff and the debased currency, which have plunged us into commercial trouble, checked production, and swelled the ranks of the unemployed. Another goodly portion of it is due to the recent outgrowth of sickly sentimentality by which the stern punishment justice metes out to crime has been discountenanced. Fear is the one check upon the real criminal classes. As this is weakened, crime increases. A few speedy trials and a little vigorous hanging in that part of Pennsylvania which lies like a craven at the feet of its murderous miners would soon stop the reign of terror there. Similar treatment would check it anywhere.—Chicago Tribune.

The N. Y. Nation favors us with the following history of the antecedents of the great Northern General, and Spoon Thief, appropriately known as Beast Butler :- The Republican party found him a middle-aged disreputable, pro-slavery criminal lawyer. Upon his offering to join the winning side, they put a suit of uniform on him, and tried to pass him off on the Government as a "General," and rejoiced over his administration of New Orleans as if there was not a single honest gentleman in the United states army who could have been trusted to hold a conquered city with a stern hand, under the guns of a powerful fleet and in command of a large garrison. After four years of ridiculous masquerading as a soldier he came home, and they then dressed him up in black, Broadcloth, and gave out that he was a "statesman," and sent him, to Washington as an important aid in Reconstructive legislation, where he almost immediately made himself conspicuous as the champion of a scheme for defrauding the public creditor. He then turned philanthropist, and there was nothing more ludicrous during the seven years following the war than to see him weeping with the Massachusetts Radioals over the wrongs of the colored man. Latterly, teo, in order to collect his philanthropic, with his military career, and account for his late born affection for the colored man, he got up a story of his having been so moved in some bard fought field, of which he concealed the name, by seeing a considerable number of dead colored soldiers lying, within, a certain super-ficial area, that he swore some oath, which he says he considers binding, that he would stand by the colored man through weal and wood and finding that this story was rather effective, he gradually increased the number of bodies, and diminished the size of the piece of ground on which they lay, until this year he had them piled up very high. The c man's whole career has been, in short disgraceful to

there is a fight to the all of the company of course of two or three kindled benealty; and as there is a general disposition on and form no park of her

following paterplay

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. De sens in PATS ent No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies, to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1874.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER-1874.

Friday, 4-Fast. St. Peter Chrysologus, B. C. Saturday, 5—Of the Feria. Sunday, 6—Second in Advent.

Monday, 7-St. Ambrose, B. C. Tuesday, 8-IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE B

V. M. Obl. Wednesday, 9—Fast. St. Nicholas of Myra, B. B. (Dec. 6.)

Thursday, 10-Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Spanish Republicans, if we may take their own word for it, are about to bring the Carlist war to a speedy and successful conclusion. President Serrano, it is telegraphed, is about to leave Madrid for the seat of war in the North, when vigorous measures will at once be resorted to. There are said to be 200,000 men under arms, and 40,000 more waiting for arms, which are expected from the United States. The Carlists, however, do not seem to be intimidated by these preparations, and are quietly prosecuting the siege of Irun.

There is nothing new to report from France; indeed so dull are the times, that it is thought worth while to report by telegram that a sacrile gious mass has been said in Berlin by an Old Catholic priest, and that he had a congregation of about 300, and 30 communicants. The adherents of the new sect are certainly not very formidable from their numbers.

Riots in the Brazils are reported as arising out of conflicts betwixt the Catholic party and the Fremasons. Troops have been forwarded to the scone of the disturbances.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE VATICAN DECREES.

"Hunc invenimus subvertentem gentem nostram, et prohibentem tributa dare Casari, et dicentem se Christum regem esse. We have found this man perverting our nation, and forbidding to give tri-bute to Casar, and saying that he is Christ the King."-St. Luke, 23, 11.

Such in substance is the charge that is urged today against Christ's vicar on earth; such in substance is Mr. Gladstone's last diatribe against the Church and her children. It is meet that it should be so; the disciple is not above his master; and if they have called the master of the house Belzebub, how much more them of his household?

The bill of indictment which Mr. Gladstone prefers against the Charch is a lengthy one. The journals give the following concise summary of the charges which it contains :---

"1. That Rome has substituted for the proud boast of semper endem-always the same-a policy

of violence and change of faith. "2. That she has refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have

"3. That no one now can become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil logalty and duty at the mercy

"4. That she,-Rome,-has equally repudiated

modern thought, and ancient history. On the first two of these charges it is not necessary to dwell; it is sufficient to remark that they are contradictory and self-destructive. In the first, the Church is taunted with having changed | promulgation of these Decrees; yet it was not and abandoned her old system; in the second, she | nntil he was out of office, and his popularity was is denounced as obstinately adhering to all her old on the wane, that Mr. Gladstone deemed it his duty wicked tactics which it was fondly hoped that she to put the nation on its guard against this last had abandoned. Mr. Gladstone has therefore made | Papal aggression. Who can doubt Mr. Gladit unnecessary for Catholics to plend to either of stone's motive in so doing? Even Protestants are them. The third charge is however that to which not deceived, by this attempt to raise again the Mr. Gladstone attaches the most importance, and old "No-Popery" cry, and the London Times thus on which he bases the conclusion he fain would | concludes an editorial on the subject. have his readers come to-to wit-that, since Catholics cannot, if true to the teachings of their luding to the religious troubles of the day-"we Church, be loyal subjects of Casar, therefore Casar have troubles nearer home, and we should be is bound in self defence to subject them to restrictions, to pains, penalties and political disabilities which are not required in the case of his non-Catholic subjects. We have found this man -the Pope-says Mr. Gladstone, perverting our nation, and forbidding to give unlimited allegiance in all things to Casar, and saying that the Church also is sovereign.

To this charge what shall we plead? Guilty;

or Not Guilty? Well! we must admit it, we are Guilty. We do not profess an unlimited allegiance to Cæsar. We will give to him indeed every thing that is his due; but we will neither give him that which is not his due, nor will we allow him to be supreme judge of what is his due. So far we plead "Guilty.'s

But not one whit more guilty than are all men, no matter what they call themselves, whether Protestants or Catholics who believe that there is a 'athletic sports,' in which pugilist encountered! God, Who has revealed His will to man. There pugilist, and the wrestler tried a fall with a brother can be no limit to the allegiance which men owe to God; but almost all Protestants will admit that | ine English kicker of the present day, never kicks | thin partition, and a door opening upon a common

which Catholics are now held up to the reprobation of their contemporaries, as necessarily disloyal subjects, and to be dealt with accordingly.

So far, and so far only, is the charge of disloyalty urged against us true. Were we to profess an unlimited allegiance to our civil rulers, we should be but as the Jews, who, when they were about to crucify the Lord, with one voice cried out-" We have no King but Cosar." This confession of faith which is what the Bismarcks, and the Liberals of the XIX. century seek to extort from us-we will

It would be more to the purpose were Mr. Gladstone, instead of dealing in vague generalities, to descend to particulars, and to cite one single instance in which fidelity to the "Vatican Decrees" had entailed disloyalty to the lawful behests of the civil ruler. Let him but show that, either in Germany or elsewhere, any single Catholic has, because of his submission to those hated "decrees," failed in the duty which he owes to Cæsar, and his ease will have been made out. This he does not do, or attempt to do. Time after time in like manner has Bismarck been challenged to cite any one act of disloyalty on the part of the Bishops, Priests and Jesuits whom he imprisons, fines and drives into exile, and to put them on their trial for the offence before his own Civil Courts. From this challenge Bismarck shrinks; he dare not take it up, for he knows, and all the world knows, that the charge of Catholic, or, if you will, of Ultramontane disloyalty is false.

More than this: Mr. Gladstone knows, Bismarck knows, all men know, that when the evil day does come, as come it must-and that perhaps very soon -when the foundations of every throne shall be shaken, when society shall be convulsed, and menaced with dissolution, it will not be from the Catholic Church that the storm will proceed. They know that the enemies of law, of property, and of social order will be found, not in the Church, but in the Lodge; not amongst the ultramontanes, but amongst the members of the secret societies, but amongst the Communists, but amongst the men who are the bitterest foes of the Holy Sec, and the best way to get money was to work for it, he was prerogatives of the Papal Chair; whilst the staunchest supporters of the throne, and the firmest allies of the civil magistrate, will be those very ultramontanes whom it is the fashion of Liberals now-a-days to denounce for their disloyalty.

Shall we notice the reproach of having by our submission to the Church made sacrifice of our moral and mental freedom? Here too in one sense we must plead Guilty,—if by moral and mental freedom Liberals mean immunity from those restraints which morality and revelation impose upon us. We are not emancipated from the moral code; we do not, in that we are Catholics deem ourselves, like the "Free Lovists" and other non-Catholic sects at liberty to follow out our animal instincts, and to give our lusts full swing; and just as Mr. Gladstone taxes us with moral slavery, so with equal truth may the Free Lovists | taunt Mr. Gladstone with having, in that he will moral law, is one only of degree.

So also, if it be "mental freedom" to reject revelation: or whilst professing to accept it, so to interpret it as shall suit our individual caprices. then indeed we lay no claims to such freedom,-This mental slavery with which Mr. Gladstone reproaches us, is just what Freethinkers in religion and Rationalists urge against all who accept any of the peculiar doctrines of Christianity-the Incarnation, the Trinity, the Resurrection, Miracles, and the Inspiration of Scripture. These if believed are believed on the same principle,—that of submission to authority,—as that which regulates the conduct of the Ultramontane to the Holy See.

But how is it as Sir George Bowyer well puts it how is it that, if the Vatican Decrees be so fraught with peril to the State-Mr. Gladstone has not long ago denounced them, and put the nation on its guard? Several years, during a great part of which he was first Minister of Great Britain, and therefore more particularly bound to watch over the interests of the Empire, have elapsed since the

"We have troubles," says the London Times ala spirit of firm confidence in modern principles, and a steady hand in dealing with temporary and passing reactions. If Mr. Gladstone could convince us that he possessed a calmer temperament, he could do far more to win our confidence than by his present revival of an obsolete cry."—London Times.

PROTESTANT CIVILISATION. England it is admitted stands first amongst all and purity of religion, but also because of its proficiency in the noble and manly act of kicking. This has been reduced to a science in England; it rejoices in technical terms, as do the arts of boxing, of wrestling, and of fencing; but if practised, as is often the case with clogs on the feet, it is styled "purring." It must not be thought from this that kicking is taking the place of the olden professor of the same art. Not at all ; your genuthere is a limit to the allegiance or loyalty which a man who can kick back again. His delight is—

thin partition, and a door opening upon a common pope, are thereby cut off from the Catholic Church, great favorite of the Queen, who had held here they owe to Cosar. This at least, in the early days in the company of course of two or three kindred brutality; and as there is a general disposition on and form no part of her.

of Protestantism, was the proud boast of the Puri- spirits to set upon some feeble old man, or help- the part of those who administer the law to regard tans; of the men who are still held up in Protest- less woman; to knock him or, her down, to kick ant histories, to the admiration of all generations out their victim's eyes, when by a way of a joke it as the champions and martyrs of religious liberty; is their custom to pour lime into the sockets, and of Knox and Melville, of the Pilgrim Fathers, and to indulge in other humorous practices of a similar the Covenanters of Scotland. These men indeed, nature. This, in this age of progress and enlightas of the very essence of religious liberty, asserted | ment is the favorite and most common pastime of the same ultra-montane principle for holding your genuine Great Briton; and indeed so universal is this practise becoming, that the attention of the press is directed to it, and it is seriously asked whether there be no means by which the ever increasing brutality of the people of the land of the "open bible" -of the land which sets itself up their work and take up their weapon. But by andas an example to all others, which sends its missionaries to the heathen of India, and its Soupers to the poor blinded Papists of Connemara, can be held in check.

