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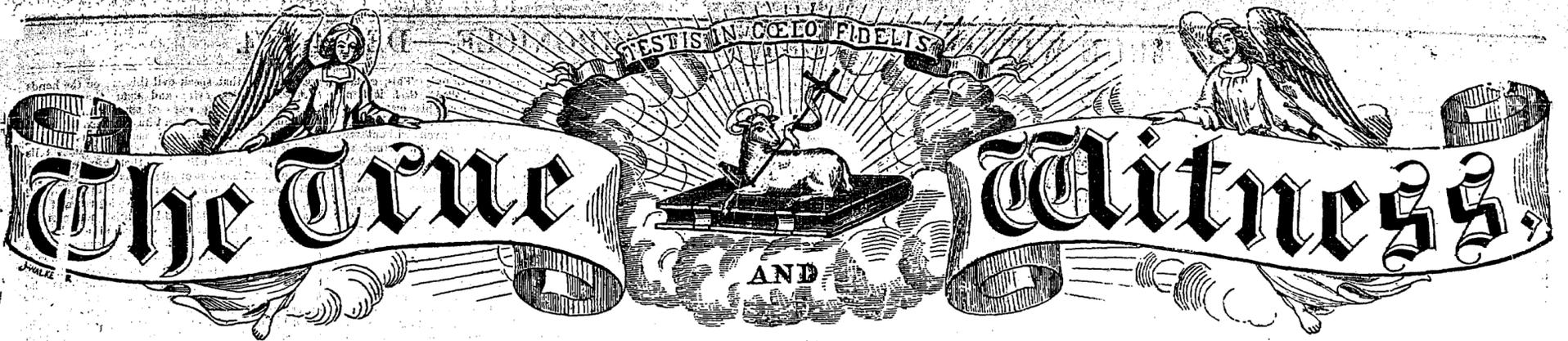
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1874.

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LORD DACRE OF GILSLAND; OR, 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, for it 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 loiter about the gates, each eager to be the first to learn the names of the conspirators, and many, alas, trembling with the apprehension that among those names they might hear that of some beloved friend.

Through this crowd 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 cloak 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 morning 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 pertinaciously hurried on in the opposite direction, desiring 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-guest 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."

"Well, 'tis an ill wind that blows nobody good, and a joyful day must this be for Master Allen. We knew, indeed, that the dame was condemned; but I thought not it would come to this."

Lucy scarce attended to these remarks; she was for the time unconscious of everything but the pitiable condition of Bertha. The malevolent disposition of that woman had not indeed, escaped the observation of even the gentle Lucy, and she had, on more than one occasion, perceived that this malevolent was especially directed against her cousin Gertrude; but she had not imagined the extent of Bertha's malice, nor could she, without a mingled sensation of pity and horror, behold in so lamentable a state a person who had set at nought her father's board and drink of his cup. As for Bertha, she was apparently unconscious of the scene around her.

Her hands were bound, and she was bound hand and foot, but she was not bound in any way that she could not see and hear all that was going on around her. She was not bound in any way that she could not see and hear all that was going on around her.

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to be so vain—hung in tangled masses about her shoulders, and her eyes, though not closed, had in them a glassy, unconscious stare.

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

"Drag thy gallews 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."

"Take thyself out of the way, and let thy Lord go with thee," said the officer; "what will come next if the servants of her Grace and of the good city of London are to be interrupted in their duty by a troop of saucy Jacks such as thou, with a rattle-pole lord to bear thee out in thy brags?"

"We shall see, we shall see, fellows!" 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 Chepe, 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 curvetting 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 were 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 hurt 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 injunction; but the Earl had 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 be closed when you are a petitioner."

With these words he turned his horse's head towards 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 already out of sight, and that portion of the mob which had been hitherto engaged gazing at Lord Leicester and his splendid equipments now hastened to follow the rest towards Tyburn.

It was at this moment, when the Chepe was comparatively deserted, that two men approached Lucy and her old friend. In one of these she knew the young Warden of the City Watch, Edward Wood, and the cloaked and large cloak 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 Master 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 follow."

"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 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 an ogre, that proud Lord, a roaring lion, seeking out 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 scrotrific but kind creature, who not only had supplied him with food and other necessities 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 London than that she had escaped. Her father and her uncle thus in prison, and her cousin fled, no one knew where, Lucy had but little to urge against the arguments of her lover when he implored her to divide with him his retreat, which, as it had hitherto been, would no doubt remain secure. When, however, the tailor mentioned that examination which was to take place at Whitehall, and that some persons condemned as connected with the rising were to be the next day executed at Tyburn, no entreaties of Henry could either dissuade Lucy from attempting to see those prisoners, or win her consent that she should accompany them upon an expedition so hazardous.

Wearied by her importunities, he at last consented to trust her to the escort only of Master Williams, but no sooner had he calculated, than they were well through the village of Charing, than in defiance of every danger, to himself he left the house to follow them. On reaching Whitehall,

Lucy and her companions found an immense crowd there assembled. The chief prisoners, they heard it said, had not yet been brought from the Tower; but that some of her delinquents were even then under the examination of the Council; 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, announced 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 whom 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 grass itself.

