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## CATHOLIC **TRONICLE**.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1876.

# VOL. XXVII.

#### JUST RECEIVED, with pity the hardest heart. Crowds of wailing

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## THE LION OF FLANDERS;

OR

THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS. -:-0-:--

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

mothers, weeping children, and men feeble with age, were besceching on their knees for permission to leave the city; while the soldiers, whose orders were to keep the gates closed, disregarded their en-treaties; and only made a mock of their tears and lamentations. Thus they waited and supplicated for some time in vain, till one of the women con-who replied to ber inquiries as they walked along. for some time in vain, till one of the women conher example, there speedily lay no inconsiderable pile of costly jewellery before the gate.

glittering ransom, and promised to open the gates if down whatever of value she had upon her, and the gates were opened amid a shout of gladness from the liberated multitude. Mothers took their child-ren in their arms, sons supported their aged par-ents; and thus they streamed forth from the town the men who carried the corpses of Breydel's family following them through the gate, which was immediately after closed upon the fugitives.

CHAPTER XVI.

Jan Breydel and his seven hundred butchers had pitched their camp near the small town of Damme in enjoy with my whole heart; for I feel as if each he immediate neighbourhood of Bruges. Three thou- one we finish hore a Frenchman's death upon its sand guildsmen from the other companies had also voluntarily placed themselves under his command se that he now found himself at the head of a force not numerous indeed, but formidable from its fearless and devoted courage ; for there was not a man of some Grecian deity, the fierce energy of pasamong them whose heart was not possessed with the single thought of liberty and vengeance. The by the noble refinement of the features. Its manly wood which the Dean had selected as the place of beauty seemed but the mirror of the generous soul encampment was thickly crowded for a considerable | within, and its whole aspect glowed with the fervspace with huts and tents ; and on the morning of the 18th of May, a little before De Chatillon's entry ciously smiling on him, she replied : into Bruges, numberless fires were smoking in front of the lines. Few, however, of the guildsmen were visible about the tents. Of women and children there was indeed enough; but it was only here and there that a single man showed himself, and he was evidently a sentinel on duty. At some little dis-tance from the actual camp, behind the trees which spread their branches over the tents, was an open space free from trees and entirely unoccupied. From this quarter might be heard incessantly a confused murmur of voices, the monotony of which true, our enemies would not loug keep foot in

was ever and anon relieved by the sharp or heavy Flanders." resound of workmen's implements. The hammers butchers. Here long wooden shafts were being rounded and smoothed and pointed with iron; there stood piles of pikes and 'good days' ready for use. Elsewhere the basket-makers were busily engaged in manufacturing frameworks for bucklers, which were then handed over to the tanners to be covered

inck, shall accompany me. I have many things to ask you; and, I pray you, answer truly to my questions. I hope to find in your discourse some re- upon his friend's bosom. With vague and wandfreshment for my weary heart. There is no need for

ceived the happy thought of offering her ornaments | With that admirable tact and facility of expression as a bribe to the guard; and many others following by which he was distinguished, he continued to suggest matter for consolation and cheerful hopes, and so for the while dispelled the heavy melan-Greedily the venal mercenaries caught at the holy that weighed upon their spirits. Every where, as she passed, the guildsmen greeted the young all the articles of price which the women bore about | girl with loud expressions of homage and affection, them were forthwith delivered up. The bargain and soon one universal shout of "Long live the was soon concluded. Each one hastened to throw Lady Matilda! long live our noble Lion's daughter!" resounded through the wood. Matilda felt a gen-uine thrill of joy as she received these testimonies of warm and loyal attachment to her father and her father's house; and approaching the Dean of the

Butchers with a gracious smile, "Master Breydel," she said, "I have been notic-ing you from afar. You really labour harder than the lowest of your guildemen; work scems to be a pleasure to you."

"Lady," answered the delighted Breydel, "we are making 'good days' for the deliverance of our country and of our lord the Lion, and that is a work I point, and every blow I strike seems struck upon the body of an enemy.'

Matilda could not look without admiration upon the young hero, in whose countenance, as in that sion was marvellously softened and tempered down our of self devotion and patriotic zeal. Again gra-

"Come with us, I pray you, Master Breydel; it will give me pleasure to have your company in my walk."

Quickly Jan Breydel cast his axe aside, stroked back his long fair locks behind his ears, set his cap more jauntily on his head, and followed the princess, his heart bounding and his step elastic with honest pride.

"If my father," she whispered softly to Deconinck, "had but a thousand such, so fearless and so

"Flanders has but one Breydel," replied the rang upon the anvils, and in the wood the largest Clothworker. "It is but seldom that nature sets trees came thundering down under the axes of the so fiery a soul in so mighty a body; and that is a wise providence of God, else should men, when they learnt to know their force, become too proud of heart, like the giants of old, who sought to climb up into heaven \_\_\_\_\_"

he was interrupted by a sentinel running breath-lessly up, and calling out aloud to Breydel : Deconinck made no reply to Br

With these words he flung himself into Deconinck's arms, and lay powerless and almost senscless ering eyes he stared around, while his comrades shuddered with horror and compassion. Anon he furiously raised his axe; but it was instantly caught away out of his hand. Deconinck now gave the word for all to return to their work until further orders. The men, indeed, thought of nought else but speedy vengeance ; but no one ventured to dispute the command, for they knew that the Dean of the Clothworkers had been duly appointed their general-in-chief. Giving vent, therefore, to their feelings in murmurs, they returned into the wood, and resumed, though unwillingly, the labours which this incident had interrupted.

By Deconinck's care Breydel was speedily conveyed to his own tent, where exhausted allke in mind and body, he threw himself upon a scat, and rested his head upon the table. He said nothing; but when his eyes met those of his friend, there was a singular expression in them. A bitter mocking smile distorted his features; it was as though he were scoffing at his own wretchedness.

At last Deconinck broke the silence. My un-happy friend," he said, "he calm, for God's sake." "Calm! calm!" repeated Breydel; "am I not calm ? Havr you ever seen me so calm before ?"

"Oh, my friend !" resumed the Clothworker, fall well can I conceive how intense must be the agony of your soul ; I seem to see death upon your countenance. Comfort you I cannot; your calamity is too great. I know of no balm for such a wound.'

"Not so say I," replied Breydel ; " the balm for my wound I know well enough ; it is the power to procure it that fails me. O my poor mother! they have shed your blood because your son is a true Fleming: and that son-oh, misery !- cannot avenge you !" As he uttered these words the expression of his

countenance altered ; he ground his teeth violently together; his hands grasped the legs of the tible as though he would snap them saunder. Then, again, he became more quiet, and seemed to siak into a state of the deepest depression.

"Now, Master Breydel, bear up like a man," Deconinck began again, "and give not way to de-spair, that worst enemy of the soul. Strengthen your heart against the bitter calamity that has this day befallen you; your mother's blood shall not have cried in vain for vengeance."

Again the fearful smile curled Breydel's lip. Vengeance !' he exclaimed ; how easily you promise what it is not in your power to accomplish,--who can avenge me? Can you yourself? and could torrents of French blood refill my mother's veins ? Can the tyrant's life redeem his victims from the grave? No; they are dead, --- gone from me forever, my friend. I will suffer in silence and without He would have proceeded; but at this moment complaint. There is no comfort left for me; we are

Deconinck made no reply to Breydel's Inment,

from your heart ! Up; we will break the chains from off our country's neck !"

NO. 17.