"There is no other country with any pretentions to civilisation"—says a late number of the Saturday Review-"where such scenes are enacted as are daily reported" in the British press. The records of brigandage in Italy, of Thuggism in India, of the late murders at Ravenna by the secret societies, classes. In Lancashire, for example, the rough the late murders at Ravenna by the secret societies. of the lawlessness of the most lawless district of the great American republic, furnish us with nothing so terrible, so repugnant to humanity as do the daily columns of the London Times and other English papers. Never in short has there been seen a people so brutal, so utterly loathsome, as are at more often committed on women-es pecially on the present day a large, a very large and steadily wives—on witnesses, or on policemen; the first increasing portion of the lower classes in England. Three centuries of Protestantism have degraded them far below the level of their Pagan ancestors, and even of the beasts of the field.

Is this language exaggerated? Again we quote from the same English Protestant paper :-

" Some workmen at Oldham get into a wrangle with an old man in a public-house, and one of them strikes him. Somebody remonstrates and says it is a shame, and for this he is kicked to death with clogs. This was the second murder of this kind within a short period, and a third followed immedisorderly fellows in a public-house being knocked down by one of them, while another kicked him in the scientific manner which is locally known as the 'running punch.' Six colliers of St. Helen's went about smashing windows and doors in a drunken frolic, and at length broke into a house and occupied by an old man of eighty and his wife. They thrashed and kicked the woman, knocked out one of the old man's eyes filled the bleeding socket (always, damnable, and to be abhorred of all men.with lime, stuffed lime down his throat, and finally emptied the rest of the bucket over his head. At Liverpool, a sober, peaceable man, walking home with his wife, met a party of roughs, one of whom knocked down and kicked to death, three men taking part in the outrage. This is said to be only one example of the system of street terror, sm in Liverpool. A day or two since a corner-m an or loafer, who, it is explained, stands at the ov mer of the streets insulting the passers by, was ro infuriated by the mere sight of a policeman to king somebody to the station house, that, thoug' , the captive was altogether a stranger to him, 'ne seized the constable by the throat and dashed 'his head against the wall. At Blackburn, within a day or two, we land. find the blacksmith attempting tr, give two policemen whathe playfully called 'a bit of Liverpool,' which means, it seems, stabbing and kicking him At Dukinfield a man put on his clogs and danced in them on a woman's head. At Bury three men attacked another man without the slightest provocation, and nearly killed him with kicking. In another instance, a laborer kicked a man to death without assistance. Kicking in the mouth with a clog so as to drive the victim's teeth down his throat is a familiar practice, and is called 'purring.' At Preston a man kicked and jumpnot accept their peculiar doctrines, renounced his | cd upon a little boy six years old. At St. Helen's moral freedom. In this respect again the difference betwixt Ultramontanes, and all who submit to so severely that he died. On Wednesday there were three cases of kicking wires with clogs before the Salford magistrates, At Preston a man broke his parrmour's jaw, and then flung her out of the

Another leading London journal, the Pall Mall Gazette, gives the same testimony; and in an article headed "THE ROUGH TERROR"-to denote the state of constant dread in which women, and children, infirm and aged persons pass their days in civilised Protestant England of the nineteenth century-it discusses the question whether nothing can be done to establish some security for life and limb in these districts where this Rough Terror mostly prevails. This Terror does not so much press upon the rich and on those high in social position, as on the humblest classes. If these, says the Pall Mall Gazette; if the men and women who in many Lancashire towns cannot see two or three men standing at a street corner without a well founded dread of being kicked to death, had seats in Parliament, something would have been done ere this to make the protection of the law a reality." . The Pall Mall Gazette continuing the subject then gives us the following hideous, but no doubt true picture of the actual social condition of the masses in Pro-

testant England :--"It is worth while to consider a little further what is the condition in which large sections of the English people habitually live as regards safety of life and limb, In the first place the dangers to which they are exposed in these respects are greater then they used to be. Under the influence of an imperfect civilization a new class of offenders has grown up. There was violence enough formerly, but it was not exercised by preference on those who were least able to defend themselves. In other words, it was violence, not brutality. It was prompted by rage, or greed, or passion of some kind, not by a base pleasure in inflicting suffering. A man beat his enemy or his unfaithful wife; he did not reserve his blows for the poor drudge who offers neither provocation nor resistance. Again, the violent class was more separated from the ordinary population than it is now. It was associated more closely with the openly criminal class, and consequently could be more easily avoided. At present the rough forms an intermediate type, the nations of the world, not only in civilisation, He belongs to the criminal class as regards his tastes and amusements, but not necessarily as regards his employment. The man who finds his evening's recreation in inflicting scientific kicks has probably spent the morning at honest work. It is not possible, therefore, for his victims' to avoid him. He walks the same streets, and very possibly lives in the same house with them. They have to pass him lounging at the corner as they come home at night, they have to push by him before they enter the publichouse where they go for beer. This state of things is naturally aggrayated by the close neighbourhood of large towns. In a villige next. door, may be; a quarter, of a mile off; in the poor quarter of a town it means the other side of a

assaults committed in a state of drunkenness as more venial offences than assaults committed when sober, there is every inducement to a man who proposes to gratify his taste for brutality to stimulate and protect himself at the same time by a little preliminary drinking. In the second place the means of protecting themselves against violence possessed by the peaceable members of the community are much fewer than they used to be. This is an inevitable result of increasing civilization. The work of protection, instead of being done by each man for himself, is delegated to officials. At first this is done for convenience' sake, to save men from being called at any moment to lay down by it is done from necessity, because men have ceased to learn how to defend themselves. In new countries protection by officials is often very imperfect, and where this is discovered before the inhabitants have lost the habit of self-defence there is a hurried return to it in the shape of an application of lynch law: In England the machinery for lynch law is wanting, otherwise it would have been applied long ago in Lancashire. In the rough terror we have to deal with an evil applying partly maims or murders as it suits his fancy, the viet im being as often a man as a woman; the only requirement in the former case being that he shall be old, and, consequently not likely to strike or kick in return, or that the assailants shall coutnumber the assaulted in the proportion of at least three to one. In other parts of England as saults are tempting the offender by their defenceless (and sometimes, of course, by extreme w isconduct), the two latter often causing him real annoyance, and so claiming his attention on the score whether of temper or of calculation." Poul Mall Gazette.

No doubt under bitter provocation horrid crimes are often perpetrated in I reland in the shape of agrarian outrages; but Viese proceed rather from a distorted view of justice, than from the total absence of all moral sense. The evicted peasant feels that he is injured; he hears his wife and family crying for food; he sees his old home, the diately afterwards; a man who had rebuked some home of his fattuers, which they and he by the sweat of their b rows have erected amidst the barren bogs, ruthlers ly destroyed; and believing himself to be unjustry dealt with, he seeks in the assassination of him who evicts him, for that redress which the law of the land cannot give. No one can justify this, for murder is always murder, But even in murder, and in other crimes against life and limb, there are many degrees of brutality. and it cannot be denied with the above extracts from English papers before our eyes, that the Irish agrarien assassin at his worst, is far above the level of the brutal English murderer whose sole stimulant to crime seems to be the pleasure that he feels in inflicting pain upon the weak. As Catholics we cannot admit the Calvinistic doctrine of the "total depravity of human nature;" but if it were possible for us to make an exception in the case of any, that exception should certainly be made in behoof of the roughs of Protestant Eng-

> A GUIBORD CASE IN THE U. STATES They manage some things better in the United States than we do here: amongst others, questions which deal with the relations of Church and State. Here is a case in point.

A certain woman, brought up and calling herself a Catholic, obtained a divorce from her husband from the civil courts; and, availing herself of this, contracted another matrimonial engagement with a man named Wynne, her first and only true husband being still living. Of course this secondunion was, in the eyes of God and of His Church, an adulterous union and mortal sin, cutting the sinner off from the Church.

Falling sick, and believing herself to be about to die, the woman sent for a priest; who, of course, -as she refused to separate from the man whom the law indeed called her husband, but who in fact was only her partner in adultery-refused her absolution; and so she died, "unhouseld, disappointed, unancld."

Hercupon her legal husband, Wynne, demanded for her, on the grounds that she was a Catholic, interment in the Catholic cemetery. The Rev. Father O'Rielly, paster of St. Francis de Sales church, refused the request; and Mr. Wynne took the case into Court, praying, for an injunction against the Catholic priest. The result is given below :---

"Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 2. "The Court of Common Pleas, Judge Collins residing, to-day rendered a decision in the Cathoc cemetery case, referred to in a former dispatch, refusing to grant the injunction applied for by John Wynne, to prevent interference by Father O'Reilly with the burial in St. Francis de Sales cemetery of Wynne's wife, a non-communicant."

The above we take from the Catholic Universe and it will thence be seen that, in the United States the principle that every religious denomination has the right of determining the conditions of church membership; of admitting to, and of rejecting from its fold, without let or hindrance from the State, is recognised and acted upon. We cite this case because of its many points of resemblance to the Guibord case in Montreal.

The conversion to the Catholic Church of the sister of the late Marquis of Hastings is announced.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce that the health of Mgr. the Bishop of Montreal is improving.

The 10th inst. is the day appointed for the election of a member for the Western Division of Montreal.

Small pox is not increasing, but neither does it seem to be subsiding. Indeed until a thorough throughout in the Bazaar Hall; also the gentle reform in the system of drainage be effected, and men of The Independent Band who generous reform in the system of drainage be effected, and the City be thoroughly cleansed, we can scarce ex cheered the labors of each evening by their swe pect to see the mortality of Montreal sensibly

A Circular from His Grace the Archbishop of added to the funds of the Bazzar Westminster was read in all the churches of his diocese reminding the hearers that all who deny or do not cordially accept the doctrine of the Victoria Kirwan a sister of the late Marquis Vatican Council respecting the Infallibility of the Hastings, has also gone over to Rome: "This la

MR. GLADSTY ONE'S PAMPHLET.

In the absence of l'he absolute text of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil All egiance," it is unsatisfactory to write much ... Taki ng however the Times resume as an ordinarily iv, telligent one, it may not be inopportune to glance/, rapidly at it.

Mr. Gladstone starts with reiterating certain assertions made in a former pamphlet—1st that Rome has subs/tituted for the proud boast of semper eadem a policy of violence and change of faith; and 2ndi th/at she has equally repudiated modern

thought and ancient history.