As YOU LIKE IT. But what meanwhile was passing in the council chamber? Elizabeth herself was there with her favorite counsellors. Lord Mordeu, 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 the wily Burlough. 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 a beloved and only child, was no abiding place for treasonous plots. I think it were hard to bring proof of treason against me, the gibbet, if I am condemned to it, will but a little shorten those days which sorrow for my child, more than age, has already numbered."

"And what say you, John Harding?" said the Secretary, turning to the other prisoner. "You have been convicted of holding converse with the traitor, Leonard Dacre of Gilsland, now in arms against the sacred authority of her Grace; it may be well believed that you were aware of his projected treason. It is known that your daughter, the damsel Gertrude, visited the foreigner Vitelli; and that she was the bearer of some missive from Leonard, admits of no doubt; for we have it on the confession of Rudolph, that he had been employed as an agent to introduce into England arms and ammunition wherewith to aid the traitorous Dacre. How 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 desititution 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 brook 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 this 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 calmness which did but exasperate her already boiling rage. "It needs not," he repeated, "my child did indeed bear a letter to the ambassador."

"This to our face!" screamed Elizabeth; then she added with a bitter oath, "Oh, that we had the traitors in our power, she should die by inches, 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 seek her valorous company. Albeit we will not leave him in our debt. See you, Sir Francis, that all his wealth is made confiscate to us. Then 'tis our royal command that he be scourged from Charing to the Charing Cross, and branded as a traitor on the brow. Let him then go and seek his gallant daughter. Away with him, and for his companion, who seems more fool than traitor, after all, lead him to prison, but let his mistress separately, there, in bitterness of heart, be scourged."

This order of the Queen was immediately obeyed. The merchant and his companion were hurried to the Tower, and the goldsmith, who had been the bearer of the letter to the ambassador, was committed to the stocks.

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but instead of being led to an immediate execution of their sentence, John Harding and his brother-in-law were conducted to an ante-chamber of the palace, there to remain until after the examination of the other prisoners.

The fair-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 another room.

The youth, Hubert, had previously been examined at the Tower, when, from the observation now addressed 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 roll of names, 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 undoubted 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 Leicester.

"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. Nay, 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 the way of the Lord; nor did he leave thee, traitor, in the vault 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 ensnare thee. Even from thine own trusted associate did we gain a knowledge of thy retreat."

"From Mancini?" exclaimed Babington. "Ah, let me see him, and shame for his treachery shall kill him as he looks on that friend whom he has 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 wrothier hand."

"Bear hence the traitor!" cried Elizabeth.

But as Babington was dragged from the apartment he looked towards his companions who were left behind.

"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 journey 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 Babington.

When the wretched prisoner 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, Sir Francis?" then inquired the Queen of Walsingham.

"Even with my sage colleague, gracious Madam," replied the Secretary, "it were neither wise nor just to depart from the customary sentence of the law upon this occasion."

"So then let it be," said the Queen; "but see that there be no false mercy shown the villains in the execution of that law, by which our wise counsellors have such a dainty desire to abide. Such penance as the law imposes shall be protracted in their case, even to the extreme of pain; and in full sight of the people, too, let them have notice of what their fate is, and let them see that the law is but a mockery."

Cicely and her husband were next examined. The woman appeared to have been Babington's nurse; she was a simple, good-natured creature, and she was not bound in any way that she could not see and hear all that was going on around her.

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 trial.

Poor Lucy meanwhile had suffered the most torturing anxiety till the reappearance 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 execrations 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 those prisoners were led John Harding and Richard Fenton, and the spirits of Lucy, weakened both by anxiety 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.

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MONTEAL, 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. O. 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 sacrilegious 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 Freemasons. Troops have been forwarded to the scene of the disturbances.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE VATICAN DECREES.

"Hunc invenimus subvertentem gentem nostram, et prohibentem tributa dare Caesari, et dicentem se Christum regem esse. We have found this man perverting our nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, 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 Church 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 eadem—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 disused.

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

"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 and abandoned her old system; in the second, she is denounced as obstinately adhering to all her old wicked tactics which it was fondly hoped that she had abandoned. Mr. Gladstone has therefore made it unnecessary for Catholics to plead to either of them. The third charge is however that to which Mr. Gladstone attaches the most importance, and on which he bases the conclusion he vain would have his readers come to—to wit—that, since Catholics cannot, if true to the teachings of their Church, be loyal subjects of Caesar, therefore Caesar 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 Caesar, 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 Caesar. 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."

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 God, Who has revealed His will to man. There can be no limit to the allegiance which men owe to God; but almost all Protestants will admit that there is a limit to the allegiance or loyalty which they owe to Caesar. This at least, in the early days

of Protestantism, was the proud boast of the Puritans; of the men who are still held up in Protestant histories, to the admiration of all generations as the champions and martyrs of religious liberty; of Knox and Melville, of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the Covenanters of Scotland. These men indeed, as of the very essence of religious liberty, asserted the same ultra-montane principle for holding 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 Caesar." This confession of faith, which is what the Bismarcks, and the Liberals of the XIX. century seek to extort from us—we will never make.

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 Caesar, and his case 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 dares 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 See, and the 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 not accept their peculiar doctrines, renounced his moral freedom. In this respect again the difference betwixt Ultramontanes, and all who submit to 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 promulgation of these Decrees; yet it was not until he was out of office, and his popularity was on the wane, that Mr. Gladstone deemed it his duty to put the nation on its guard against this last Papal aggression. Who can doubt Mr. Gladstone's motive in so doing? Even Protestants are not deceived, by this attempt to raise again the old "No-Popery" cry, and the London Times thus concludes an editorial on the subject.