"What is it you mean ?" cried Breydel. "Listen : the husbandman waits till the cold of

the morning has driven the caterpillars into their nest, then he plucks it from the tree, sets his foot upon it, and with one stamp of his heel crushes the whole brood. Do you understand me now ?"

"," Apply your parable," replied the butcher. " Oh, my friend, a bright gleam of hope breaks in upon me through my dark despair. But go on, go on !"

"Well, then, the French tyrants have preyed upon our country like noisome insects; and like them they shall be crushed—ay, as though a mountain had fallen upon them. Cheer up, Master Jan; judgment is gone forth against them. Your mother's death thall be requited with usury, and the blood we will shed shall wash the stain of slavery from the Flemish name."

Breydel's eyes wandered restlessly round the tent, seeking in vain for his axe; at last he remem-bered that it had been taken from him. Seizing Deconinck's hand,

"My friend I" he said with strong emotion, 'more than once you have been my preserver; but hitherto it was life alone I owed you; henceforth I shall be your debtor for all its peace and joy. But now make haste, and tell me by what means you meditate accomplishing this vengeance, that my satisfaction may be unalloyed, and free from any lingering doubt."

"Have patience for a moment, you will soon hear all; for I must immediately lay my project before a general council of the Deans, which I am now about to call."

He hurried out, and despatched one of the sentinels through the encampment, to summon the superior officers to meet at Broydel's tent. Shortly afterward, they all stood before it in a circle, to the number of thirty, when Deconinck thus addressed them :

"Comrades! the solemn hour is come, which must bring us liberty or death. Long enough have we borne the brand of shame upon our forcheads; it is time that we demand from our tyrants an account of our brothers' blood ; and it it shall so be that we lose our lives in our country's causeremember, comrades, that the slave drops his fetters on the threshold of the tomb; we shall sleep with our fathers, free and without repreach. But no ; we shall conquer I feel it, I know it : the Black Lion of Flanders shall not die | Right and justice, I need not tell you, are all on our side .----The strangers have plundered our land ; they have imprisoned our Count, with all the nobles that were true to their prince and their country; the Lady Philippa they have polsoned; our good city of Bruges they have laid waste with the sword; and on our own proper soil and territory they have hung up our brethren as infamous malefactors.-The blood-stained corpses of those who were nearest and dearest to our friends lie even now unburied amongst us; unhappy victims of these foreign despots, they have voices which cry in your hearts for vengeance ! Well, then, Low to the purpose for which I have called you together ; but remember, what I say to you you must bury in your hearts, as in the depths of the grave. The French garrison have wearied themselves out with this judgment. Say nothing to your men; but to-morrow morning, two hours before sunrise, have them ready under arms in the wood behind St. Cross. I shall myself proceed instantly to Ardenburgh, to make my arrangements there, and to send the necessary orders to Dean Lindens at Sluys; for I must be in Bruges, before the day is over. I see you are surprised ;-well, one thing there is that we must not forget; there is a Frenchman in Bruges whom we must not harm, for his blood would assuredly be upon our heads," "The Governor De Mortensy," here interrupted several voices. "The same," pursued Deconinck ; " he has ever treated us with consideration, and shown that he feels for the calamities of our country. Many a time he has restrained that execrable wretch, Van Gistel, in his persecutions, and obtained pardon or mitigation of sentence for such as were condemned to suffer. We must not sully our rightful arms with the blood of the just; and it is to provide for this that I am about to risk myself in the city, be the danger what it may." "But," objected one of the Deans present, "how shall we obtain entrance into the city to morrow morning (for that, I suppose, is our object), since the gates are not opened till sunrise ?" "The gates will be opened for us," replied Deconinck : "I shall not leave the city-walls till our vengeance is secured. And now, for the present, I have said enough; to-morrow, at the rendezvous, I will give you further orders; meanwhile do you get your companions on foot. I will take immediate measures for removing the Lady Matilda from the neighborhood of a spectacle which befitteth not her presence." All this Breydel had listened to without any expression of approbation, though his countenance sufficiently betokened the intensity of his satisfaction; but no sooner was the assembly broken up, and he found himself again alone with his friend, than, throwing himself upon Deconinck's neck, while tears trickled down his cheeks, "My best friend !" he exclaimed; "you have brought me back from the bottomless pit of despair. Now can I with an undisturbed heart weep over the remains of my poor mother, and sister and when I lay them is the earth, devoutly add my prayer to the last solemnities. But then-oh, then, when the grave has closed over them, what have I left upon earth to love or to live for,?" 'Our country, and our country's greatness !" "Yes, yes; country and liberty-and vengeance ! But now, my friend, understand, me well ; when our land is fairly clear of the French, nothing will remain for me but to shed tears of rage. For then there will be no more heads for my use to cleave, no corpass for me to trample on, as the hoofs of their horses have trampled down tour brothers. What is liberty to me? only the sight of streaming blood canigive me joy, now that they have poured out that of the, heart from which my tions. Buddenly he started from his reverie. "Friend," have poured out that of the heart from which my he: exclaimed, "sharpen your axe; chase sorrow own veine were filled to But hate away, and God if of nonabol is hate away, and God

#### -:-0-:--CHAPTER XV .-- (Continued)

"That is the mother of the butcher that made such slaughter of our people at Male," cried one death to her !"

"Oh, no, no, messive " pursued the old woman. "dip not your hands in my blood ! I beseech you, by the bitter passion of our Lord, let us live! Take all we have but spare our lives !"

"Your money,-your gold I" interrupted a rough voice.

She immediately seized a casket that stood behind her, and threw it to the soldiers. "There, sirs," she said, " that is all we have left us in the world,-take it; I give it you with good will."

The lid of the casket flew open as it fell, and a quantity of gold piece and various costly jewels rolled from it upon the floor. A general scramble for the booty ensued : but while the rest were thus occupied, one of them seized the maiden by the arm, and threw her violently on the ground.

Mother | help me, mother !" gasped the poor girl with a fainting voice that in an instant roused the parent's heart into a frenzy of desperation. With flashing eyes and quivering lip, she sprang like a wild tigress on the soldier, twined her arms about parently immersed in thought, with his eyes bent him, and dug her nails, as if they had been claws, into his face, so that the blood streamed down his cheeks.

"My child!" she screamed, "my child! Vil Iain 19

Maddened with the pain, and yet unwilling to loose his hold, the soldier brought the point of his sword against the mother's breast, and pitilessly thrust it deep into her body. Instantly her grasp relaxed, her eyes grew dim, her blood gusbed upon the floor, and staggering against the side-beams of the loft, she clutched at them for support.

Regardless of the maiden's screams, the soldier proceeded to tear the golden drops from her ears, and to strip the pearls from her neck and the rings from her fingers; then with a malignant smile he stabbed her to the heart. "Now," said he to the dying mother, with a devilish sneer, "now you can and his consultation with Breydel being concluded, take your long journey in company, you Flemish jades!" With a last expiring effort she sprang for-his respects to the daughter of his lord. ward, and uttering a single piercing cry, fell dead upon the lifeless body of her child.