These towo propositions the Times acknowledges Mr. Gladstone "dismisses somewhat summarily" which is very disingenuous in Mr Gladstone seeing that they were the very propositions he was called pon by the Catholics of Gt. Britain, to prove. This s' lirking of the question Mr. Gladstone excuses on the ground of their "belonging to the theologi/cal domain." Exactly; and if they therefore did not belong to a statesman to discuss; they certo inly did not belong to a statesman to assert. In. Gladstone had called his neighbour a blackguard, and when called upon to sustain the charge, excused himself from discussing it on the ground that it was an ungentlemanly expression, we hardly think he would escape the whip lash. But unfortunately for Mr. Gladstone, (like many other people who rely for success in a discussion more on the beauty of their diction, than the logical sequence of their argument) his third proposition had already somewhat nullified his first. He had said, "Rome has refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused." To our mind this "refurbishing and parading anew of every rusty tool," looks more like retiring on one's path than changing it. Mr. Gladstone seeks to sustain his 3rd charge of "refurbishing old rusty fools" by an appeal to the Syliabus. The first rusty tool which he instances as one which she was fondly thought to have disused"—(that would have been a change)—is the proposition against "the liberty of the Press." Now we strongly suspect that were Mr. Gladstone to consent to discuss this proposition with any of those Ultramontanes, for whom he appears to have such a holy horror. (he appears on principle to avoid discussion of matters of faith and morals as beneath a statesman)—he would find that any difference of opinion that existed between them was rather one of degree than of principle. Mr. Gladstone, as a statesman caring very little for faith, thinks the Press has liberty—(we should call it license)—to destroy Faith or uphold it, just as it pleases. The Ultramontane, reverencing Faith above all things, would argue against this dangerous liberty. So far they would totally, disagree. But Mr. Gladstone as a statesman, and as finding within himself some relics of Christianity, and human propriety, would doubtless object to the Press preaching up Infanticide, or any other of those innumerable phases of 'modern thought" which are sapping all the teachings of ancient morality. Here he and the Ultramontane would perfectly agree; with this slight difference: that the Ultramontane's morality, as being founded on Faith, would be found somewhat more straight-faced than that of the English Protestant statesman. Mr. Gludstone, as a statesman, would further find on the Statute-Books of England a law of libel, further shewing, that the Government of which he so recently held the helm, acknowledged, both in principle and degree, the Ultramontane proposition of non liberty of the Press The same may be said of the next proposition of the Syllabus, which Mr. Gladstone quotes as a "re furbished old rusty tool"—viz, "The non-liberty of conscience and worship." Here again will be found in Mr. Gladstone's own conduct the perfect accord which exists-(evidently without Mr. Gladstone knowing it)—between himself and Ultra-montanism. If the Ultramontane objects to "liberty of conscience and worship," so does Mr. Gladstone-witness his pamphlet on Ritualism and his conduct in the House on the Public Worship Bill. The dispute then which Mr. Gladstone, emulous of Exeter Hall fame, has raised between Ultramontanism and himself, is evidently one only of degree, not of principle. In principles Mr. Gladstone and Ultramontanism are evidently in perfect accord. Mr. Gladstone, pursuing his theme turns up his hands and eyes in holy horror at the on (No. 7), that the Church may use force Now this is very inconsistent of Mr. Gladstone coming hot, as he does, from the Premiership. To use force in things spiritual is surely as consistent as to use them in things political; and yet here is Mr. Gladstone who, as Premier, approved of the Coercion Bills for Ireland, holding up his hands in holy horror at the Church (not for using force) but merely for affirming that she has the right to do so. Surely a worse case of "Satan reproving sin" was seldom met with. That Ireland is rule by force, we think even Mr. Gladstone would not be bold enough to deny; and that he himself was th most powerful means of that force not being remove we think he will acknowledge. How then come it, that he has such a holy horror of force being used in things spiritual, whilst he himself has been using it vigourously, and, alas! so effectually in things political. If spiritual infallibility may no enforce morality, what right has political infallibility to do it. Mr. Gladstone thinks that it would be the highest crime of disloyalty, if the Irish na tion were to rise up and insist upon its own Parlis ment; and were it to do so, he would use the force of the whole British Army, in suppressing the effort; and yet, if the Syllabus only hints at the fact of force being allowed to the Church in the suppression of immorality or the encroachments of the State on the Church, he is horrified. Surely Mr. Gladstone is inconsistent in his conduct, an illogical in his ideas. But more anon; we wi resume the theme in your next. SACERDOS.

THE ST .PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies who conducted the St. Patrick' Bazaar have great pleasure in announcing to the kind and generous patrons that the nett amoun of \$5720.08, has been realized by the Bazaar. F this remarkable success, which far xeeds the most sanguine expectations, the Ladies and indeb ed, under God, to the deep and lasting sympentertained by all classes of our Citizens without dis tinction of any kind for the charities interested in the Bazaar. The St. Patrick's Orphans are old pets of the charitable public of this good city; the more recent claims of St. Bridget's Refuge, on accomof the large and indiscriminate charity exercise there, are now received with almost equal favor To all who have aided in the good work the Ladice tender their very cordial thanks and pray that the loan may be returned to them an hundred fold by the Father of the poor and the orphans. Their special thanks are due to the members of the St Patrick's Temperance Society, to whose kind at tention is due the admirable order maintained music. The Ladies beg to acknowledge their green indebtedness to the talented young gentlemen wh volunteered to give a most creditable literary tertained in the Hall through which \$150 we

Lord Ripon finds followers in high society La infant at the baptismal font.

2-44

For the TRUE WITHESS. THE SYLLABUS. An approved English text with notes compiled from the Dublin Review. Service Pro-S

Dublin Review.

BY M. J. W.

VI.—ERBORS CONCERNING THE ROMAN PON-STIFF'S CIVIL PRINCEDOM.

Prop. LXXV.—Children of the Christian and Catholic Church dispute with each other on the compatibility of the temporal rule with the spiritual.

Prop. LXXVI.—The abrogation of that civil power, which the Apostolic See possesses, would conduce in the highest degree to the Church's liberty and felicity.

E(Besides these errors explicitly branded, many others are implicitly reprobated in the exposition and assertion of that doctrine which all Catholics ought most firmly to hold concerning the Roman Pontiff's civil princedom. This doctrine is clearly delivered in the Allocution, "Quibus quantisque," April 20, 1849, in the Allocution, "Si semper antea," May 20, 1850; in the Apostolic Letters, "Cum Catholica Ecclesia," March 26, 1860; in the Allocution, "Jamdudum," March 18, 1861; in the Allocution, "Maxima quidem," June 9,

NOTES.

The Pope's "civil princedom" (civilis princinatus) must not be confounded with his "temporal power" (temporalis potestas). By for rites openly offensive to public morality. his "civil princedom," we understand the authority which he possesses as King over his temporal subjects in Italy (notwithstanding the usurpation by Victor Emmanuel); and by his

throughout the world. Under the sixth section two errors are conthe faithful are commanded " to hold most firmly" that doctrine concerning it, which the Pope has already taught on various occasions. is substantially as follows:-That the civil | of Divine Providence; and that under present circumstances it is necessary, for enabling the jection to an earthly King. In addition, however to this fundamental necessity, there are civil princedom very dear to an intelligent which remove that prohibition. Catholic. Firstly, in the Roman alone of civil governments is there so much as an attempt practically to put in force that Catholic doctrine, which prescribes spiritual good as the ruler's predominant aim [this has been admitted by the Saturday Review.] Then, secup the hope that at a future time some reaction may take place in European society towards a more reasonable constitution of Church and State; but the Pope's civil princedom is

THE LIBERALISM OF THE DAY.

Prop. LXXVII.—In this our age it is no longer expedient that the Catholic religion should be treated as the only religion of the State, all other worships whatsoever being ex-

Prop. LXXVIII.—Hence it has been laudably provided by law in some Catholic coun tries, that men thither immigrating should be permitted the public exercise of their own sev-

eral worships.

Prop, LXXIX.—For truly it is false that the civil liberty of all worships, and the full power granted to all of openly and publicly declaring any opinions or thoughts whatever, conduce to more easily corrupting the morals and minds of peoples and propagating the plague of indifferentism.

Prop. LXXX.—The Roman Pontiff can and ought to reconcile and harmonize himself with progress, with liberalism, and with modern civilization.

NOTES.

The sense of Prop. LXXVIII. is so clear, that there neither is nor can be any difference of opinion on the matter. The Allocution ["Nemo vestrum," July 26, 1855], on which it is founded refers in particular to Spain; and it is perhaps somewhat remarkable, that no express censure of the proposition is to be found therein; though such censure is, of course, implied throughout.

As regards Prop. LXXVIII., it has been argued that a Catholic may ascribe to it the very widest sense which its words can possibly bear. The proposition, on this view, eulogises a permission given in some country for all immigrants without exception, — immigrants whether present or future,—to practise their religious rights; however afrecious those rites might be, or however openly offensive to public morality. And it is contended that, by rejecting this truly monstrous opinion-an opinion, indeed, which no one has ever dreamed of maintaining—a Catholic will satisfy the Holy Father's requirement. But we must submit earnestly that no such interpretation is tenable for a moment. In the original Allocution I" Ascerbissimum," September 27, 1852] the Pope comments severely on a decree enacted by the Republic of New Grenada, permitting to immigrants the free exercise of their respective worships. He does not profess, nor has it eyer been alleged, that such permission extended to any such outrageous length as that above mentioned. It was neither more nor less than such Hib arty of conscience as is granted to immi-Lad up to that period been maintained involved and in the period been maintained involved the suspended official successfully apply for late. The Pope, however, protests against this could the suspended official successfully apply for decree as being injurious to the Church More and interdicts and claim the protection of the Courts. Father, Allard was confined in his house with decree as being injurious to the Church More against this ordinary? If, however, nothing is small-pox, and requested the people not to come against whom have the representatives of done, against whom have the representatives of Guibord a claim, and no whose head would the ment that the Allocation of 1852 was one of Guibord a claim, and no whose head would the thouse was districted from the second standard of the second standard in the second

that he issued it ex cathedra in his capacity of universal teacher, apart from the Syllabus altoliberty of worship as was granted to immigrants in New Grenada was injurious to the Church's rights and liberty. But, further, this Allocu-LXXVIII.; and the proposition, therefore, cannot surely, without manifest unfairness, be understood otherwise, than such liberty to im-Many persons exist, who, regarding the civil enforcement of religious unity as "no longer expedient in this our age." [Prop. LXXVII.] "hence" [hinc] indeed seems as though it had been prefixed on purpose to determine unmistakably the sense of Prop. LXXVII. The present inexpediency of excluding from a country all non-Catholic worships [Prop. LXXVIII.] would be an extremely good ground [if such inexpediency existed] for eulogising the removal of that exclusion in some could be no possible ground for praising so

"temporal power," the temporal power [what-ever its nature and extent] which he possesses berty of worships and of the press as obtains simply as Pontiff over his spiritual subjects in most countries of Europe; and it is in respect, therefore, of such liberty, that the proposition is condemned. And here, too, we demned on the Pope's civil princedom; and should not fail to consider the introductory particle "for truly" [enimvero] prefixed in the tholic Church altogether. Syllabus; for this particle implies that Prop. LXXIX. is held by erroneous thinkers as an ar-That doctrine, as our readers are well aware, gument for Props. LXXVII. and LXXVIII. On our interpretation this runs most naturally. princedom has been conferred by a special favor If it were false [Prop. LXXIX.] that the liberty of pon-Catholic worships and publications conduces to indifferentism and moral corruption, Pope freely to govern the Church without sub- it might legitimately be inferred that in our expedient [Prop. LXXVII.]; and that those two reasons [we think] which must make the countries act faudably [Prop. LXXVIII.]