"We have troubles," says the London Times alluding to the religious troubles of the day—"we have troubles nearer home, and we should be grateful for the guidance of some Statesman with a 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 the nations of the world, not only in civilisation, and purity of religion, but also because of its proficiency in the noble and manly art 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 old athletic sports; in which pugilist encountered pugilist, and the wrestler tried a fall with a brother professor of the same art. Not at all; your genuine English kicker of the present day, never kicks a man who can kick back again. His delight is—in the company of course of two or three kindred

spirits—to set upon some feeble old man, or helpless woman; to knock him, or her down; to kick out their victim's eyes, when by a way of a joke it is their custom to pour lime into the sockets, and to indulge in other humorous practices of a similar nature. This, in this age of progress and enlightenment is the favorite and most common pastime of 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 as 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 pretensions 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, 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 the present day a large, a very large and steadily 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 immediately afterwards; a man who had rebuked some disorderly 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 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 asked for a sixpence. On his suggesting that the best way to get money was to work for it, he was 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 terrorism in Liverpool. A day or two since a corner-smasher or loafer, who, it is explained, stands at the corner of the streets insulting the passers by, was so infuriated by the mere sight of a policeman walking somebody to the station house, that, though the captive was altogether a stranger to him, he seized the constable by the throat and dashed his head against the wall. At Blackburn, within a day or two, we find the blacksmith attempting to give two policemen what he 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 jumped upon a little boy six years old. At St. Helen's three colliers set upon an old man who would not let them drink in his house late at night after the public-houses were closed, and beat him so severely that he died. On Wednesday there were three cases of kicking with clogs before the Salford magistrates. At Preston a man broke his armourer's jaw, and a woman hung her out of the window."

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 Protestant 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 than 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. 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 aggravated by the close neighbourhood of large towns. In a village next door may be a quarter of a mile off; in the poor quarter of a town it means the other side of a thin partition, and a door opening upon a common staircase. Drunkenness is often provocative of brutality; and as there is a general disposition on

the part of those who administer the law to regard 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 civilisation. 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 their work and take up their weapon. But by-and-by it is done for 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 to particular districts and partly to particular classes. In Lancashire, for example, the rough maims or murders as it suits his fancy, the victim 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 outnumber the assaulted in the proportion of at least three to one. In other parts of England assaults are more often committed on women—especially on wives—on witnesses, or on policemen; the first tempting the offender by their defencelessness (and sometimes, of course, by extreme wickedness), the two latter often causing him real annoyance, and so claiming his attention on the score whether of temper or of calculation."—Pall Mall Gazette.

No doubt under bitter provocation horrid crimes are often perpetrated in Ireland in the shape of agrarian outrages; but these 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 home of his fathers, which they and he by the sweat of their brows have erected amidst the barren bogs, ruthlessly destroyed; and believing himself to be unjustly 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, always damnable, and to be abhorred of all men.—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 agrarian 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 England.

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 second union 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, "unhoused, disappointed, unanell."

Hereupon her legal husband, Wynne, demanded for her, on the grounds that she was a Catholic, interment in the Catholic cemetery. The Rev. Father O'Reilly, pastor 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 presiding, to-day rendered a decision in the Catholic cemetery case, referred to in a former dispatch, refusing to grant the injunction applied for by John Wynne, to prevent interment 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 reform in the system of drainage be effected, and the City be thoroughly cleansed, we can scarce expect to see the mortality of Montreal sensibly diminished.

A Circular from His Grace the Archbishop of 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 Vatican Council respecting the Infallibility of the Pope, are thereby cut off from the Catholic Church, and form no part of her.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

In the absence of the absolute text of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on "The Vatican Decrees in their bearing on Civil and Religious Liberty," it is unsatisfactory to write much. Taking however the Times resume as an ordinarily intelligent one, it may not be impertinent to glance rapidly at it.

Mr. Gladstone starts with reiterating certain assertions made in a former pamphlet—1st that Rome has substituted for the proud boast of semper eadem a policy of violence and change of faith; and 2nd that she has equally repudiated modern thought and ancient history. These two 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 upon by the Catholics of Gt. Britain, to prove. This striking of the question Mr. Gladstone excuses on the ground of their "belonging to the theological domain." Exactly; and if they therefore do not belong to a statesman to discuss; they certainly do not belong to a statesman to assert. If Mr. 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 tools" by an appeal to the Syllabus. 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. Gladstone, 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 "refurbished 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 Ultramontanism. 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, omnivorous 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 proposition (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 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 ruled by force, we think even Mr. Gladstone would not be bold enough to deny; and that he himself was the most powerful means of that force not being removed 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 vigorously, and, alas! so effectually in things political. If spiritual infallibility may not 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 were to rise up and insist upon its own Parliament; 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, unlogical in his ideas. But more anon; we will resume the theme in your next. SACERDOS.