All this scene of horror had occupied but a few short moments; and the mother and daughter had other soldiers had finished their scramble for the the unhappy burghers, driven from their habitations by force or terror, wandered through the streets, exposed to the insults of their oppressors, and deeming themselves fortunate to 'escape so easily. At last, about mid-day, a strong party of men-at-arms traversed tha city to call back the troops, Messire de Chatillon deeming that the honour of the French crown was now sufficiently avenged; and proclamations was at the same time made, that all might freely bury their dead, and return without fear to

Some of Breydel's Claward triends now proceeded enough. Every preach 1 draw is painful to me: to his house; took-up the bodies of his mother and, but I cannot always keep my, tent; the narrow sister, and conveyed them on a bler, to the gate room, oppresses me. I have come out to see my fa-alkeling, towards Damme: Here was, to be seen there loyal subjects at their work — if, indeed, my is new spectacler of misery, enough to more, seet will carry me so far; and you, Master Decon-a new spectacler of misery, enough to more, seet will carry me so far; and you, Master Decon-a new spectacler of misery, enough to more, seet will carry me so far; and you, Master Decon-a new spectacler of misery, enough to more, seet will carry me so far; and you, Master Decon-a new spectacler of misery, enough to more, seet will carry me so far; and you, Master Decon-a new spectacler of misery, enough to more, seet will carry me so far; and you, Master Decon-a new spectacler of misery and in a bler to more, seet will carry me so far; and you, Master Decon-to the sector of the many set of the sector of the sector

The carpenters were at wo ith ox hides. the heavy siege-artillery of the day, especially catapults and other engines of assault. Jan Breydel ran about hither and thither, ahimating his comrades with words of encouragement. Occasionally he would himself take the axe in hand from one of

his butchers; and then, as he hewed away to the astonishment of all that saw him, one of the largest trees would speedily fall under his vigorous blows. On the left of this open space stood a magnificent

tent of sky-blue cloth, with silver fringe. At its summit hung a shield showing a black lion on a golden field, and thus denoting the abode of a member of the princely house of Flanders. Here it was that the Lady Maulda was for the present lodged under the special protection of the guilds, to which she had committed herself. Two ladies of the illustrious house of Renesse had left their home in Zealand to attend upop her and bear her company and in no respect did she want for any thing. The most sumptuous appointments, the most costly apparel had been amply supplied for her use by the noble Zealander. A party of butchers, axes in hand, stood on either side of the tentas body-guard to the young countess. The Dean of the Clothworkers was pacing up and down before the entrance, apupon the carth. The guard looked on at him in silence; not a word was spoken among them, out of deep respect for the meditations of the man who was rather hand-barrow, borne by men, round which the so great and noble in their eyes. The object of his thoughts was a plan for a general encampment. Hitherto, for the better convenience of provisioning he had distributed the whole force into three divisions. The butchers and the various other guilds were encamped at Damme, under the command of Breydel: Dean Lindens lay with two thousand

Clothworkers at Sluys; and Deconinck himself, with two thousand men of the same guild, at Ardenburg. But he was far from satisfied with this scattered disposition of the forces, and would gladly have seen the whole reunited into one corps before the arrival of Guy to take the supreme command: he was waiting till he should be admitted to pay

While he walked, thus meditating on his project the portion of hanging that formed the door of the tent was drawn on one side, and Matilda stepped slowly forward over the carpet that was spread bealready exchanged this world for a better, ere the fore it. Her countenance was pale, and expressive ful words reached their ears, their hearts swelled of much languor; her stops seemed to totter under contents of the casket. When that was over, and her, and she leaned for support on the arm of the sued but for Breydel's loud command : every thing that the loft contained of any value young Adelaide of Renesse, who accompanied her. appropriated, the plunderers left the house, to re- Her dress was rich, but plain ; for she had laid aside severely punished !" ho exclaimed. peat the like elsewhere ; while throughout the city all ornament, and the only jewel she wore was the golden plate upon her breast, with the Black Lion of Flanders enamelled on it.

Immediately on her appearance, Deconinck uncovered his head, and stood before her in an attitude of deep respect. A sweet smile lighted up the cast; for.it was with pleasure that she beheld the firm and faithful friend of her house and country, and with a faint voice she thus addressed him :

"Welcome, Master Deconinck, my good friend ; how is it with you? With me, you see, it is ill enough. Every breath I draw is 'painful to me :

me to let you know that a thick cloud of dust has been seen rising in the distance from just before our city-gates, and that a noise as of an army in full march is clearly audible. Some considerable body is leaving the city, and advancing towards our camp."

"To arms! to arms!" cried Brevdel in a voice that was heard far and near through the encampment; "each man to his place !-- quick !"

The work-people hastily seized their arms, and ran confusedly hither and thither ; but this was only for a moment. The companies were speedily formed, and soon the guildsmen might be seen standing firm and motionless in their serried phalanx. Breydel's first care was to post five hundred chosen men about Matilda's tent, to which she had with all speed returned; a carriage, too, well horsed, was drawn up before it, and every preparation made for her escape in case of need; than with the whole remainder of his force he issued from the wood in full array, and ready at all points for battle.

It was not long ere they became aware that it was a false alarm. The body which raised the dust was evidently advancing in no kind of order; and it was soon perceptible that a large portion of it consisted of women and children confusedly minged together. A prominent object was a bier, or women crowded, filling the air with the most piteous lamentations. But although the cause of alarm no longer existed, the guildsmen still kept their ranks, resting upon their arms, and waiting with anxious curiosity the solution of the enigma. At last the approaching train drew near; and while wives and children pressed through the ranks to embrace a husband or a father, a frightful spectacle presented itself to the assembled multitude.

The four bearers of the bier carried it to within a short distance of the Dean of the Butchers, and there set it down upon the ground. Upon it lay two female corpses, their clothes dabbled with blood. their features indiscernible, being concealed from sight by a black veil thrown over the heads. The women meanwhile still kept up their cries; one continued heart-rending." Woel woel" was all that could be heard, till at last a voice exclaimed :

"The French soldiers have murdered them !!-Hitherto the guildsmen had looked on silently in mingled surprise and curiosity; but as these fearwith revengeful fury, and disorder would have en-

"The first man that leaves, the ranks shall be

He himself, tortured by a ferrible presentiment, rushed impetuously to the bier, and tore away the veil that concealed the faces; but, O God I how fearful the sight that met his eyes! He uttered not a sound, he moved not a limb; he stood there as struck with sudden and universal palsy. Paler he gloom with which the maiden's features were over- | was than the corpses themselves, and his hair stood on end upon his head. His lips quivering, his eyes fixedly bent upon the eyes now glazed in death, one would have said that he felt his last hour upon him.

Thus he stood, but for a few moment's only Soon, with a mighty bound, he sprang forward in

The second secon

" Master Dean, my fellows of the watch have sent and seemed to be revolving something weighty in his mind. He appeared like one who was putting violence on himself, and controlling some strong inward feeling. The Dean of the Butchers regarded him with an enquiring look, deeming that something unusual was at work within him. Soon the psinful expression passed away from Deconinck's face; he rose slowly from his sent, and in a tone of

deep estructures thus addressed his friend : "Our focs are too mighty, say you? To morrow you shall say so no more. They have gained their ends by fraud and treachery, and have not feared to pour out innocent blood like water, as though the avenging angel no longer stood before the throne of the Most High. They know not that the life of every one of them is even now in in my hands ; that I can break them in pieces, as though God had put His power into my hands. They seek their advantage in deceit, and cruelty, and all evil arts. Well, then, their own sword shall peirce them, and they shall perish by it. I have said it !"

At this moment Deconinck looked like an inspired prophet denouncing the malediction of the Lord upon the climes and backslidings of Jernsalem. There was such an authority in his voice and bearing, as he declared God's judgments on the foe, that Breydel listened to him with awe-struck emo tion.