As regard Prop. LXXX. the Allocution ["Jamdudum cernimus," March 13, 1861] on which its condemnation rests, places it beyond doubt that the Holy Father disapproves modera civilization, so tar, and so far only, as it is anti-Catholic; and every man who assents to this ondly, no earnest Catholic will willingly give disapproval thus generally stated, does all that is required of him by the condemnation of

Prop. LXXX. By condemning the above propositions, the Pope decrees: -[1.] That there is no injustice an integral part of such constitution, and its in "treating Catholicism as the only religion of overthrow, therefore, would indefinitely impede a State," and "in excluding all other worthe fulfilment of this pious aspiration.

Ships." [2.] There is nothing "intrinsically VII—ERRORS WHICH HAVE REFERENCE TO unjust" in restraining all non-Catholics by material force from the profession and practice of those various religions which they sincerely regard as true. [3.] Nor is it prejudicial to the interests of Catholicism, even at the present day, that under certain circumstances, a that society should be governed without any distinction between the true religion and false ones. [5.] Liberty of worships, and liberty of the spread of that devastating plague, religious announced.

We shall look with interest for the grounds of indifferentism.

At the same time, none of these doctrines are inconsistent with the opinion which we till should have established some civil grievance hold, that the true service of material force is to before the Court could be asked to interfere with retain a country in that religious unity which she possesses, not to reinstate her in that which she has long unhappily lost. Nor is there, we believe, a Catholic living who would wish to see it now employed for the latter end. What the Pope here decrees not unjust in itself may, no doubt, be unjust under particular circum-

[FINIS.]

THE GUIBORD CASE

(From the Toronto Globe.) This protracted suit has at length, after many and wearisome delays, been decided by the Highest Court of Appeal in favor of Guibord's representatives, and of course against the ecclesiastical authorities of the R. C. Church. The deceased Gui-bord is declared to be entitled to burial in the consecrated ground and with ecclesiastical rites, let the Church through its proper official say to the contrary what they choose. The proviso is put in that the cure; is not obliged to officiate at said funeral, but in that very innocent phrase, there may lie one or two more law suits. Suppose the cure to say that he will neither officiate himself nor allow anyother priest to intrude upon his prerogative in his burying ground. What then? How is he to be forced to give way? The bishop won't try; will the judge or the tipstaff be able? Supposing no regular priest of the Church can be found to officiate, what then? Christian burial, according to the Roman Catholic Church, does not consist merely in the body being interred in consecrated earth; the rites of the Church are indis-pensable. But, supposing the relatives of Gui-bord are willing to have him buried without any religious observances, might the officials of the parish not logitimately object that such a proceeding would be decration of the burying ground sltogether, and might they not refuse to allow such a proceeding to be enacted? What then? Could the civil authorities interfere? Burish without rites is not Christian burial; and Christian burial is what the Privy Council has ordered, and that alone. With no priest and no service, how could the decision be carried out? With all the grants in the great majority of European coungrants in the great majority of European counecclesiastical authorities perfectly passive but perectly firm, what could be the result? The cure is
quet with small-pox. After attending Hache, he
tries; the only difference of the two cases
flot forced to officiate. No one is. Nay, any one
being, that in New Grenada religious unity who may offer to officiate would very likely be suspended from his office by his Bishop. If so, home. He is in a very precarious state. Father could the suspended official successfully apply for Pellotier announced in Church yesterday that had up to that period been maintained invior suspended from his office by his Bishop ... If so,

Let us be fair and reasonable, and as such admit that this case is but another phase of the "headship" controversy, and the "perfect independence" gether. The Allocution, if it stood alone, re-quires of Catholics an interior belief, that such under the ban of the Church, whether rightly or wrongly it is not for us to say. Guibord was re-quired to withdraw from the Institute, and refused. Continuing his membership of the obnoxtion is not only authoritative in itself, but it ious association up to the time of his death, he supplies the one authentic exposition of Prop. was refused interment on consecrated ground and with ecclesiastical rites. Hence the suit, with this result—that it is ruled he has to be buried in consecrated ground and with all due rites. On what grounds can this decision be based but on migrants as was then granted in New Grenada. | those which all really free Churches have long repudiated, viz., that the different Churches are all in subjection to the State, and that Church officebearers can be dragged into Courts of Law as often expedient in this our age." [Prop. LXXVII.] as any member may think himself aggreeved by the think, therefore, that New Grenada acted decision of his ecclesiastical superiors, under "laudably" in this matter; such an opinion is whose authority he has voluntarily placed himself, here authoritatively censured. The word and from whose jurisdiction he can deliberately withdraw himself at any moment. If it is argued that Churches, like other corporations, must keep within their own regulations, and that the civil authorities may at any moment be legitimately appealed to in order to determine whether these Churches have obeyed their own laws or not, then here again a subjugation of the Church to the State would be implied which none but the runkest Erastians of any Church would acknowledge or submit to. If the decision is based on the assumpgiven country, such as New Grenada; but it tion that the Roman Catholic Church of Quebec, is a State Church, and as such subject to the State monstrous a measure, as permission accorded in a way and to an extent she would not otherwise be, then we can so far understand the decision; but, on the other hand, it would then puzzle us to see on what ground the Roman Catholic Church is The whole preceding argument equally ap plies to *Prop.* LXXIX. The Allocution ["Nunquam fore," December 15, 1856] on ["It is that she has the power of collecting tithes, and can claim all individuals born within her pale which this censure is based refers to an act of and can claim all individuals born within her pale as under her jurisdiction and responsible for her pecuniary imposts, unless there has been on the part of such a formal and public withdrawal from

her communion. The members of the Institute in fact may find in gaining this victory they have gained a loss, unless they are prepared for the manly and independent course of withdrawing from the Roman Ca-

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

When Joseph Guibord, a Roman Catholic, died in Montreal just five years ago, his friends were desirous that he should be interred in the parish cemetery. As Guibord had died a member of the Institut Canaden, which had incurred the censure of the Church, the Cure applied for instructions to onduces to indifferentism and moral corruption, it will be vicar General, who, in the absence of the Bishop, was the proper authority. The Vicar General informed the Cure that in consequence of the Bishop, was the proper authority. The Vicar General informed the Cure that in consequence of IS now OPEN with a good attendance. This is Guibord's connection with the Institute at the time of his death, his remains could not receive ecclesiastical burial. The friends of Guibord, we believe, were perfectly willing to forego the usual religious coremonics, but here a difficulty arose. The witholding of ecclesiastical burial involved interment in a particular part of the cemetery; for the ground is practically divided into two parts, one reserved for the burial of persons with the usual religious rites, and the other for those to whom the Church does not grant ecclesiastical sepulture. comprising chiefly infants who have died without being baptized. The friends of Gui-bord were not satisfied with the permission to inter the remains of the deceased in the latter part of the cemetery, and the suit which has just reached its final stage was brought to compel the guardians of the cemetery to make the interment "in conformity to law and custom." It may be remarked here that the case was one strictly between members of the Roman Catholic Church. It was as a Roman Catholic that the customary burial was claimed for Guibord. So far as other religious bodies are concerned, the case did not necessarily appeal to their sympathy for one side or the other. Protestants, indeed, would hardly share the repugnance manifested by the friends of Guibord to allow his body to be placed by the side of unbaptised infants, State should practise rigidly this intolerance though they would certainly desire that interment towards all religious errors. [4.] Nor again, should be preceded by some religious service. does the advance of true civilization require that society should be governed without any denied by some religious service. The first decision which sustained the Plaintiff's demand, was pronounced by Mr. Justice Mondelet. This was reversed in Review by a Court, composed of Justices Berthelot, Mackay, and Torrance, and the Review judgement being confirmed in appeal, the press conduce to moral corruption, and to the case was taken to England, with the result just

> the decision of Saturday. We have always been disposed to view the case as one in which the plainthe rules and regulations of the Ecclesiastical authorities. As far as we know, a civil grievance was not shown to exist, and the decision of the Court of Review seemed to us, therefore, in entire consonance with Justice.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Water Police were disbanded yesterday afternoon until next spring. It is to be regretted that the services of this fine body of men could not be made available in maintaining the peace in the lawless portions of our city.—Herald, Tuesday.

We noticed some time ago deposts of sewage on the streets in the northern part of the city, and now we learn that the same thing is being done at Point St. Charles, the filth being re-taken from Grand Trunk street sewers, and deposited on Mullins street. Such a procedure at such a time is extraordinary. A clergyman in that vicinity informs us that he is burying victims of typhoid fever and small-pox every week .- Montreal Witness,

28th ult. THE SAWDUST NUISANCE.—The Citizen's lumber report says:—"An order has been issued from the Marine and Fisheries Department to prevent any further throwing of sawdust and other mill rubbish into the Mississippi. We understand that Mr. McLean, who owns mills at Carleton Place, is about to present a memorial to Government to obtain a modification of this order, as it will entail great loss and trouble in his manufacturing business. It is altogether probable that the Premier will introduce some stringent measures before Parliament next session to prevent sawdust from being let into streams from any of the mills in Canada. He has been examining for himself the effect the rubbish from the Chaudicre mills is having on the navigation of the Ottawa under test of a dredging machine. All the tugs and lumber barges are laid up for the season, and the shipping of lumber by water has entirely ceased. The mills have all shut down, and the Chaudiere has assumed its regular winter

aspect. - SMALL POX IN NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK .- A telegram in the St. John "Telegraph," dated Caraquet, 23, says: Father Allard, who administered the last rites of the Church to Hache, of Pokemouche, who died of small-pox, is laid up at Cara-

"all children of the Church" against the any one beguilty of contempt of Court? If so, Renouard, died of small-pox on board this mor plague of modern error; or, in other words, who? And why?

I at us he fair and researched. of Customs is making arrangements for having the crew quarantined ashore. Hon Robert Young has telegraphed to Chatham for a medical man. Halifax Express.

> The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the TRUE WITNESS:

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Joachim de Shefford, Rev I B. \$2: Burritte Rapids, JS, 2; Almonte, PR, 2; River Desert, P K, 2; Ottawa, Rev DFF, 2; Drummondville, Miss AP, 2.50; Carleton Place, AG, 1; Uptergrove, T H, 2; St Pierre de Durham, Rev H A, 2; St George de Windsor, Rev G V, 2; Hawkesbury Mills, A M, 2; Chelsea, T G, 4; Berthier, en haut, A, 2; Sherbrooke, Rev A E D, 2.

Per P L, Escott—Gananoque, Rev C H G, 1.50; L. T. 1.50; C. T

LT, 1.50; CT, 1.50; LON, 3.
Per CJM, Glenroy—Self 2; ARK

Per U J M, Glenroy—Self 2; A RK, 2.
Per J D, West Shetford—Self 2: J OB, 2.
Per J Gillies—Mill Point, W J J, 2; P H. 1; M
F, 1; J M, 2; Picton, Rev J B, 2; E C, 5; D M, 4;
M P, 4; P P, 4; J P, 2; J D, 2; T F, 2; J O'B, 2;
J R, 2; Mrs P L 2; T F; 2; O B F, 2; Ste Marie,
Mgr J, 4; Stoco, Rev T D, 4; H M, 2; Madoc, F C,
2; Tweed, J H, 2; Trenton, Rev H B, 2.