THE ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies who conducted the St. Patrick's Bazaar have great pleasure in announcing to the kind and generous patrons that the net amount of \$5720.08, has been realized by the Bazaar. For this remarkable success, which far exceeds their most sanguine expectations, the Ladies are indebted, under God, to the deep and lasting sympathy entertained by all classes of our Citizens without distinction 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 account of the large and indiscriminate charity exercised there, are now received with almost equal favor. To all who have aided in the good work the Ladies 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 attention is due the admirable order maintained throughout in the Bazaar Hall; also the gentlemen of The Independent Band who generously cheered the labors of each evening by their sweet music. The Ladies beg to acknowledge their great indebtedness to the talented young gentlemen who volunteered to give a most creditable literary entertainment in the Hall through which \$150 was added to the funds of the Bazaar.

Lord Ripon and his followers in high society at Hastings, Kirwan, a sister of the late Marquis of Hastings, has also gone over to Rome. This was formerly maid of honor, and as a girl, was great favorite of the Queen, who had held her infant at the baptismal font.

For the True Witness.

THE SYLLABUS. An approved English text with notes compiled from the Dublin Review.

BY M. J. W.

VI.—ERRORS CONCERNING THE ROMAN PONTIFF'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.

(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 principedom. This doctrine is clearly delivered in the Allocation, "Quibus quantisque," April 20, 1849, in the Allocation, "Si semper antea," May 20, 1850, in the Apostolic Letters, "Cum Catholica Ecclesia," March 26, 1860; in the Allocation, "Jamdudum," March 18, 1861; in the Allocation, "Maxima quidem," June 9, 1862.

NOTES.

The Pope's "civil principedom" (civilis principatus) must not be confounded with his "temporal power" (temporalis potestas). By his "civil principedom," we understand the authority which he possesses as King over his temporal subjects in Italy (notwithstanding the usurpation by Victor Emmanuel); and by his "temporal power," the temporal power [whatever its nature and extent] which he possesses simply as Pontiff over his spiritual subjects throughout the world.

Under the sixth section two errors are condemned on the Pope's civil principedom; and the faithful are commanded "to hold most firmly" that doctrine concerning it, which the Pope has already taught on various occasions. That doctrine, as our readers are well aware, is substantially as follows.—That the civil principedom has been conferred by a special favor of Divine Providence; and that under present circumstances it is necessary, for enabling the Pope freely to govern the Church without subjection to an earthly King. In addition, however, to this fundamental necessity, there are two reasons [we think] which must make the civil principedom very dear to an intelligent 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, secondly, no earnest Catholic will willingly give up 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 principedom is an integral part of such constitution, and its overthrow, therefore, would indefinitely impede the fulfilment of this pious aspiration.

VII.—ERRORS WHICH HAVE REFERENCE TO 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 excluded.

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

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 Allocation ["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 atrocious those rights 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 Allocation ["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 ever been alleged, that such permission extended to any such outrageous length as that above mentioned. It was neither more nor less than such liberty of conscience as is granted to immigrants in the great majority of European countries; the only difference of the two cases being, that in New Grenada religious unity had up to that period been maintained inviolate. The Pope, however, protests against this decree as being injurious to the Church. Moreover, we know from his present pronouncement, that the Allocation of 1852 was one of those Apostolic Letters wherein he warned

"all children of the Church" against the plague of modern error; or, in other words, that he issued it ex cathedra in his capacity of universal teacher, apart from the Syllabus altogether. The Allocation, if it stood alone, requires of Catholics an interior belief, that such liberty of worship as was granted to immigrants in New Grenada was injurious to the Church's rights and liberty. But, further, this Allocation is not only authoritative in itself, but it supplies the one authentic exposition of Prop. LXXVIII.; and the proposition, therefore, cannot surely, without manifest unfairness, be understood otherwise, than such liberty to immigrants as was then granted in New Grenada. Many persons exist, who regarding the civil enforcement of religious unity as "no longer expedient in this our age," [Prop. LXXVII.] think, therefore, that New Grenada acted "laudably" in this matter; such an opinion is here authoritatively censured. The word "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 enjoining the removal of that exclusion in some given country, such as New Grenada; but it could be no possible ground for praising so monstrous a measure, as permission accorded for rites openly offensive to public morality.

The whole preceding argument equally applies to Prop. LXXIX. The Allocation ["Nunquam fore," December 15, 1856] in which this censure is based refers to an act of the Mexican convention, establishing such liberty of worships and of the press as obtains in most countries of Europe; and it is in respect, therefore, of such liberty, that the proposition is condemned. And here, too, we should not fail to consider the introductory particle "for truly" [enimvero] prefixed in the Syllabus; for this particle implies that Prop. LXXIX. is held by erroneous thinkers as an argument for Props. LXXVII. and LXXVIII. On our interpretation this runs most naturally. If it were false [Prop. LXXIX.] that the liberty of non-Catholic worships and publications conduces to indifference and moral corruption, it might legitimately be inferred that in our age the prohibition of such liberty is no longer expedient [Prop. LXXVII.]; and that those countries act laudably [Prop. LXXVIII.] which remove that prohibition.

As regard Prop. LXXX. the Allocation ["Jamdudum certaminus," March 13, 1861] on which its condemnation rests, places it beyond doubt that the Holy Father disapproves modern civilization, so far, and so far only, as it is anti-Catholic; and every man who assents to this 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 in "treating Catholicism as the only religion of a State;" and "in excluding all other worships." [2.] There is nothing "intrinsically 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 State should practise rigidly this intolerance towards all religious errors. [4.] Nor again, does the advance of true civilization require that society should be governed without any distinction between the true religion and false ones. [5.] Liberty of worships, and liberty of the press conduce to moral corruption, and to the spread of that devastating plague, religious indifference.