"Wait a little," he proceeded ; "I will send for one of these new comers, that we may know how it has all happened ; but, I entreat you, do not let your feelings carry you away whatever account he may give. I promise you vengeance even beyond what you would yourself demand; for matters are now arrived at a point at which endurance would be disgrace."

His cheeks glowed with the intensity of his indignation. He who was usually so calm, was now inflamed with fiercer passion than Breydel himself, though his exterior did not betray to their full extent the feelings which agitated him. He left the tent for a few moments, and returned with one of the lately-arrived craftsmen, from whom he demanded a full and particular recital of all that had passed in Bruges. From him they learned the amount of the reinforcements with which De Clatillon had arrived, the execution of the seven citizens, and the circumstances attending it, together with all the frightful story of the sacking of the town.

Breydel, for his part, listened to the horrible recital dispassionately enough, for all was as nothing to him after the murder of her who had given him birth : but Deconinck's emotion sensibly increased as each scene in the hideous tragedy was unrolled before him. It was not the details of the narrative however, exciting as they were, that thus affected him : patriotism and love of liberty were the two main-springs of his soul, and in these all his energies were concentrated. He felt that the latest moment had arrived for commencing in carnest the work of regeneration; that moment must not be lost, or the event of that would spread terror through the Flemish people, and utterly subdue their spirit. The necessary information obtained he dismissed the crattsman, and sat for some time silent, his head supported on his hand, while Breydel awaited impatiently the result of his cogita-

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2 be will you ! I am athirst after the promised veh-" Secreey and caution, my friend !" was the response ; and Deconinck took his leave.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.) 

BUSSIA AND TURKEY. III. An ignorant and departed clergy, whose abject servicity no demands can Schaust, and in whom all desire of liberty, and all sense, of human dignity are extinguished, are fitting, instruments of that savage Russian despotism which in many of its features is without parallel in human history and features is without parallel in human history, and which surpasses, in its mingled ferocity and bypocrisy, all that was ever attempted by Pagans, Turks, or Chinese. In such men, whose religion is purely coremonial and has no connection with piety or virtue, as their own official judges, the popular verdict, and the acts of their tribunals proclaim, a senseless and brutal fanaticism, like that of the Turk, but far more intense in its diabolical pertinacity, replaces the spirit of the Gospel and the philosophy of the Cross. Victims of all embracing tyrumsy, they console their own shame by becoming eager subordinate agents in that system of unrelenting persecution to which Antichrist will bardly, be able to add any new horror, and which it will be our daty to describe. If the creed of the Turk was summarised in the phrase, "the Koran or death," that of the Russian has only this article, " the Tsar or perdition." But before we offer to our readers some details of the horrible persecution, authenticated by official documents, in which Russian policy is displayed and Russian energy consumed, three preliminary questions claim our We could hardly understand the attention. scenes and the acts which we are going to narrate without a clear conception of these points: (1) Who are the Lassians by whom such fiendishacts are done und applauded? (2) Under what Government, temporal and spiritual, is it their lot to live? (3) What do their rulers do for the glory of God, and the honour of religion in their own land, to suggest the idea that they are likely to promote either in the regions from which they desire to exclude the Tark, in order that they may reign in his stead? When we have answered these questions, we shall have made considerable progress towards a thorough comprehension of that unexampled system of Russian persecution which otherwise would be as unintelligible in its motive as it is devilish in its aim,

and brabarous in its execution. (1.) When Gregory XVI. spoke of the "heredi-tary fraud" of the Russian Tsars, he called the attention of Europe to the only feature of their government which can match their cruelty. Everything in the religious action of the Russian Govornment is fraud, and displays, as we shall see by copious examples, the cunning of the savage. Even their pretence to a Slavenic origin, in order to rule over Slavenic races, is a deception. "Much has been written," says Latham, "about the Slavonism of the Russians. In blood, however, it is only a few that are purely Slavonic." (1) What are the rest? A competent witness will tell us presently that every true Muscovite is, in fact, a Chinese. He has not ceased to be worthy of his origin. The pretence of the reigning family to descend from Rurik is another imposture which educated Russian ridicule: They no longer represent even the modern family of Romanoff, which, as Prince Dolgoroukow remarks " became extinguished in 1761 in the person of the Empress Elizabeth." To the same candid and courageous Russian witness we are indebted for such revelation os the following of the systematic fraud upon which the whole fabric of Russian government is founded. Under that monster of pride and cruelty the late Tsar Nicholas, of whose crimes we shall hear more hereafter, it was forbidden " by the censure," Prince Dolgoroukow tells us, (2) to call Nero or Caligula "a tyrant," and much more to apply the same title to that hideous savago Ivan the Terrible, who murdered his own son ; it was forbidden to hint that lit was the family of Holstein Gottorp which ruled in Russia, or to deny that Nicholas was descended in a right line from Rurik, who once reigned in Moscow, and with whom he had about as much connection as he had with Philip of Macedon; and in the Roman history ap pointed to be read in schools Russian students were informed, by his command, "that the Romans lived under a republic only because they were not yet sufficiently happy to have learned to appreciate the hemeficint action of the autocracy of a single sovereign." (3) The Chinese officials, who have so many polats in common with their Muscovite kinsmen, would no doubt, say the same thing, if Roman history formed any part of the literary course which they approve. In mind, in action, and even in physical aspect, the two classes are often identical. An cthnologist of Kiew, the learned Duchenski, asserts that Muscovites are of the Turanian family, and have nothing in common with the Aryan branch, psychologically or physiologically. "The Musportion of Great Russia," he adds, "are an integral portion of the Chinese race." (4) We shall see, by examples chosen from the highest ranks, that in all which relates to religion, justice, and liberty, they still betray their origin, and are as repulsive barbarians, under the mask of a spurious civilisation, as any equestrian savage who roams through the plains of Turkistan. (2) Since Pagan times up despotism at once so senseless and so degrading as that of the Russian autocrat has afflicted any portion of the human race. Only barbarians could bow their necks beneath such a yoks. "What is the use of nobles and citizens," the Grand Duke Constantine is reported to have said at Warshaw, "when . all that we want is an Emperor and peasants"? (5) This enlightencel Prince, who had the face of a Kalmuck and the heart of a Mongol, only put in a crude form the theory of Peter the Great. The object of the latter as he often avowed, was to be to his nation, espe-cially in the spiritual order, what the Caliph is to the professors of Islam, and it is this which con-stitutes the peculiar character of "tsarodoxy" and of Muscovite tyranny. With this design Peter abolished the patriarchate of Moscow, and invented the "Holy Synod," of which the president is always a layman and a creature of the Tsar, and often a military officer ! It assembles only when permitted by it lay president, discusses only what he proposes, and every member of it is forced on admission to take an oath that "the Tsar is the Supremo Juage in spiritual questions." Like a true Antichrist he has taken the place not only of the Church, but of God. It is the Tsar whom every Russian is taught be seen, side by side with Russo Greek chruches, to adore. The very title of the Catechism used in to the Emperor of All the Russians, or explanation of the fourth commandmont of God, in what concerns the authority in the nation." (6) And this blasphemy has so penetrated the souls of Bussians, that even of the worst monsters who, have reigned over them they speak as if they had been saints and vicercrents of God. An inscription in honour of the hideous Ivan, as foul a savage as ever disgraced ! humanity, speaks of him as " the Ohrist loving Lord ! When Catherine, whose whole life was one long dobauch, and who equalled the most degraded pagans both in lubricity and cruelty, came to her

Catherine." ... "Such, too, is) the strength of the Greek schism, which there only flourishes makere it can fasten on barbarism, and extol the prerogatives of an elect nation. "The Tsar is the divinely appointed source of religious power; his country is Pointed source of religious power; his could be a first of the source of religious power; his could be a first of the source of the same diabolical pontificate, and use it for the same purposes.