Married.

In this city, on the 23rd ult., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, James McKillop, Esq., to Ellen Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Cutler, Esq. All of this city.

At St. Mary's Church, Chesterville, Ont., Nov. 26th, by the Rev. Father Meade, P.P., assisted by the Rev. Father Duffus, of Crysler, Ont., Moses N. Tobin, Esq., of Crysler, to Miss Julia Burns, of Winchester, Ont.

At Springtown, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. P. Rougier, Patrick Kennedy, Merchant, of Spring-town, to Miss Margaret Campbell, daughter of William Campbell, Esq., Pettigo, Co. Fermanagh, Ire-

Died.

In this city, on the 28th Nov., of Smallpox, Jehn, aged 20 years, only and beloved son of Mr. John Day. May his soul through the mercy of God, and the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, rest in peace. Amen

said to be the finest Convent in Canada. Parents leaving their daughters there to be educated, can see and judge for themselves. Charges moderate only \$100.

WANTED-A good MALE TEACHER, with the necessary recommendations, to whom a liberal Salary will be given.

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Glennevis, Oct. 26, 1874.

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ıg	Extra Superfine 5.00 @	0.00
_	1 81700	
	Strong Bakers' 4.90 @ Middlings 3.50 @	4.10
	Middlings 250 G	5.20
ly	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs	3.65
vе	City bags, [delivered] 2.50 @	2.50
	Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs 5.25 @	2.05
	Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.85 @	. 5.59
	Peace per bushed of co the	0.90
1	Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs	1.02
	Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.90 @	0.95
	Lard, per lbs	0.15
	Cheese, per lbs 0.1330	$0.14\frac{1}{4}$
	do do do Finest new 0.00 @	0.00
	Pork—New Mess	21.50
	Ashes—Pots	0.00
.	Firsts	6 15
at	Pearls—Firsts 0.00 @	6.75
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TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET .- (Globe.) Wheat, fall, per bush \$0 94 do spring do 0 92 Barley 0 77 ••••••• 00

J. H. SEMPLE. IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER

53 ST. PETER STREET.

(Corner of Foundling,)

MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORA-TION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, (Corner of St. Alexander MONDAY EVENING
next, 7th of Dec., at SAMUEL CROSS,

37-52

WANTED-A First Class ORGANIST, for St. Michael's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to Very Rev. J. Farrelly, V.G., Belleville, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED—A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER for R. C. S. School, Peterborough .-The former to hold a First Class Provincial Certificate, and the latter a Second Class Certificate, and to be a good Organist, and capable of teaching Singing Classes. Term to commence immediately after 1st January next. Good references required. Address, prepaid, stating salary, &c., to JAMES. HOGAN, P.O. Box 193, Peterborough. 15-3

WANTED.—A situation as GOVERNESS in a Catholic family, by a lady who can produce satisfactory testimonials, and give unexceptionable re-ferences.—Address "Governess," Trus Witness

WANTED.—For Union School, Section No. 6, Ellico and Logan, A FEMALE TEACHER with first or second class certificate; must be able and willing to take charge of the choir in a Country Church. A liberal salary will be given. Apply, enclosing testimonials, by the 1st December, to the Trustce, Kinkora P.O.

Duties will Commence on the 4th January. Nov. 6th 1874.

MONTREAL CENTRE,

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

CENTRE. GENTLEMEN,-The Election for this District having myself as a Candidate for re-election to represent

this important Division in the Commons of Canada. Whilst thanking my friends and supporters for the confidence so generously placed in me on former occasions I beg to solicit once more a renewal of the expression of that confidence in the forthcoming Election. For the present, I shall morely say that, should I have the honor to be elected as your re-presentative, I will devote my best energies to promote the interests of the Dominion generally, and of my own constituency in particular. I have the honor to be,

Gontlemen,

Your Obedient Servant, M. P. RYAN.

Montreal, 4th November 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE

WESTERN DIVISION

Gentlemen,—
Having been requested by a large number of the
Electors of the Western Division of Montreal to present myself as a candidate at the approaching election for the House of Commons, and having accepted the nomination, I beg most respectfully to solict your suffrages.

I have had, during the last four years such frequent opportunities of expressing my views on public questions, that they are wellknown to you. Should I be honored with your support, it will be my carnest endeavor so to act that my conduct may

justify your selection of me as the representative of this important constituency. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant, THOS. WHITE, Jr.

Montreal, 17th November, 1874.

NOTICE.

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

Montreal, 1st December; 1874.

16-2m Atterney for Applicants.

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

Montreal, 30th November, 1874.

J. C. HATTON,

6-2m Solicitor for Applicants.

THE RECTOR and CHURCH WARDENS of TRINITY CHURCH, Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebecat its nearest Session for power to borow moneyrand hypothecate as securify therefor the lot offland on which said Church is effected and said Church and other

On the state of the state of the

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 9.—There appears to be a general expectation in political circles in Paris that the present Cabinet will cease to exist, shortly, after the present of the Assembly. The organ of the the meeting of the Assembly of the organ of the Right party states that its! friends will render no tsupport to the Government, as they cannot give their assent to the so-called Constitutional Bills which are announced. A Ministerial Bill, placing newspapers under more rigid control, is to be intro-duced almost immediately, and if it be passed, it is expected that the state of siege now existing in many departments will be raised. The Monarchical and Bonapartist journals refer to the recent electoral successes of the Republicans as evidence of the influence of demagogic-propagandism, and as proving the necessity of a firm and settled Government, but the respective organs are not agreed upon the exact form which such government should assume. What the country certainly cares least of all for at

this moment is that noisy and wearisome Academy composed of 750 members of the politico-medical faculty which is called the National Assembly. Nobody would dare to recommend a coup detat to the honest soldier now at the head of the Government; but never was the country more ripe for submitting to, and, it may even be said, for accepting, with gratitude any energetic measure which would rescue it from the everlasting and enervating controversies of which the Assembly is the theatre. France, indeed is not insensible to Parliamentary eloquence. She values that Tribune whose lustre has sometimes reflected honour on the whole country; but the last three years have given her a distaste for a performance in which violence and invective too often usurp the place of logic and eloquence. The temporary silence, therefore, now resting upon her, the calm now prevailing in political regions, possess in her eyes a charm which she would be sorry to lose. This is the reason why the reports from every part of France state that the dominant sentiment is fear that the meeting of the Assembly will disturb the quiet of the country and abruptly put an end to this security under the shelter of which business is reviving and prosperity returning. What the Assembly will have to avenge on the Cabinet is this universal feeling which alienates from itself the very heart of the country-this sentiment of instinctive satisfaction which the country experiences at not-waking up every day amid a fresh crisis or fresh apprehensions. It may even be said—and this is one of the curious phases of the situation—that this calm is due to the elements which compose the present Cabinet, from which the militant element has been removed, and which consists of industrious and concilatory men. These men, who have conducted the affairs of the country during the absence of the Assembly, and who have done nothing to distract it from its normal occupations, possess the defects inherent in their good qualities. They are not made for struggle, and so sensible are they of this, that some of them, as I have already stated, would prefer not to engage in it, especially as by retiring they would prove that they would not fight merely for office. Everybody knows how the matter stands. It is quite understood that the Assembly will meet with a firm determination to satisfy its jealousy as to its own authority, and that its first yictim will be a Cabinet whose honest, if not transcendental, qualities have secured the country a peace it had not known for four years, and symptoms of reviving prosperity calculated to reassure it as to its material future. The conviction that this will be the first act of the Assembly has for some day taken possession of every mind, and, so strong is it, that the chief curiosity is to know the way in which this Ministerial episode will expire, and on whom will devolve the troubled heritage left by this interesting victim of Parliamentary rancour. This, then, is the reason why, out of 100 politicians taken at random and questioned as to the health of the present Cabinet, 99 answer by murmuring a "De Profundis."-Times Corr.

Thirty-three members of the Council-General of the Seine have passed a resolution recommending the adoption of gratuitous, obligatory, and secular primary instruction. The resolution has been referred to a Committee of the Council.

THE ESSENTIAL UNITY OF PROTESTANTISM.—A schism in the Reformed Church seems to be imminent. M. de Cumont, the Minister of Education and Public Worship, was waited upon this morning by delegates of the Liberal Consistories, who asked him to reconsider his decision against the validity of their elections; but he declined to do so. It will be remembered that the Synod, which almost for the first time in the present century was allowed to meet by M. Thiers. in 1872 adopted a confession of faith and issued regulations excluding from electoral privileges those who did not recognize its authority. In Paris and other places where the orthodox party are in a majority these regulations have been enforced. but at Nimes and eleswhere the Liberal or Latitudinarian section were in the ascendant, and elected Consistories under the old system. These elections M. de Cumont declared to be invalid, and he ordered fresh elections to be held in conformity with the Synodal regulations. The deputation, however, informed him that the Liberal Consistories were resolved on making no concession. Three courses are now open to the Government. They may enforce the regulations, in which case ministers are likely to be displaced and churches closed; they may regard the Liberal congregations as a new sect unrecognized by the State, or they may treat the two parties as independent Churches equally entitled to State aid and recognition. The last course was the one advocated by the deputation, who maintained that, as nearly a moiety of a Church which had existed for 350 years and has been recognized by the State since 1802, they are intitled, if obliged to separate from the other section, to a position of perfect equality. M. de Cumont did not pledge himself in any way on this point, but asked for a full statement of the case, promising to submit it to the consideration of the Cabinet .- Times.

SPAIN.

HENDAYE, Nov. 25 .- MacGahan, the correspondent of the New York Herald, and Buckland, the correspondent of the New York Times, were recently arrested by Republicans at Fontarabia. The latter has been released. MacGahan is still in custody, but steps have been taken for his release.

At last accounts Mr. MacGahan, the Herald correspondent, was still imprisoned in San Sebastian. No farther information has been received concerning his case. It is said that the Carlists have out the telegraph wires connecting with the town.

REPORTED CARLIST VICTORY .- An official despatch from the Carlist headquarters claims a victory at San, Marcial for the attacking party, who destroyed the Republican's works and captured 100 prisoners. The Madrid papers assert that the greatest discord prevails among the Carlist chiefs in the north.

THE REPORMATION IN ITALY. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Barfer, M.P., for the Montrose Burghs, has been lecturing at, Dundee on Free Italy. What the Reformation, and Protestant missionaries have done for the

OFOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. The Holy Father and all his pretensions in the presence of a large number of young soldiers, who were being drilled in one of the rooms. But wif Italy, has lost or is fast losing its belief in Roman Catholicism, it has not yet adopted a better faith. Mr. Baxter added-that the miserable spectac

Protestant sects in that country a mere handful in numbers altogether, and nearly if not utterly uninfluential-squabbling among themselves regarding the veriest trifles, was not calculated to gain the respect of an ancient and high-minded people.-

[Tis the old story, Protestant Missionaries may convert Catholics to infidelity; may suggest difficulties to the ignorant which shall induce them to discard Christianity-for every argument that tells against Romanism, tells against Revelation. In a word, the progress of events in Italy is but another demonstration of the old truth, that when a Catholic becomes a Protestant, he ceases to be a Christian. Nor can it be otherwise. All Catholics who, as the cant phrase goes, have renounced Romanism, to come to Jesus, &c., are at heart infidels; though, of course, in order to stand well with their Protestant friends, they soon pick up, and parrot-like, repeat the silly slang of the conventicle.