At the same time, none of these doctrines are inconsistent with the opinion which we hold, that the true service of material force is to 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 circumstances.

[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 Guibord 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 any other 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 indispensable. But, supposing the relatives of Guibord are willing to have him buried without any religious observances, might the officials of the parish, not legitimately object that such a proceeding would be derogation of the burying ground altogether, and might they not refuse to allow such a proceeding to be enacted? What then? Could the civil authorities interfere? Burial 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 ecclesiastical authorities perfectly passive but perfectly firm, what could be the result? The cure is not forced to officiate. No one is. Nay, any one who may offer to officiate would very likely be suspended from his office by his Bishop. If so, could the suspended official successfully apply for an interdict, and claim the protection of the Courts, against his ordinary? If, however, nothing is done, against whom have the representatives of Guibord a claim, and whose head would the penalty of the dishonoured law descend? Would

any one be guilty of contempt of Court? If so, who? And why?

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" of ecclesiastical courts. Guibord was a member of the Canadian Institute. That association came under the ban of the Church, whether rightly or wrongly it is not for us to say. Guibord was required to withdraw from the Institute, and refused. Continuing his membership of the obnoxious association up to the time of his death, he 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 those which all really free Churches have long repudiated, viz., that the different Churches are all in subjection to the State, and that Church officers can be dragged into Courts of Law as often as any member may think himself aggrieved by the decision of his ecclesiastical superiors, under whose authority he has voluntarily placed himself, 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 most unscrupulous Erastians of any Church would acknowledge or submit to. If the decision is based on the assumption that the Roman Catholic Church of Quebec, is a State Church, and as such subject to the State 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 recognized as a State Church, except, to be sure, it is that she has the power of collecting tithes, 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 Catholic Church altogether.

(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 Canadien, which had incurred the censure of the Church, the Cure applied for instructions to the Vicar General, who, in the absence of the Bishop, was the proper authority. The Vicar General informed the Cure that in consequence of 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 ceremonies, but here a difficulty arose. The withholding 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 Guibord 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 ease 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, though they would certainly desire that interment should be preceded 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 Tonnance, and the Review judgment being confirmed in appeal, the case was taken to England, with the result just announced.

We shall look with interest for the grounds of the decision of Saturday. We have always been disposed to view the case as one in which the plaintiff should have established some civil grievance, before the Court could be asked to interfere with the 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 deposits 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 Millin 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, 23th 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 Chaudiere 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 Carleton Place, 23, says: "Father Allard, who administered the last rites of the Church to Hache, of Pokenouch, who died of small-pox, is laid up at Carleton with small-pox. After attending Hache, he visited Father Pelletier, at Carleton, last week, and was suddenly taken ill, preventing his return home. He is in a very precarious state." Father Pelletier announced in "Church" yesterday that Father Allard was confined in his house with small-pox, and requested the people not to come to his residence until the house was disinfected. [The schooner, Mary Star of the Sea, has just arrived from Montreal. One of the crew, Philip

Renouard, died of small-pox on board this morning before entering the harbor. The Collector 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:—
Erimsville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M.
Tamworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout.
Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan.
Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey.
Madoc.—Mr. Richard Council.
Marmora.—Mr. Michael Conners.
Kalladar.—Mr. James Armstrong.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Joachim de Shefford, Rev I B, \$2; Burritts Rapids, J S, 2; Almonte, P R, 2; River Desert, P K, 2; Ottawa, Rev D F F, 2; Drummondville, Miss A P, 2.50; Carleton Place, A G, 1; Upergrove, 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, 1.50; L O N, 3.
Per C J M, Glenroy—Self 2; A R K, 2.
Per J D, West Shefford—Self 2; J O B, 2.
Per J Gillies—Mill Point, W J J, 2; P H, 1; M F, 1; J M, 2; Pictou, 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 R, 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, P 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. 20th, by the Rev. Father Meade, P.P., assisted by the Rev. Father Duffus, of Chrysler, Ont., Moses N. Tobin, Esq., of Chrysler, to Miss Julia Burns, of Winchester, Ont.

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

Died.

In this city, on the 28th Nov., of Smallpox, John, 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.

THE LINDSAY LORETTO CONVENT. IS NOW OPEN with a good attendance. This is 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.

D. J. MCLACHLAN,
A. N. McDONALD,
ANGUS R. MLEOD,
Trustees.

Glennis, Oct. 26, 1874. 11-3

WANTED—A Situation as TEACHER by a Young Lady, holding a Normal School Diploma, and with several years experience in Teaching. Address, stating terms, "K," True Witness Office. [10-911]

THE IRELAND'S QUEEN OF SONG



THE GREAT LYRIC SCAR ROSADERINA

IN HER CHARMING, ORIGINAL AND INSTRUCTIVE

EVENINGS.

Hail to thee, matchless Queen of Song, Worthy the mantle of famed Catherine Hayes, Thy memory will be cherished long, By those who listened to thy glorious lays; Thy country's genius is enthroned in thee, Exponent of the world's best minstrelsy.