And what is the effect upon liberty and, human dignity, in Itussia as in other barbarous countries, of a government founded on this impious fiction ? An eminent Russian will tell us. "Russia, since the Mongol invasion," says Prince Dolgoroukow, " from the eighth century to our own day, has been nothing but a vast pyramid of oppression. In this huge edifice, from the top to the bottom, reign slavery and arbitrary power, and proportions, official mendacity, lying elevated to the rank of a political institution, dismal and bitter fruit of slavery, of the absence of all individual liberty, all publicity, all serious and effective control. This despotism, al-ready hideous in itself, exercises a moral influence still more fatally deleterious; it withers all noble and generous sontiments, degrades souls, corrupts, prevents, and depresses character, and produces these effects still more in those who exercise if than in those who are its victime." (5) Such a description assists us to understand the barbarous fanaticism with which a people professing a purely national religion, and ignobly prostrate before a spurious national pontiff, assail the Church which is the chief support of the liberty they have forfeited, and the civilisation they never possessed. They hate her because she is in all respects a contrast to their own enslaved sect. And they rage with the same demonical fury against all who enjoy the blessings which she alone is able to dispense. "Why have the Poles risen against "us "? asks Mr. Dostoievki, though himself a Russian. It is thus that he an-swers his own question :--- "The Poles are impelled period to see a could again the poles are impelled against us as a civilised people against one which is less civilised, or rather is not civilised at all. Whatever be the immediate causes of the conflict, it is evident that it is aggravated and intensified by the fact that on one side is a civilised people, and on the other barbarians. The Poles may regard themselves as a European people ; they may claim to belong to the great West which is the summit of humanity, and carries in its bosom the central current of human history. And we, what are we who are called Russians? We have shared with Europe neither its lot ner its developement. Our actual civilisation, our science, our literature, all this dates from yesterday, and has scarcely a history The Poles may in all sincerity deem them-

selves the representatives of civilisation, and see in their ceaseless combat with us only the struggle of the spirit of Europe with the spirit of Asia. What can we reply ? The whole questions is contained in this fact, that we are barbarians, and the Polesa highly civilised nation." (10) It should be added that the journal that printed this statement was suppressed, and Mr. Dostoievski obliged to fly. That is the nearest approach to reason and justice which he Russian Government cares to attain. The Rus-

savages could not surpass, but informs us " no efforte have been made to spread Christianity," and that General Kauffman, no doubt in obedience to orders from St Pétersburg, will not suffer any mis-sionaries to enter the land. [18] It is this combination, displayed in every act of Russian policy, of cruelty with hypocrisy, which made the Cologne Gazetle affirm the other day; that "Russia's despotic rule presses more heavily on her own Christian subjects than Turkey's misrale does on the Slavic tribes," and proves that "the Russian Gevernment has not the shadow of a right to pretend that it is consulting the precepts of humanity when it interferes in favor of the Christians under the Turkish yoke." What the Christians now under Torkish rule may expect if they should ever fail under of the Tsar, is a question towhich the abject that condition of their brethren in Muscovite lands has already supplied the answer.

We shall see more and more clearly as we proceed with our object how vain it would be to dispute the conclusion of the German Gazette. Whatever is not savage oppression in Russian policy is mendacity and fraud. If the Tark leaves a desert wherever he has passed by, the Russian leaves a troop of crouching slaves and a gapler. That is the only difference between them. The one is not a more barbarous chcumbrance upon the earth than the other. "The Convent of Mount Sinsi," observes Dean Stanley, " is a colony of Christian pastors planted amongst heathens, and hardly a spark of civilisation, or of Christianity, so far as history rocords, has been imparted to a single tribe or family in that wide wilderness," where the agents of the Ru-so-Greek Church have dwelt for centuries. [19.] But if the representatives of Russian barbarism and tsarodoxy" are as unprofitable to humanity as the Turk or the Tartar, they far surpass both in fraud and hypocrisy. "The Greek-Easter," says Dean Stanley, alluding to the shameless imposture enacted at the Holy Sepulchre by Greek ecclesiastics on Holy Saturday of every year, " is the greatest moral argument against the identity of the spot which it professes to honour; considering the place, the time, and the intention of the professed miracle, t is probably the most offensive imposture to be found in the world." [20] "Compared with the annual miracle of the Grock Dhurch," adds Dr. rise up, which shall, perhaps, exceed the extent of Wilson, an American writer, " in the Crypt of the the old Christian world, after Pius IX has gone to Holy Sepulchre, the great festival of the Aztees was the reward of his sufferings. For, as the Apostle replete with significance and moral grandeur. [21] said in his Epistle to the Romans: "Blindness in When we come to the story of Russian persecutions, which we are now approaching, and which in many of their f-atures are unique in human annals, we shall see that to an unmatched barbarity they add the turpitude of lying and imposture, -as well as of treaties forsworn and selemn pledges broken,-of which only such profane conjurers as repeat annually the sham miracle of the "Greek fire" were over capable. [22]-London Tablet.

THE VICISSITUDES OF THE PAPAL Church and the Head of the Church to suffer like powers. Church and the Head of the Church to suffer like her Divine M ster, that so ske might enter into gl ry?

scribed Russian "operations" in Gentral-Asis, not governed the Church for more than three hundred only narratos asystem of ferocious barbarism which years and restored purity of faith, morals and discipline. In these five instances the state of the Roman Pontifis was worse than it had ever been since. But through those sufferings and trials, the Church passed into greater glory and so it would do again. What do you see at present? The Vicar of Christ has gloriously ruled the Church for thirty years, during which time he has been the prey of all the anti-Christian and anti-social revolutions of the period, and even now is morally a prisoner in his palace. He has been despoiled of his temporalities. He has no army, no lands, no territory The Church has been persecuted in every State in Europe (except, thank God, in the English dominion). Bishops were deposed, priests exiled or left to starve, religious driven from their convents, and even he had read that day that one of the States of South America had decided that the Church there should be no longer dependent on the Holy See. To such insanity has the spirit of revolution driven mcn. Still, what was this state of things compared with any of the five instances he had taken from the history of the Church? He urged his flock not to give way to depression, nor to lose confidence in the promises of Christ. He had said: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it," and when Jesus Christ builds His Church no man can pull it down. Though always dashing itself against the Church, like the restless waves of the sea against the rocks of the ocean, so the world heats against the rock of Peter, but the gates of hell shall never prevail. His Eminence could not claim for himself the gift of prophecy, or a superior interpretation of the signs of time; still, he could not help thinking that there was a Christian world, greater, perhaps than had ever existed. Take a glance at what has been done in the Pontificate of Pius IX. England has regained a hierarchy, and made great progress in the Faith. Rolland has had a hierarchy. In the United States of North America, where, at the beginning of the century, there was but a bandful of Bishops, there are Low eighty, with ten provinces. Look, again, at Australia, with its hierarchy spreading over its vast continent. Formerly Christianity was confined to Europe, now it is spread over East and West. Be assured another Christian world will part has happened to Israel until the fulness of the: Genuics shall come in." The Jews would not believe, and the apostles preached to the Gentiles the word of God. If the fall of the Jews was the rising of the Gentiles, how much more shall it be in the fulness of time when the veil is taken away from the heart of Israel compared with which all that has gone shall be nothing. The Old World shall be scourged for its disobedience to the Church and Vicar of Christ. Let us, then apply the words of Jesus Christ to the Church. Ought not the