Mr. Clarke Jervoise has ceased to fill the office of British Representative in the Court of Pius IX. Why he has been removed is not difficult to guess, but his removal at this time is a surprise to many, and perhaps to Mr. Jervoise himself. He first came to Rome as Secretary to Mr. Odo Russel, and on Mr. Odo Russell's departure he succeeded him as British Representative. After the capture of Rome, in 1870, Sir Augustus Paget, the British Minister to Victor Emanuel, removed his Legation from Florence to Rome, and being an active approver of the revolutionary policy of the Italian Government was by no means pleased to find an independent representative of England stationed in Rome and accredited informally to the Vatican. The reports made in 1870, by Mr. Clarke Jervoise to the Foreign Office in London were ably and truthfully drawn up, and gave a picture of the state of affairs at and after the breach of Porta Pin which by no means placed the revolutionary policy of Victor Emmanuel in a favorable light. Sir A. Paget tried at first to prevent Mr. Clarke Jervoise from communicating directly with the Foreign Secretary. Not succeeding in this attempt to make Mr. Jervoise a mere subordinate of the British Legation in Italy, he insisted that the British representative at the Vatican should cease to aid or advise British Catholics resident in Rome in general matters and confine himself strictly to cases of which Sir Augustus could not take charge. Lord Derby, in removing Mr. Clarke Jervoise, has certainly contributed materially to the comfort of her Majesty's Minister to the Quirinal, who is now relieved from the annoyance of a British quasi-Minister to the Vatican, whose reports and views might be inconveniently different from his own. No successor to Mr. Clarke Jerveise will be appointed at present. The saving in expense to the British Treasury by suppression of the office filled by Mr. Jervoise is not considerable. He received a stipend of £600 a year, with £200 a year allowance for house rent. Mr. Odo Russell, on his first coming to Rome, was similarly paid, but when he married his salary was raised to the sum of £1,000 a year.

SWITZERLAND.

GRNEVA, Nov."8 .- The elections to the Grand Conseil of the Canton of Geneva were held to-day. The event had been looked forward to with great interest, as it chiefly turned on the question of totally disconnecting the State from the different religious sects, and to terminating the unending dispute and confusion so long prevalent. The existing state of things pleases nobody. Roman Catholics, Geneva end, is more startling than edifying. A great poet Protestants, Protestants of all sorts—men like Pere has been justly censured for daring to set down a Hyacinthe, and men who have no views in common with him, are all disgusted. The result of the elections will not be known till to-morrow—Times

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 10 .- The Berlin Ultramontane Gernania says that the banished priests of the diocese of Treves have entered into a mutual engagement to return to their parishes each time they are resent away by the police.

It is stated that copies of a portion of he papers claimed by Count Arnim have been laid before the Metropolitan Court. They are said to be in German, French, and Latin, the latter language having been ference between earnestness and fury, between probably used to render the contents unintelligible the dignity of faith and the vagaries of histrito subalterns. How important the papers are, may be gathered from the circumstance that many were sent by special messengers. .

All the leading Vienna journals persistently representing the prosecution of Count Arnim as an act of despotic cruelty prompted by the evil passions of a powerful rival, the Berlin semi-official Nord Deutsche Zeitung a few days ago published an article dilating upon the contrast between the language of the German and Austrian Press respecting the deplorable affair. The article wound up by giving the Austrians to understand that German sympathies could not but be alienated, by an attitude so strange in itself and so cordially supported by the inspired portion of their press.

The Berlin Municipal Tribunal has requested the Provincial Court of Vienna to insist by coercive measures upon Dr. Lauser and Dr. Lecher, the Editor and Publisher of the *Presse*, giving evidence in the Arnim case, since the Austrian penal law sanctioned such a course in important cases. The Provincial Court declines to accede to these representations, observing that, although the matter possesses importance for Prussia, it has none for Austria.

Mr. Gladstone's new essay on the Civil Allegiance of Catholics elicits bursts of applause from the whole German Press, the Ultramontane organs alone excepted. Copious extracts are followed by translations in full in the leading journals.

A letter from Berlin, written by one whose interest it is to obtain accurate knowledge of the military and financial state of Germany, contains the following information:-

"The average number of recruits in the German Empire is every year 406,000, but from this number must be deducted 42,000 refractory emigrants and missing conscripts. There remain 364,000 men who go before the Council of Revision after having drawn lots for drawing lots exists in Germany, although the contrary has often been asserted. Above 25,000 men are then rejected as absolutely unfit for service on account of infirmity, malformation, &c., 250 for immorality (unwurdigkeit), and from 5,000 to 6,000 for temporary incapacity, while 10,000 are provisionally dispensed from serving for family reasons, or to allow of their pursuing some special study. &c. The number of men fit for service and ready for enrolment is 166,000. In paint of fact, 143,050 men are enrolled in the Army, 2,500 in! the Navy and if there be added to these numbers that of the Volunteers for one year, which is 3,600, the total is obtained of 149,150 men. The number of able-bodied men who annually escape military service is not less than 70,000. Some of these men are subsequently enrolled to form according to need, what are known as Ersatz Truppen to need, what are known as areatz Truppen supplementary, troops, or troops, employed for focupying foreign, territory. Nevertheless, a considerable number of able-bodied subjects are never called upon to serve, and the number of these subjects between 17 and 40 years is estimated at half a millioniat the least. It is these last who will He was struck everywhere by the fact that the never called upon to serve, and the number or these handleness generally consisted of a few old people; subjects between 17 and 40 years is estimated at the cook is the leaf of the new Landstorin, with be also of the new Landstorin, with the attack of the new Landstorin, with the leafs of the new Land

these new troops and this ban would number about feature which gives it an almost warlike character. It is provided that the battalions of the future Land. sturm may be employed to complete the Landwehr. Now, the Landwehr can and ought to be able to take the field outside the limits of the country. It is, therefore, a reinforcement of 300,000 men which will be brought to the Regular Army to that which can make war in a foreign country. As matters stand at present, this Army numbers 1,324,940 men, and possesses 2,940 guns. Out of this number, 401,659 men are always on active service, and in less than cight days 705,700 men can take the field. The others can be mobilized in the following days. Such is the military situation of Germany. This formidable Army costs the German Empire much less in porportion than the English or French Army The military Budget of Germany is 320,469,440 marks, or about £16,000.000 .- Times Corr.

FURTHER IRISH NEWS.

One matter (says Mr. Berry Fenelin, writing to Land and Water) which I think will impress most strangers with a feeling of dissappointed surprise is a visit to the cathedral city of Downpatrick. It is neither the city itself nor the fine substantial cathedral on the hill that evoke this feeling. They are well enough, trim, thriving, comfortable-looking on the whole, and need not fear comparison with other cathedrals or cathedral cities of Ireland. But something more than disappointment, something like indignant surprise, takes possession of one on being led up to what is said to be held sacred as the grave of St. Patrick, and which as such is visited I am told by multitudes of American strangers every year. It lies in the bighest and most central position in the otherwise decently kept churchyard sur-rounding Downpatrick Cathedral, and is the one spot of earth in the whole place that appears given up to complete neglect and desecration. Around are gravestones, ancient and modern, all well-ordered and neatly kept, some showing the recent touch of hands directed by loving care, while the one which strangers would have expected to find most honored and revered is the only dishonored grave among them all. The unsightly-looking hole, unmarked by cross or slab, now half filled with loose rubble or broken bricks, stones and earth, is a disgrace to the people of Down, who, be they Catholics or Protestants, in that they claim to be Christians, have an equal right to honor the resting place of this faithful, fearless preacher of Christianity, who was the first to bring the Gospel of Truth into Ireland, the first to introduce the dawn of civilization among her then wholly barbarous princes and people, and whose feet first touched the Irish soil upon the shores of the county Down. I shall feel proud indeed if these observations will lead any one belonging to the neighborhood or the county to take some interest in this matter. A writer in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, who has

attended one of the "evangelistic services" conducted in that city by Moody and Sankey, the Yankee revivalists, thus describes the first-named speaker :--It will be admitted that the truth, if it is to be spoken at all, ought to be spoken when dealing with gentlemen of Mr. Moody's turn, and with subjects such as he has selected for the display of his eloquence. And, first of all, let it be said that Mr. Moody is not eloquent, but noisy; not attractive, but amazing; not logical or connected, but haphazard and rhapsodical. His stories are very poor, and very ill-told, and the manner in which the Creator of the world is, as it were, flung in at the has been justly censured for daring to set down a speech for the Most High. Where Milton failed, Moody is not likely to come out conqueror. There is a very distasteful familiarity with things heavenly which it would be hard to show is useful as a counteraction to sin; and if Mr. Moody is anxious, and he really seems very anxious, to prevent the domination of wrong-doing, it might be better did he observe with dignity, if not with awe, the illimitable distance between himself and his subject, Some persons who mean well have a very unhappy knack of praising the Redeemer, and working themselves into ecstacies of panegyric which are not humble, and which sometimes come repulsively upon persons of a quiet temper, who know the difonio hullabaloo. Now, Mr. Moedy is too intimate with the Heavenly Host, he repeats himself too often, he roars too loud, he acts too furiously. Altogether, he is a very good specimen of sincerity without judgment, and loyalty without discretion. I would much prefer to be in a position to praise him and his style, however much his manner of doing business may be deplored. The new Evangel is not new. It is the old, old story, told in the new way a way full of sound and fury signifying nothing. An appeal is made to the imagination, or rather to the fleeting senses which possess a certain class of people who delight in betraying a sighing sorrow for their sins, and rest happy in their commission.-Mr. Moody may be doing good, and it is to be hoped he is; but the wisdom of the Wise stands forth still the sinner may desire to warn his brothers, and may desire an angel to give the warning; but the recorded fiat remains—"They have Moses and the Prophets, let them hear them; for if they hear not them, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." And so, if the legitimate and authoritative sources of religious power be ineffectual, sinners will not be good even though Mr. Sankey should sing sweetly and Mr. Moody should

bawl forever. A curious discovery has been made in Trinity College, which has given rise to various conjectures and comments. A few days ago it was found that the famous "Book of Kells," a literary treasure to which great value is properly attached, had been taken out of the library and taken to the British Museum. It is explained that the gentleman who took it away did so for the purpose of getting it bound, and he brought back a receipt for it, but it appears that he did so without any authority from the Board, and Mr. Moore, solicitor of the College. was sent to London as a confidential agent to procure its restoration. He was successful in his mission and the book is now safe in its old quarters, but the circumstance has created a very uneasy feeling as to the management of the library, which is very valuable.

There would appear to be a serious intention on the part of some French speculators to farm Irish land for the growth of beet root. The subject is one well deserving consideration, and the capitalists concerned are endeavoring to elevate theory to practice. At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Cork, on the 31st Oct., a letter was read from a French Company, who are anxious to establish a sugar factory in that city. As a condition, the company ask for a guarantee that 6,000 acres shall be placed under best-root culture. The meeting decided that they could not give the guarantee, and looked at the growth from a pounds shillings, and pence point of view. The sale of beet-root was estimated at about one pound per ton, but it was considered that 30s. per ton was necessary, if a remunerative return for outlay was the object of the promoters.