GRAND NEW SPECIALTY, FATHER TOM BURKE'S Learned Lecture

ON THE National Music of Ireland, READ AND ILLUSTRATED BY ROSA D'ERINA, IRELAND'S QUEEN OF SONG.

The Clergy, Heads of Religious, and Literary Institutions, will please make immediate application for Vacant Dates and Terms to P. C. McCourt, Manager, 40 Donagaua Hotel, Montreal.
P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria) PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 616-B, GRAIGN STREET.
COURTESY HOURS: 9 to 10 A.M.; 11 to 2 P.M.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Montreal Wholesale Markets for Flour, Extra Superfine, Strong Bakers, Middlings, U. O. bag flour, Oatsmeal, Corn, Pease, Barley, Lard, Cheese, Pork, Ashes, Firsts, Pearls.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Toronto Farmers Market for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling), MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874. 37-52

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, on MONDAY EVENING next, 7th of Dec., at 8 p.m. SAMUEL CROSS, Sec.-So

WANTED—A First Class ORGANIST, for St. Michael's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to Rev. R. J. Farrelly, V.G., Belleville, Ont. 15-3

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 references.—Address "Governess," True Witness Office.

WANTED—For Union School, Section No. 6, Ellice 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 Trustee, Kinkora P.O. Duties will commence on the 4th January. Nov. 6th 1874. 14-3

MONTREAL CENTRE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF MONTREAL CENTRE.

GENTLEMEN.—The Election for this District having been set aside by the Court of Review, I again offer 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 wofely say that, should I have the honor to be elected as your representative, 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, Gentlemen, 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 solicit your suffrages. I have had, during the last four years such frequent opportunities of expressing my views on public questions, that they are well known to you. Should I be honored with your support, it will be my earnest 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 "CANADA LAND INVESTMENT GUARANTEE COMPANY." Montreal, 1st December, 1874. J. C. HATTON, Attorney for Applicants.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate the "METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA." Montreal, 30th November, 1874. J. C. HATTON, Solicitor for Applicants.

THE RECTOR and CHURCHWARDENS of TRINITY CHURCH, Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its nearest Session, for power to borrow money, and hypothecate as security therefor, the lot of land on which said Church is erected, and said Church and other buildings thereon erected, by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. Montreal, 30th November, 1874. 16-5

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 19.—There appears to be a general expectation in political circles in Paris that the present Cabinet will cease to exist shortly after the meeting of the Assembly...

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...

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 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...

SPAIN. MADRID, 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 REFORMATION IN ITALY.—The Rt. Hon. Mr. Baxter, M.P. for the Montrose Burghs, has been lecturing at Dundee on *Pro Italia*...

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...

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

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...

GENEVA, Nov. 18.—The elections to the Grand Council of the Canton of Geneva were held to-day. The event had been looked forward to with great interest...

GERMANY. BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The Berlin Ultramontane Germania 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 the 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 probably used to render the contents unintelligible to subalterns...

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...

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...

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...

THE REFORMATION IN ITALY.—The Rt. Hon. Mr. Baxter, M.P. for the Montrose Burghs, has been lecturing at Dundee on *Pro Italia*...

these new troops, and this can number about 300,000 men and 6,500 officers. These last will be taken from among the retired officers or those not on active service. But there is in this project a feature which gives it an almost warlike character...

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 disappointed 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...

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...

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 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...

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...

Water, or Milk? Sold by Grocery in Pockets, only labeled, James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic, Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 10, Piccadilly Works, Easton Road and Camden Town, London. Manufacturers of Cocoa. We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Easton Road, London. See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

DIAMONDS IN BRAZIL.—We have been gratified by a visit from H. M. Lane, Esq., the agent for Ayer's Pills, Shrapnell, and Cherry Peccoral, 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 gold washers. 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 allow 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. Ayer's 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 hidden.—Boston Leader.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM.—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 Balm 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 positively cures consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

Liverpool, Beach Meadows, Queens Co., Nova Scotia, Aug. 27, 1874. Please send \$20 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.

Thornthwaite, 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 pounds 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 LATER: Thornthwaite, 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 Cannabiss ought to do as much for me as it did for Barker. Yours in faith, JOHN B. WETHERHEAD, Sweet Valley, Luzerne Co., Pa., April 20, 1874.

I have used your Cannabiss 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. Da. J. N. DAYTONPORT. Deep River, Poweshick, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper I know all about the Cannabiss Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma; she had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured. JACOB TRACY, 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 will do. Truly yours, CROWDER & MOSS, Lovelaceville, Ballard Co., Ky.

Mother has been suffering with Bronchitis for twenty years, and tried most all kinds of medicine, and says the Cannabiss Indica is the only thing that gives her relief. JANE A. ASHMOOR.

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, CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM.

Is the great modern remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Croop, and Bronchitis. It is recommended 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 very 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-sweats, 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]

JOHN CROWE

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOOK SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER, AND GENERAL JOBBER. Has Removed from 37, Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street, MONTREAL. ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. CURRAN & COYE, ADVOCATES, 21 NOTRE DAME STREET.