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action. The cemetery of Ostrianum was too dis-tant, and would not suffice for the reunions of the Christians. The motive which had induced the Apostle to confer on Linus and Cletus successively the episcopal character, in order to render them capable of sharing the solicitudes of a Church whose extent was to be without limits, led naturally to a multiplication of the places of meeting. The particular residence of Peter was therefore fixed at the Viminal, and there was established that mysterious Chair, the symbol of power and truth. The august seat which was venerated at the Ostrian Catacombs was not, however, removed. . Peter still visited this cradle of the Roman Church, and often, without doubt, exercised his holy functions there. A second Chair, expressing the same mystery as the first, was set up at Cornelia ;- and it is this which has come down to us through the ages. Christ willed that this visible sign of the doctrinal authority of His vicar should also have its portion of immortality; one can follow it from age to age in the documents of the Roman Church. Tertuilian formally attests its existence in his book, "De Præscriptionibus." The arthor of the poem against Marcion, in the third century ; Saint Optat de Mileve, in the fourth; St. Eunodius of Pavia, in the fifth ; the Gothico Gallican Missal of the sixth, all form an indestructible chain of witnesses which certify to the perpetuity of its preservation. We also know from other documents equally certain that Saint Damasus placed it in the baptistry which he constructed for the Vatican basilica; that for long ages it served for the enthronization of the Popes; finally that it was exhibited upon the altar the commemorative fele which was consecrated to it. February 22nd of each year. This day is designated the Natale Patri de Cathedra in the celebrated Calendar of the fourth century, the almanac of Fureus Dionysius Philocalus, preserved in the Imperial Library of Vienas. In 1663 Alexander VII. enclosed the chair of Saint Peter in the colossal and sumptuous monument which the aged Beruni executed for him, and which ornaments the apse of the Vatican basilica. The chair was taken out of this receptacle by order of Pius IX, who in the year 1867, the centenary of the martyrdom of St. Peter, caused it to be exposed to the view and veneration of the faithful. The chair itself is decorated with ivory ornaments, and many persons are inclined to think that it is the curule chair of Pudens, who therewith made homage to his apostolic guest. The examination of the relie shows that it was built of oak, and that the primitive carpentary of portions of the chair, as for instance the four great legs, which preserve their position and bear traces of the pious larcenies which the faithful have perpetrated at various epochs are indubitable proof of the great an tiquity of the article. The chair is furnished at the sides with two rings, through which staves were passed for carrying it about; this exactly agrees with the statement of St. Ennodius, who calls it Sedes gestatoria. The back and panels of the chair have been repaired with acacia wood of a very dark color. A row of open arcades forms the back, surmounted by a triangular tympenum of the same wood. Ornaments of ivory have been fitted to the fr back of the chair, but only on those parts repaired with acacia wood. Those which cover the panel in front are divided into three superimposed rows, each containing six plaques of ivory, on which are eugraved various subjects, among others, the " Labors of Herculus." Several of the plaques were wrongly placed, and seemed to have affixed to the chair when the remains of antiquity were employed as ornaments without much regard to fitness. The ivories, however, which decorate the back of the chair correspond with its architecture, and seem to have been made expressly for the purpose. They compromise long bands, sculptured in relief, and representing combats of animals, of centaurs, and of men."The centre of the horizontal line of the tympanum is occupied by the figure of a crowned prince holding the globe and sceptre. The countenance and general bearing seem to be those of a Carlovingian emperor.

(1) The Nationalities of Europe, vol. 1, ch. 36, p. -563. 100 iterah belgenatt 6.6.5 sate 16 3(2) :La Verile sur la Russie, p. 317. d. Patrick The Vol. (3) (D'Egliss Catholique ; ens Pologne, par de R. P. 7 (Lescour, et. 7; p. 392, 1876); and the lescot article 47.41.11 (5) La Pologne Contemporaine, par Charles de Mazade, p. 333. (6) Lescaur, t. 1. p. 405.

sian formula is identical with the Turkish. "There is one God, and Mahomet is His prophet," says the one ; "The functions of God are more conveniently discharged by the Tsar," says the other.

[3]. The last of the three preliminary questions which we have proposed remains to be considered. It has already been answered in part, by the evidence which we have heard, chiefly from Russian witnesse, as to the profound degradation of both clergy and people under that impions and crushing despotism of Tsarodoxy" which, as Prince Dolgoroukow has told us, "degrades souls and withers all noble and generous sentiments." The pretence of such a power as Russia to vindicate abroad the religion and liberty which it has destroyed at home is only an example of that "official mendacity" which, in "Holy Russia," has been "elevated to the rank of a political institution." "Russia," says Schouvaloff, "has never produced," since she substituted "Tscrodoxy" for the Catholic faith of St. Wladimir, St. Methodius, and all her primitive apostles, "either a single missionary, or one Sister of Charty, who deserves the name." [11] "In the Greek-Russian Church," adds M. Kohl, "no such useful auxiliaries has ever been formed." [12] But

[12] Austria, p. 476. if Russia Las never had neither the wish nor the power to promote religion in other lands, whose spiritual interosts are as indifferent to her as they are to a Corean or a Japanese, she has systemati-cally degraded it in her own. "It is to the Russian Church," Theiner observes, "that we must attribute still filled with Gentiles." As long as they are docile slaves, and barbarous instruments of Russian policy, neither the Tsar nor the Holy Synod care what religion they profess, and in many cases for-bid any attempt to convert them. In the single city of Kazan there are nearly twenty thousand Mohammedans. It is a curious example both of the pretended religious unity of Russia, where there are perhaps more sects than even in England or Ame-rica, and of the utter indifference of the corrupt Russian Church to the conversion of pagans, that in Astrakhan, as Schnitzler relates, there may fifteen mosques, two Armenian churches, a Protestant temple, and a Hindu pagoda. [13]. The sole aim of the Russian Tsars has over been to make, not Christians, but Russians. "Not only do the Russian Government, and its slave the Synod," says a former Russian Councillor of State, the Count D'Horrer, " remain perfectly indifferent to the sad destiny of so many souls perishing in ignorance; the former even opposes itself systematically and by policy to their conversion to Christianity. The Emperor has formed and taken into his pay several equadrops of cavalry, drawn from the populations of the Caucasus. All these men are Mohammedans; they live in the midst of a Christian capital, where they have mosques constructed and ornamented at the expense of the treasury. "Many 'children also from the countries of the Caucasus are brought to St. Petersburg, and there receive a gratuitons edu

(7) Lescour, t, i. p. 93; (1) Leastmart, v. 1. p. 95.
(3) Historical Sketches, p. 203.
(9) La Vortle sur la Russie, p. 155.
(10) Quoted by M. de Mazade, p. 329. [11] Ma Conversion et ma Vocation, p. 361. [13] La Russie liv., 11, ch. 3, p. 699.