Givil Service Gazette, Made simply with Boiling 300,000 men and 6,500 officers. These last will be Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only taken from among the retired officers or those not labelled. James Epps & Co, Homeopathic Chemon active service. But there is in this project a lists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly Works, Enston Road and Camden Town, London MANUFACTURE OF COUCA. We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

DIAMONDS IN BRAZIL -- We have been gratified by visit from H. M. Lane, Esq., the agent for Ayer's Pills, Sarsaparilla and Cherry Pectoral, in South America, who has just visited the mines with his medicines, and described to us the process of taking gems from the earth. A driver places his gang of slaves in a mud hole, where the gems are found, and pans out the earth in the water, like goldwashers. The negroes are naked, to prevent their secreting the diamonds in their clothes. They are required to work facing their overseer, and forbidden to raise a hand to the face, lest they should swallow the jewels when found. Yet they do carry them away, by becoming so expert that they can snap them with their fingers from the pan to their mouth, without detection. Ayers medicines are the talismans for their diseases, and it was not difficult to exchange, with the negroes, Ayer's Pills in about even weight, for the rough stones in which the brilliants are holden .- Boston Leader.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAK-Is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in an incredible short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this Balsam for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croop, etc.

EAST INDIA HEMP,

And What We Know About It.

Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it Pos-ITIVELY CUBES CONSUMPTION, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

Liverpool, Beach Meadows, Queens Co., Nova Scotia, Aug. 27, 1874. Please send \$29 worth of India Hemp. I can not tell you with pen the great good this has done me. I was as weak as a cat; could hardly stand on my legs; no appetite; constant pain in my lungs; the doctor had given me up, and I saw death before my eyes. But this medicine has raised me to the enjoyment of life and health. I can now walk two and three miles without fatigue; have a good appetite; am free from pain; sleep soundly, and am doing well. I have no fears of consumption now. ISAAC J. GARRETT.

> Thorntown, Boone Co., Ind., 1st Month 20, 1867.

Friends Craddock & Co. Mr. Findley Barker, who was so low with Consumption, and only weighed one hundred and twenty-five nounds when he commenced to take your medicine, now weighs one hundred and eighty-four pounds, and says he feels as well as ever he did in his life. Yours truly,

ROBERT COX.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ABOVE, SEVEN YEARS

Thorntown, Boone Co., Ind., Jan, 30, 1874.

I have tried so much that I have lost all confidence in Patent Medicines, and would not have sent for your remedy, only I saw in your testimonials that of Robt. Cox, in the case of Findley Barker, with whom I am personally acquainted, and know that Mr. Barker was cured of Consumption, and is now well and hearty. I am also acquainted with Robert Cox, and feel that Cannabis ought to do as much for me as it did for Barker.

Yours in faith,
JOHN B. WETHERALD. Sweet Valley, Luzerne, Pa., April 20, 1874. }
I have used your Cannabis Indica Syrup for the

last ten years with astonishing success in acute and chronic Pulmonary Affections, and I believe it has no equal for such diseases.

DR. J. N. DAYBNPORT.

Deep River Poweshick Jan. 3, 1874. I have just seen your advertisement in my paper

I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma: she had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured. JACOB TROUT. Montezuma, Tenn.

My daughter (Miss Crowder) has gotten entirely well of Consumption. Hers was a case of fifteen years standing. So you see we have tested the virtues of India Hemp, and now have no doubts as to what it Truly yours,

CROWDER & MUSS. will do.

Lovelaceville, Ballard Co., Ky. Mother has been suffering with Bronchitis for twenty years, and tried most all kinds of medicine, and says the Cannabis Indica is the only thing that gives her relief.

JANE A. ASHEROOK. N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2,50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address CRADDOOK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Is the great modern remedy for Cougus, Colos, Con-SUMPTION, ASTHMA, CROUP, and BRONCHITIS. It is re-commended by Physicians everywhere, who are acquainted with its great usefulness.

Dr. A. L. Scovil, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says -"I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted.— For Coughs, and all the earlier stages of Lung complaints. I believe it to be a certain cure; and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption. It causes the phlegm and matter to rise without irritating those delicate organs (the lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system; stops the night-sweets, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state.";

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, 81 per Bottle: PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors. [Dec. 4.

JOHNCROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

GENERALI, JOB BER

Has Removed from 37. Bonsventure, Street, to ST.
GEORGE, First Door off Oralg Street.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, have the honor to amounce a Grand Bazaar, to come off in January, 1875, for this benefit of the New Church about to be erected at Lancaster, in honor of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, and under the invocation of St. Joseph. Contributions. in money or otherwise, will be thankfully received by the Rev. Father MacCarthy, or any of the un-

dersigned Ladies:

MRs. Angus Torin,

MRS. WK. M'PHERSON, Lancaster.

Mrs. White, ii THE MISSES M'DONALD,

THE MISSES O'NEILL, MRS. BOWDEN, MRS. GEORGE M'DONALD, Cornwall.
MRS. DUNCAN M'DONALD, Williamstown.

MRS. ARCH. FRASER, Frascriield. MRS. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 St. Famille Street.

Montreal. Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874.

TO BUILDERS!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Rev. Father MacCarthy, will be received till the 8th day of December next, for the Erection of a BRICK CHURCH at Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Presbytery, Wiliamstown.

The lowest, or any tender will not necessarily be

Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874.

NOTICE .

Is hereby given that at the next Session of the Quebec Parliament, a Bill will be introduced to allow the Provincial Board of Notaries to admit ALEXIS OLYMPE MARIEN to the profession of

Montreal, 39th October, 1874.

T. CULLEN WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. 101 St. Joseph Street.

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY Repaired with Despatch. All work warranted. [10-4

"FITS and EPILEPSY" POSITIVELY CURED. The worst cases of the longest standing, by using Dr. Hebbard's Cure. A bottle sent Free to all ddressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Druggist, 814 Sixth avenue, New York.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.

LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO VITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS. DOMINION BUILDINGS, McGILL ST., MAY 1, '741 MONTREAL.

COSTELLO BROTHERS. COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE PRODUCE

AND PROVISION MERCH : NTS. 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal,

Have now and will continue to receive large lots of Choice Dairy Butter, Milwaukee and Cincinnati Sugar-Cured Hams, Cheese, Lard, &c., &c., which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers.

Liberal cash advances will be made on receipt of goods consigned to us. Butter and Cheese made a [July 24, 1874.

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT St. James Street, 191

MONTREAL. MEASUREMENTS AND VALUATIONS ATTENDED TO.

THOMAS H. COX. IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c.,

MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT), No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET. MONTREAL July 24, '74]

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

o. 59 St. BONAVENTURE STREET

MONTREAL.
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

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.

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.

REMOVAL. JONES & TOOMEY,

PAINTERS. HAVE REMOVED TO 28 Sr. JOHN STREET

(Corner of Notre Dame Street,) Where they are prepared to receive orders for HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, DECORATING, GLAZING, SIGN WRITING, WINDOW-SHADES, WIRE-SCREENS, GLASS-

GILDING, ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, &c. Sign Writing a Speciality. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. 74 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.
In the matter of MICHAEL KILKERY, of the
Tanneries West, Parish of Montreal, Grocer,
Trader,

LOCK-SMITH; The of hebrers I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been

appointed Assigne in this matter.

Oreditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants Exchange Building, in the said City, of Montreal, on the second day of January, next (A.D.: 1878) at the hour, of three of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examina-tion of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the

Ie CREDIT-FONCIER Du BAS CANADA, Capital, \$1,000,000.

VIOS PRESIDENT M. C. MULLARKY.

THIS COMPANY HE NOW IN FULL OPERATION. It advances money only on first mortgage and only to the extent of half of the value of the property

mortgaged. The longest term granted for the repayment of its loans is twenty years, and the shortest is one month. It lends to Fabriques, Municipalities and Corporations, according to the laws by which they are gov-

The Company is authorised to receive funds on deposit. Interest at the rate of six per-cent, is allowed on deposits of six months, and seven per cent. for deposits of twelve months.

For the transaction of business, apply directly to the Cashier.

Office open daily from 10 a.m to 3 p.m., No 13 St. LAMBERT ST, MONTREAL. J. B. LAFLEUR,

Montreal, 23 Oct., 1874.

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> OFFICE AND YARD: 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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of PREFONTAINE & PETTIGREW, of Montreal, Traders, Insolvents.

I, the Undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 27 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of December, 1874, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the examination of the Insolvents, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Assignee. Montreal, 24th November, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LEON BRUNEAU, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Thursday, the seventeenth December next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge

according to the terms thereof. L. JOS. LAJOIE. Official Assignee.

Montreal, 24th November, 1874. INSOLVENT ACT OF. 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of CONSTANT & CO., Insolvent; I, the undersigned, Chs. Albert Vilbon, Esquire, of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, parish and District of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in

this matter. The Creditors are notified to fyle their claims before me within one month; and they are notified moreover that a meeting of Creditors in the said affair will be held in my Office, No. 6, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on the seventeenth day of December next, at 2 o'clock r.u., for the ex-

amination of the Insolvent, and for the general administration of the affairs of the Estate. CHS. ALB. VILBON, Assignee.

INSOLVEN'T ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

In the matter of MARY MATHIESON,

Insolvent. On the 21st of December next, the undersigned will apply to the Judges of the said Court for a

discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 18th November, 1874. MARY MATHIESON, Per her Attorneys ad litem,
ARCHAMBAULT & DESALABERRY.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1869. In the SUPERIOR COURT, CANADA. PROVINGE OF QUEBEC in and for the District of

Terrebonne. Dist. of Terrebonne. In the matter of "P. MARTIN & COMPANY, and PATRICK MARTIN, individually,

On the thirteenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for their discharge under the said Acts, and as well individually on the part of the said Patrick Martin, as copartner of Jean Baptiste Decary, under the name

and firm of "P. MARTIN & COMPANY." P. MARTIN & CO. PATRICK MARTIN, By DURANCEAU & SEERS,

His Attorneys ad litem. Saint-Scholastique, 29th October, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal,

In to OLIVIER LEFEBRE, deside the result of the second to be the test Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of December next, the

Montreal, November 18th, 1874.

del coloca gainella au Per Jue ROBIDOUX; a 15-5 1 1 M A M A A . . . His Attorney rad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINGE OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT.

MAGLOIRE PREVOST, On the twenty-sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said cot sillion, not was a Montreal November 18th, 1874eq-(I M. 1 445. MAGLOIRE PREVOST, Rore Escobioux, I Magloire ad Man

15-5 M 1 24-5 His Attorney ad literal.

J. SOINVALIDS: Requisites for the Sick Room.

Table 1 Ball 188 41 INVALIB FEEDING, OUPS, PAP BOATS, OHINA MEDICINE SPOONS, 3 sizes.

DELPH do do with handles, 3 sizes.