BAZAAR

THE Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, have the honor to announce a Grand Bazaar, to come off in January, 1875, for the 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 undersigned Ladies: Mrs. AUGUS TORR, Lancaster. Mrs. WM. McPHERSON, " Mrs. WHITE, " THE MISSES McDONALD, " THE MISSES O'NEILL, " Mrs. BOWDEN, " Mrs. GEORGE McDONALD, Cornwall. Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Williamstown. Mrs. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield. Mrs. ALBX. 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, Williamstown. The lowest, or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874. 13-4

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 a Notary. Montreal, 30th October, 1874. 12-6

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 addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Druggist, 814 Sixth avenue, New York. [10-134.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE,) IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, DOMINION BUILDINGS, MCGILL ST., MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL. [37-52

COSTELLO BROTHERS, COMMISSION AND WHOLESALE PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, 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 speciality. [July 24, 1874.

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT, 191 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, July 24, '74] MONTREAL 49-52

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 St. 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, &c., &c., An Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are thereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants Exchange Building, in the said City of Montreal, on the second day of January, next, (A. D. 1874) at the hour of three of the clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. Andrew B. Stewart, Assignee.

S. M. PATTENGLASS & CO., 10 State Str. Boston, N.Y. Park Row, New York, and 107 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (The True Witness) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

LE CREDIT FONCIER DU BAS CANADA, Capital, \$1,000,000.

PAYMENT: C. J. COURSOLO, C. Q. C. Vice-President. M. C. MULLARKY. THIS COMPANY IS 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 governed. The Company is authorized 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, Cashier. 6m10. Montreal, 23 Oct., 1874.

MYLES MURPHY, COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT, 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 matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 37 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. 15-2 Montreal, 24th November, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LEON BRUNEAU, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent fled 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 judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Thursday, the seventeenth day of 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. 15-2 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 file 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 p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the general administration of the affairs of the Estate. CHS. ALB. VILBON, Assignee. 15-2 Montreal, 24th November, 1874.

INSOLVENT 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. MARY MATHIESON, Per her Attorneys ad litem, ARCHAMBAULT & DESALABERRE. 15-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1869. CANADA. Province of Quebec. In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Terrebonne. In the matter of "P. MARTIN & COMPANY," and PATRICK MARTIN, individually, Insolvents. 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. 15-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Province of Quebec. SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In re OLIVIER LEFEBRE, Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. OLIVIER LEFEBRE, Per J. E. ROUIDOUX, His Attorney ad litem. 15-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Province of Quebec. SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In re MAGLOIRE PREVOST, Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. MAGLOIRE PREVOST, Per J. E. ROUIDOUX, His Attorney ad litem. 15-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Province of Quebec. SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In re MAGLOIRE PREVOST, Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. MAGLOIRE PREVOST, Per J. E. ROUIDOUX, His Attorney ad litem. 15-5

INVALIDS. Requisites for the Sick Room. INVALID FEEDING, CUPS, PAP BOATS, CHINA MEDICINE SPOONS, 3 sizes. DELPHI do do with handles, 3 sizes. MEDICINE DROPPERS, DRINKING TUBES, BED-PANS, PERFUMERY DISTRIBUTORS, &c. &c. DISINFECTANTS—Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Powder, Carbolic Acid, Coady's Fluid, Bromochloralum, Copperas, Carbolic Toilet Soap, 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. \$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted.—All classes of working people, of 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 & CO., Portland, Maine [30th, Oct. '74, 11-52

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 profitable occupation in the land, requiring only intelligence, a civility, and perseverance—qualities that many a young man and woman can bring to bear when they cannot command money. Try it; send for terms and circulars and see.—Address JOHN CHURCH & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. 10-6

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. FACTORY 48 and 50 NAZARETH STREET. HEAD OFFICE: 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. BRANCH OFFICES: QUEBEC—22 St. JOHN STREET. TORONTO—77 KING STREET. St. JOHN, N. B.—32 KING STREET. HALIFAX N. S.—119 BARRINGTON STREET. "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 ARCHBISHOP AND REVEREND CLERGY OF ONTARIO. "THE TRIBUNE" IS CATHOLIC IN CREED, INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS, AND LIBERAL IN SPIRIT. Published every THURSDAY MORNING, at the Office, 48 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. Subscription—\$1.50 per annum in advance. TROY & CO., Publishers. 4-4m

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital.....\$10,000,000 Funds Invested..... 12,000,000 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 Department. W. B. SCOTT, M.D., H. L. ROUTH, Medical Referee. W. TATLEY, Chief Agents. H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Montreal, 1st May, 1874. 37-52

MARCY'S SCIOPTICON. FOR GOLD RINGS, FROM \$3.50 TO \$100 AND UPWARDS. W. L. MURRAY'S FINE GOLD SETS. W. L. MURRAY'S

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D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 10 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. January 30, 1874. 24-17 FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY 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 charged. BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TONIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES. 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. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED. GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM FOR COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS. THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for medicinal purposes. Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of 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-spaemic effects of the Red-Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sole manufacturer, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, Montreal, 1872.

OWEN M'CARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, Nos. 7, AND 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from M'Gill Str.) Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge. THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, [ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other Improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address. 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 gloss and freshness of youth. Thin 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 deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

DEVINS & BOLTON: Gentlemen—I have suffered much with rheumatism, 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 "Diamond Rheumatic Cure." JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juvor Street, Corner of Hermine, A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

DEVINS & 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 could 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 fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathize with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism. Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labelle Street. TORONTO, March 30, 1874.