#### SPLENDID SRETCH BY CABDINAL MANNING.

His Eminence Cardinal Manning, in a sermon preached recently in London, took for his text the words addressed by our Lord to the disciples on the road to Emanus : " O foolish and slow of heart to cannot be the Church of Christ, cannot be the body believe in all the things that the prophets have spoken! Ought not Christ to have suffered all these things, and so to enter into His glory ?" (St. Luke, xxiv) and proceeded to apply them to the sufferings of the Church, showing that, like Christ, the Church must suffer, and so (that is, through these sufferings) arrive at glory Evil though the days are in which we live for the Supreme Pontiff and Vicar of Christ, they are not so had as have been in past times. For instance, in the time of St. Gregory the Great, who sent St. Augustize to convert England-for we added his Emisence, are children of St Augustine, as you are children of St. Patrick-in ths time of St. Gregory there was a plague in Rome which carried off thousands of the people, so that, even during a procession to propitiate Divine clemency, eighty men fell down dead. This happened just before St. Gregory's election. On his accession he found two great heresies desoluting the Church-those of Nestor and Eutechius-and the greatest part of Europe was buried in paganism. But before the close of his poutificate Christianity was spreading the State with the authority of conscience, and incre widely over the West. Then he took the instance of St Leo III, who was set upon in Rome by the people and inprisoned. Mohammedanism had destroyed four great patriarchates of the East-five hundred bishoprics had been suppressed . Yet St. Leo had the setisfaction to crown the first Emperor of the West in 880, whose advent was a great source of joy to the Church. Next St. Gregory VII saw three great evils afflict the Church. Emperors and kings kept the Church in bondage. Bishops were chosen and made by them; and worst of all, bad, ambitious men actually bought bishoprics, thus committing the horrible crime of simony. Immorality necessarily began to spread itself among clergy and people. St. Gregory, however, set to work to restore discipline in the Church, but met with little co-operation from the Bishops (except in a few instances). Möhammedanism spread in Italy, Spain, and the South of France, and the Christian world became corrupt at heart. After Gregory VII had died in " exile; the Church of God again rose up in purity, power, and spiritual strength. On the day of the election of Alexander III the Emperor set up an anti-pope, so that Alex-

[14] Persecutions et Souffrance de l'Eglise Catholique en Russie, p. 519. [15] Travels in Persia, &c., vol. ii., ch. 3, p. 204. [16] Russian Shores of the Black Sea. Chapters 3, 3. and 20. [17] Life in the Caucasus and the East. By Friedrich Bodenstedt, vol. i., oh. 8, p. 103. [19] Turkistan: By Eugene Schuyler ; passim. [10] Sinai and Palestine, p. 56. Martine (1997) [20] Ibid, p. 464, desiver sate and visite and [21] Prehistoric Man, vol. i., ch. 5, p. 126. [22] In the early part of the seventcenth century

From twenty-five to thirty of the early Popes suffered martyrdom. Forty-five of them never set foot in Rome, or were driven out of it from place to place. Sufferings and trials were the destiny of the Church. The Church which is not persecuted of that Divine Head which men hated and nailed to the Cross. Suffering was an inheritance from Christ to the Church, and, above all, to the Head of that Church, His Vicar on earth.

# MR. FROUDE ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It is somewhat surprising to find Mr. Froude admitting that the Catholic Church ever was a useful institution, but, in a public discourse, reported in the Manchester (England) Times, he did say :---

"Never in all history, in ancient and modern times, that the world knew of, had mankind known out of themselves anything so useful, so beautiful as the Catholic Church once was. In these our times, well regulated solfishness was the recognised rule of action-every one was expected to look out for himself and take care of his own inte rests. At the time he spoke of, the Church ruled self-interest as a motive of action was only named to be abnorred. Wisdom, justice, self denial, nobleness, purity, high mindedness—these were the qualifications before which the free-born races of Europe had been contented to bow, and in no order of men were such qualities to he found as were found six hundred years ago in the clergy of the Catholic Church. They called themselves the successors of the Apostles, they claimed in their Master's name universal spiritual authority, but they made good their pretensions by the holiness of their lives. They were allowed to rule, because they deserved to rule, and in the fulness of reverence kings and nobles bent before a power that was nearcr to God than their own. Over prince and subject, chieftain aud serf, a body of unarmed and defenceless men reigned supreme by the influence of sanctity. He did not protend that the clergy was perfect-they were very far from being perfect at the best of times-and the European nations were never entirely submissive to them ; it would not have been well if they had been. The business of human creatures in this planet was not summed up in the most excellent of priestly catechisms; the world and its concerns continued to interest them, though priests insist on their nothingness. They could not prevent kings from quarrelling with each other; they could not hinder disputed successions, and civil feuds, wars, and political conspiracies ; what they did was: to shelter the weak. from theistrong. In the eyes of the clergy the serf. and his lord stood on the common level of sinful. humanity: Into to their, ranks high life was no passport. They were for the most part children of. the people, and the son of the artizan and peasant rose to the mitro and the triple crown, just as nowa-days, the rail-splitter and tailor became President Theophanes, the schismatical patriarch of Jerusalem contessed to Meletius Smotricki, whom the conse-the Gatholic of the Republic of the Mest-The monasteries of the lighted the fire which the afterwards presented to the Greek fanatics as miraculous. For this and other reasons Smotrycki became a Catholic.—Saint Josopkat t, ii, p. 174.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE

Gerald Dease, of Turbotstown, Coole, Esq., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

Died, Oct. 9. at the Mercy Convent, Strabane, after a short illness, Sister Mary Aloysius Higgins, fifth daughter of the late Michael and Rose Higgins, Frayne, Athboy, county Meath, in her 28th year, and fourth of hor religious profession, to the inexpressible regret of the Sisterhood, and her sorrowing friends and relations. RI.P.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY .- The Chair of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in Queen's College, Galway, vacant by the death of William Lupton, Esq., A.M., has been filled by the appoint-ment of Mr. Robert Donnell, M.A., B.I.. The Professorship of Midwifery, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. O'Doherty, has been conferred upon Dr. Kinkead, of Tuam. There were sixly two can-didates for the appointments.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., was amongst the gentlemen called to the Irish Bar by the Lord Chan-cellor in Dublin, on the 9th ult. Mr. Sullivan it will be remembered passed the final examination two terms since, but owing to the decision of the Benchers that he had not attended the full course of lectures, his admission to the Bar was delayed until now, when, having, completed the course, he was formally called, and received the congratulations of numerous friends, gran then the out hereinger

THE CATHOLIG UNIVERSITY .--- Cardinal Cullen, in a pastoral letter to the clergy, says it would be a scundal and a disgrace for Catholic Ireland to allow her only Catholic University to fall for want of support, and thus to consent that the literary, scientific, and professional education of Catholics sbould by thrown into the hands of men hostile to their religion, and perhaps in believers in the truths of Christianity, such' as are known to hold chairs in the Government universities of France and in other great universities atte bach sight yind thest

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--DEC. 8, 1876.

sioners of Public Works, for the purpose of carrying-

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naught Teligraph) have got up a Literary Institute under the Kind'auspices of one of their deservedly popular opilests-Revis James / Gorbett, /O. O. ((The room is large and spacious, and fairly furnished; for the time being. in the truth es doda

The potato grop in the district of Drogheda for this season has been one of the most prolific for many years. About a fourth of the crop is affected with blight. Owing to the great yield, the damaged part of the crop) will not cause any serious diminution in the usual supply.