MEDICINE DROPPERS,

DRINKING TUBES BED PANS,

PERFUMERY DISTRIBUTERS, &c., &c. DISINFECTANTS - Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Powder, Carbolic Acid, Coady's Fluid, Bromochlorabum, Copperas, Carbolic Toilet Scap, Carbolic Household Soap.

B. E. McGALE, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street,

(Between Murray and Mountain Streets), Montreal. Particular attention given to the dispensing of Physicians' prescriptions. .

\$20 PER DAY. — Agents Wanted!—
All classes of working people, of \$5 то either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but two cents. Address G. STINSON [30th, Oct. '74, 11-52 & CO., Portland, Maine

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Wants a good salary, an independent business, an agreeable occupation, should not fail to send to John Church & Co., Cincinnati, for their circular and terms to agents for Church's Musical Visitor. For a business which can be started without capital, it is the most profiteible occupation in the land, requiring only intelligence, a ctivity, and perseverance-qualities that many a young man and woman can bring to bear when they cannot conmand Try it; send for terms and circulars and see .-Address JOHN CHURCH & CO., Cincinnati

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MACHIN

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SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSITS.

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"THE ONTARIO TRIBUNE,"

Established specially to defend the interests of the Catholic people of Canada,

With the Approbation and under the patronage of HIS GRACE THE ABUHBISHOP

AND REVEREND CLERGY OF ONTABIO.

"THE TRIBUNE" IS CATROLIC IN CREED, INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS, AND

LIBERAL IN SPIRIT.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE

Capital.....\$10,000,700 Funds Invested..... 12,000,630 Annual Income..... 5,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders. Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Depart-

H. L. ROUTH,

W. E. SCOTT, M.D., Medical Referee. W. TATLEY, H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Chief Agents Montreal, 1st May, 1874.





GOLD RINGS, FROM \$3,50 TO \$100,

Hu. I. Heel Stateman Specific c Great Roydel Remedy for all

WILLIAM MURRAY'S; TO STATE SOURCE STREET STREET STREET le bauch ban then a ROR capital first ... bantani, account in capital account in comment with the capital capi

FINE COLDESETS

The property of the control of the property of

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

KAN 10 St. JAMES STREET A. ONTREAL. January 30, 4874.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY

31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVICRY DESCRIPTION of ATTIRE,

READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material, Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices obarge(i.

BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 TO 12 PABISIAN. BERLIN, BRUSSELS, NEW STYLES. LORNE,

SWISS, TINIC. SAILOR.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics, which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side, and Lounging Suits-Prices from \$10 50.

G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion.

COMPLETE OUTRIT-INSPECTION INVITED GRAY'S SYRUP

RED SPRUCE GUM

COUCHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSE-NESS, BRONCHIAL AND THEOAT 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 Bronchitis 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 Anti-spannaodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preceived. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price. 25 cents over bottle. Sole marufacturer,

HENRY R. GRAY,

Montreel, 1872. OWEN M'CARVEY. MANUFACTURER

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nes. 7 , and 11, st. Joseph speer, (2nd Door from M'Gill Str.)

OF EVERY STYLE OF

Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully on scuted, and delivered according to instructions

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]



THE Subscribers munufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their Superior Bells for Churches, Acudemies, 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 Cincular Ad-

MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N. Y.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable. healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the

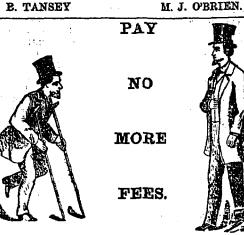
hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those adeleterious adubstances which a make some preparations dangerous and inju-rious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, isoliething else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric; and yet lasts to long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,

(Cor. Alexander & Lagauchetiere Sis.) TANSEY AND O'BRIEN, SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS.

MANUEACTURERS 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, Mura Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. J. O'BRIEN. B. TANSEY



QUACKS CONFOUNDED

Riseumatism and Gout have heretofore been consic lered by the ordinary practising physicians as in-curable diseases, and the query has often been proprounded, of what benefit to the helpless sufferer is all their pretended science; and what doth it avail - their long and tedious course of study-if they ar e obliged to acknowledge that all their resources are to no account when called upon to prescribe for a patient suffering from chronic rheumatism. The great trouble lies in the fact that the mode of inve stigation is prescribed within certain boundaries ar id limitations compelling the student to tread in ce rtain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and ex-communication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often ge nius has been curbed in its flights of investigation can easily be imagined. And often really grand and beneficial discoveries have been placed under the ban of censure by those self-constituted censors. for no reason whatever, but that they are innovations up on a stereotyped and time honored prescription. It was not so, however, with the proprietor of the

Diamond Rheumatic Cure.

for his high standing in the profession, and the dearning and science of an able mind, quickly compellled the canson to succumb, and now physicians gen erally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and offic. a prescribe it for their patients. Of course the use of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, without the aid of a physician, is a saving in fees to the sufferer, but the really conscientious physician should rejoice at this, for the reason of the general benealits arising to mankind from its use.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY. Montreal, 21st March, 1871.

Mesere, Devine & Bolton: Dear Sirs-I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give my endorsation to the immediate relief I experienced from a few dos s of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumstic Cure, having been a suffered from the effects of Rheumatism, I am now after taking two bottles of this medicine, entirely free from pain. You are at liberty to use this letter, if you deem it advisable to do so.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, N.P. MONTREAL, 17th March, 1874.

Mesers. Devine & Bolton: Gentlemen-I have suffered much with rheumat ism, so much so that I was obliged to stay at home a certain time. I heard Mr. O'Neill, of the St. Lawrence :Hall, speaking of your remedy. I asked him to get me a bottle immediately, which he did with great kindness. To my great surprise that bottle has cured me entirely, and I never felt better in my life. I attribute the use of my limbs to the "Dia mond Rheumatic Cure."

JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juror Street, Corner of Hermine. A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. MONTERAL, 18th June, 1874.

DEVING & BOLTON: Gentlemen—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I bould hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond remedy, following the directions carefully,—relief came immediately with the first bottle; improved rapidly with the second, and completely cured and free from pain after finishing my afth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism.

Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labelle Street.

FURTHER PROOF.

TORONTO, March 30, 1874. Dear Sir-After suffering for the past two years with Rheumatism, I can truly say that, after using two bottles of the DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE, I find myself free from that terrible disease. I have used all kinds of remedies and Doctor's prescriptions without end, but your simple remedy surpasses all. The effect upon me was like magic. I take

great pleasure in recommending your medicine to I remain,
MARGARET CONROY,
127 Sumach Stre

127 Sumach Street. This medicine is prepared by a careful experienced and conscientious physician in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

In simple cases sometimes one or two closes surfice. In the most chronic case it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away; as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescrip-

This medicine is for sale at all druggists through out the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

DEVINS & BOLTON,
NOTHE DAME, STREET, MONTREAL,
General Agents for Propince of Quebec.
Or to TRANS MUNICIPAL TO THE PROPERTY OF de of Tescott, STREET, TO ONTO HAMI General Agents for Onthers will sold sold for the sold of the sold

May 32, 1874.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. for Lower Canada.

No. 1496. The Thirteenth day of November, One Thousand. Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.

EPHREM CINQ-MARS, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, husband of ADELINE TER-RIEN, formerly of the same place, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, Plaintiff,

VS. The said ADELINE TERRIEN, his wife,

Defendant. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of M. Branchaud, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Jean B. Monier, a Builtif of our said Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left her domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "L'Aurore," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called "True Witness," be notified to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY.

cause by default.

NOTICE. IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the approaching Session of the Legislature of Quebec, for an Act to Incorporate the Society entitled "LA COMPAGNIE D'ENPRUNT DES PROPRIETAIRES FONGIERS DU CANADA," to enable them to borrow, at a moderate rate, Foreign Capital, on good security, for the purpose of ameliorating property and the development of Agricultural industry in this Province. Montreal, 6th Nov., 1874.

NOTICE OF PRIVATE BILL.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next Session by Dame Maris Louise Panct, widow of the late Arthur Lamothe, Esq., to obtain an Act authorizing her to sell, exchange, or alienate the immovable property, situate in the Districts of Joliette and Montreal, which has been bequeathed to her by the late Dame Louiso Amelie Panet, wife of the late Wm. Berezy, charged with substitution, by the terms of the will of the late Dame Berezy.

Montreal, 3rd November, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BOLDUC, Trader of the village of St. Henri, Parish and

District of Montreal. An Insolvent. The Insolventhas made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, at the aforesaid village, on the thirtieth day of November instant, at three o'clock P:M., to receive statement of his affairs and

to appoint an Assignee. Montreal, 9th November 1874. CHS. ALB. VILBON,

Interim Assignce. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, In the SUPERIOR COURT

District of Montreal In the matter of PIERRE GRAVEL, of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, in the District of Montreal, Trader

An Insolvent. The undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on the seventeenth day of December pext, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of

the Discharge thereby effected. PIERRE GRAVEI.
By LACOSTE & DRUMMOND His Attorneys ad litem

Montreal, 6th November, 1874. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LOUIS HART, of the City of

Montreal, carrying on business there, under

name of LOUIS HART, An Insolvent PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned immovable will be sold at the times and places mentioned below. All persons having claims on the same which the registrar is not bound to include in his certificate under article 700 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known according to law; all oppositions afin d'annuler, afin de distraire or afin de charges, or other oppositions to the same are required to be filed with tho under-signed at his office, previous to the fifteen days next preceding the day of sale; oppositions afin de conserver may be filed at any time within six days next after the day of sale, to wit:

All that certain lot of land, or emplacement, in All that certain lot of land, or emplacement, in the St. Louis Suburbs, of the City of Montreal, being lot 112, upon the official Plan and books of reference for Saint Louis Ward of said City, with a two story brick dwelling, and other buildings thereon erected, with right of mitogennete in the South-West gable, and wall of the house of Madame Corders and adjoining said property. Corderre, and adjoining said property.

To be SOLD at the COURT HOUSE, in the

Room reserved for proceedings in Insolvency, in the City of Montreal, on SATURDAY, the NINE-TEENTH DAY of DECEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon. ARTHUR M. PERKINS,

Montreal, 5th November, 1874. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869; DOMINION OF CANADA, 7 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/4 1/2

PROVINGE OF QUEERS, SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal.
In the matter of WILLIAM J. CRAVEN, individually as also of the late firm of ORAVEN FOR.

BAB, of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Trader, Saddillic An Insolvent. On the seventeenth day of December next; the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869; AND THE AMERICANTS. Insolvent Active coop, and its assessments
In re JOSEPH ISAIE RIVIERES Hotel Recore
of the Parish of Sculfen Recoller Budges
of the Parish of Sculfen Recoller Budges
of the Parish of Sculfen Recoller Budges
in the Parish of Sculfen Recoller Budges
of the Parish of Sculfen Recoller Budges
of the Parish of Sculfen Recoller Budges
of the Parish of the Parish of the Parish of the Recoller Budges
to me and the Conditors are notified to meet at the to me and the Creditors are notified to meet at his replace lof business at the storesaid Village. Wednesday the ninth day of December next at eleven o'clock a.u., to appoint an assignee, and to receive his statement of the affairs of the Estate and real and a statement of the affairs of the Estate and real and a statement of the affairs of the Estate and real and a statement of the affairs of the Estate and real and a statement of the statemen

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

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