DEVINS & BOLTON: 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 all. I remain, MARGARET CONROY, 127 Sunnyside 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 doses suffice. 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 prescriptions. This medicine is for sale at all druggists throughout the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to DEVINS & BOLTON, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. General Agents for Province of Quebec. Or to DEVINS & BOLTON, 3600 ST. JAMES STREET, TORONTO. General Agents for Ontario. May 22, 1874.

DEVINS & BOLTON: Dear Sir—I have suffered much with rheumatism, 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 "Diamond Rheumatic Cure." JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juvor Street, Corner of Hermine, A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

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CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Laguerre Sts.) TANSEY AND O'BRIEN, SCULPTORS AND DESIGNERS. MANUFACTURERS OF every Kind of Marble and Stone Monuments. A large assortment of which will be found constantly on hand at the above address, as also a large number of Mantel Pieces from the plainest style up to the most perfect in Beauty and grandeur not to be surpassed either in variety of design or perfection of finish. IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments, Manufacturers of Altars, Baptismal Fonts, Mural Tablets, Furniture Tops, Plumbers Marbles, Busts, AND FIGURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. B. TANSEY M. J. O'BRIEN.

PAY NO MORE FEES. QUACKS CONFENDED. Rheumatism and Gout have heretofore been considered by the ordinary practising physicians as incurable diseases, and the query has often been propounded, 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 are 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 investigation is prescribed within certain boundaries at limitations compelling the student to tread in certain well-worn paths, or suffer disgrace and excommunication from that highly respectable order of mortals known as the Medical Faculty. How often ge nius has been curbed in its flights of investigation as 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 upon 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 compelled the censure to succumb, and now physicians generally, all over the world, where this medicine is introduced, admit of its wonderful efficacy, and often 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 benefits arising to mankind from its use. READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY. MONTREAL, 21st March, 1871.

Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON: Dear Sirs—I with pleasure concede to the Agents wish that I give any endorsement to the immediate relief I experienced from a few doses of Dr. Miller's Diamond Rheumatic Cure, having been a sufferer 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.

Messrs. DEVINS & BOLTON: Gentlemen—I have suffered much with rheumatism, 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 "Diamond Rheumatic Cure." JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juvor Street, Corner of Hermine, A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

DEVINS & 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 could 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 fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathize with my fellow-sufferers from Rheumatism. Yours respectfully, J. B. CORDINOE, Sanitary Police Officer, 51 Labelle Street. TORONTO, March 30, 1874.

DEVINS & BOLTON: 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 all. I remain, MARGARET CONROY, 127 Sunnyside 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 doses suffice. 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 prescriptions. This medicine is for sale at all druggists throughout the Province. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to DEVINS & BOLTON, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. General Agents for Province of Quebec. Or to DEVINS & BOLTON, 3600 ST. JAMES STREET, TORONTO. General Agents for Ontario. May 22, 1874.

DEVINS & BOLTON: Dear Sir—I have suffered much with rheumatism, 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 "Diamond Rheumatic Cure." JAMES GALLAGHER, 58 Juvor Street, Corner of Hermine, A BLESSING TO THE POLICE. MONTREAL, 18th June, 1874.

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Province of Quebec. In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. No. 1496. The Thirtieth day of November, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Seventy-four. EPHREM CINQ-MARS, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, husband of ADELINE TERRIEN, formerly of the same place, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, Plaintiff, vs. 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 Bailiff 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 "The 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 answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P. S. C.

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'EMPRUNT DES PROPRIETAIRES FONDEURS 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 Marie-Louise Panet, widow of the late Arthur Lamotte, 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 Louise Amelie Panet, wife of the late Wm. Bercey, charged with substitution, by the terms of the will of the late Dame Bercey. Montreal, 3rd November, 1874. 13-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BOLDUC, Trader of the village of St. Henri, Parish and District of Montreal, Insolvent. The Insolvent has 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. 14-2 CHS. ALB. VILBON, Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA. Province of Quebec. 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, Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on the seventeenth day of December next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the Discharge thereby effected. PIERRE GRAVEL, By LACOSTE & DRUMMOND, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 6th November, 1874. 13-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LOUIS HART, of the City of Montreal, carrying on business there, under name of LOUIS HART, 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 the undersigned 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 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 *mitoyennets* in the South-West gable, and wall of the house of Madame 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 NINETEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon. ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Assignee. Montreal, 5th November, 1874. 13-6

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of WILLIAM J. CRAVEN, individually as also of the late firm of CRAVEN & FORBES, of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Traders, Insolvent. On the seventeenth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. WILLIAM J. CRAVEN, By WILLIAM A. HAYDEN, His Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 10th November, 1874. 13-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. Province of Quebec. SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In re JOSEPH ISAAC RIVIERES, Husband of the late M. M. RIVIERES, of the Parish of St. Louis, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent. The Insolvent has 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 Wednesday, the ninth day of December next, at eleven o'clock a.m., to appoint an Assignee, and to receive a statement of the affairs of the Estate. CHS. ALB. VILBON, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 18th November, 1874. 13-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In re OLIVIER LEFEBRE, Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. OLIVIER LEFEBRE, Per J. E. ROUIDOUX, His Attorney ad litem. 15-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In re OLIVIER LEFEBRE, Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. OLIVIER LEFEBRE, Per J. E. ROUIDOUX, His Attorney ad litem. 15-5