The potato crop in the County Wicklow is very large and the quality excellent ; but a considerable loss is reported from disease, which has set in since the late heavy rains. The damaged ones, which up to this are good food for pigs, reach from one half to one-fourth of the whole crop, according to lo- It is very rarely that one meets with a gentleman cslity, being greater where the ground was richly manured.

The potato disease (says the Freeman) has now decidedly made its appearance in the county Wexford. Up to the time of the witherings of the stalks, which has been most unusually late in this county this season, the crop has presented the most healthy appearance that it had done for a number of years. The black potatoes are good for pig feeding purposes, which is carried on to a great extent in this part of the county.

At each of the Masses in the Catholic Cathedral of Thurles on the 1st ult. (says the Tipperary Free Press), the priest celebrant warned the congregation against drunkenness. In one case reference was made to some publicans who were violating the Sunday law in the town, and the reverend speaker told these parties that if they did not desist from this practice he (the speaker) and some of the respectable inhabitants of the town would call the attention of the proper authorities to them, so that steps might be taken to prevent them getting a renewal of their licenses, if they did not conform to the now recornised law within the diocese.

There can be no longer a doubt (says the Roscommon correspondent of the Freeman) that the year 1876 farnishes a new and sad experience regarding the potato crop. From all parts of this county comes the same unwelcome socount of the present state of the tubers. Fully three-fourths of the potatoes grown on upland and heavy moors are discased, notwithstanding the healthy condition of the crops up, to two or three weeks before the period of digging. It is even asserted that in some cases where the digging was affected carly in the season and the tubers stored in an apparently sound state, they have since become diseased in the heaps.

DEATH OF SIR W. W. EMERSON TENEENT, BART .-We (Freeman) regret to announce the death of Sir. William W. Emerson, Bart, which took place on Tuesday, at the family mansion, Tempo Manor, Ferminagh. The deceased who had been in delicate health for some time, was only son of the late Sir James Emerson Tennent, Bart, and leaves to the care of his widewed lady a family of two daughters very young. The deceased gentleman was only forty-two years of age; and his demise will be re gretted by a large circle of friends of his father in Belfast. Sir William was a D 'L. of Fermanagh, and some years ago served as High-Sheriff of that county.

On the 6th ult., as a respectable young man, named John Daly, was returning home from Mullingar, after disposing of some goods, and when about a mile from Kilbeggan he was set upon by two men. One of them seized him by the throat, and after a desperate struggle, his head was so beaten against the car wheel, that he became insensible. His pockets were cifled, and £3, which was all he possessed; was taken from him. The robbers decamp d with the purse which contained the money, and left their victim lying on the road. Daly was conveyed to his residence, where his

man's re

The Belfast Town Council have tresolved (on universally. Religious ferver and intellectualy activity, even amounting to restlessness, are theirs borrowing a sum of £10,000 from the Commis-borrowing a sum of £10,000 from the commis-borrowing a sum of the purpose of carrying potentially. In the heart of no people is there, at the Artizana Soll of Stavenuzzi and Massa resit ( ) fearth, in the New World as in the Old, the ploncers The young men of Claremorris (says the Con-The young men of Claremorris (respective) of faith, the founders of colonial civilisation in sofar as it is modified by roligion. The Gael is, in of a new church, I would be unmindful of myduty, fact, as we have said, by nature and spiritual graces, and ungrateful too, were I not to make at least a a missionary; and as such the race is recognised few allusions to the history of our own 'dear' liste, a missionary; and as such the race is recognised

> There is at last says the Connaught Telegroph, a fair prospect that a tenants' association will be established in this county, and that the farmers of Mayo will follow the example of Galway, and Roscommon. The want of such a body is as keenly felt now as when we first advocated its establishment, although we are told by some optimist journalists that the condition of the tenantry is rapidly improving. An authenticated statement has been laid before us of a case in which the rent has been raised one hundred per cent, and this is by no means an isolated instance, of men and the bustle of the city; some stood by like Mr. John Sydney Smith, who, according to a valued contemporary, has won golden opinions in. the South of Ireland by disposing of his property to his tenants at a moderate rate. And even he, in his capacity as agent to Lord Sligo, did not escape public censure in connection with the raising of rents on that nobleman's estates. People imagined that because the agent's signature was affixed to the circulars demanding the largely increased rent that he himself must have acquiesed in the doings of his employer. It appears, now, however, that Mr. Smith was always the tenants' friend, and we are confident that if a tenants' defence association be started he will have no hesitation in becoming one of its

members.

An important sale of landed property took place recently at Glin. The estate disposed of belonged to an English gentleman, Mr. Thomas Beal Browne and consisted of about 1,000 acres, which he had farmed for the last lifteen years in a scientific manner. The lands were sold in fee simple, free of quit or hard rent, the farms varying in size from 12 up to 162 statute acres, all judiciously laid out with excellent roads and fences, having suitable dwellings and offices, together with an adequate supply of turbary allotted to each. The soil is principally composed of heavy clay and moorland, but well drained. There was a very largo attendence of farmers at the sale, and all the purchasers, with two exceptions, were tenant-farmers residing in the neighborhood. So angious were they to become land lords that they paid on an average over thirty years purchase for the property. The sale commenced by putting up the house farm of over 103 acres, which, after a very brief competition, was knocked down to Mr. S. E. Collins at £3,650. He also bought the next lot of over 43 acres for £1,810. The third lot, of over 14 acres fell to Mr. T. O'Brien for £560. A lot of 260 acres was sold to Mr. Mulvihill at £1.280 Lot 5, containing over 29 acres, was purchased by Mr. Patrick Scanlan at £1,182; and let 6, containing upwards of 70 acres, by Mr. F. Buckley at £3,970. Lot 7, of 70 acres, was knocked down to the former purchaser at £2,090; and lot S, of 31 acres, was bought by Mr. E. Sheeny for £1,280. Lot 9, of 32 acres, fell to the same buyer at £1,280. Lot 10, of 87 acres, was bought by Mrs. Doherty for £1,360; and lot 11, of 28 acres, by Mrs. McMahon for £573. 'Lot 12, of 20 acres, fell to Mr. Patrick Cronin, at £710; and lot 13, of 32 acres, to Mr. D Cronin for £760. Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, containing from 18 to 100 acres each, were bought by different buyers at quotations similar to those given above.

WHAT MR. MITCRELL HENRY PROVED .-- In his agricultural experiments in Connemara, us related in his admirable letter to the Times, Mr. Mitchell Henry has not only shown that the reclamation of waste lands is not the bugbear and the impossibility which it is sometimes said to be, but above all, he has refuted the stock objection of British misgovernment in Ir-land with a completeness which leaves the maligners of our country's resources dumb for want of a reply. Again and again it is wounds were attended to, and, although the doctor | said that the reason why the waste lands of Ireland states that his wounds are of a serious nature he are not reclaimed is, that they could only be relaimed by the ex diunre of an amound and capital entirely out of all proportion to the possible productiveness of the reclaimed soils. The friends of the Irish farmer have insisted, on the contrary, that with security of tenure, and full rights to all imporovement resulting from the farmer's industry, hundreds of thousands of acres of bog land would speedily become seats of prosperous culture, like the smiling plains which the peasant proprietors of Belgium have conquered from the sand dune and the waste. Mr. Mitchell Henry has made the experiment. Without any great expendi ture of capital, without steam-ploughs or expensive instruments, with intelligent spade labour and the services of ordinary farm cattle, he has turned the bog-land wound Kylemore into succulent pasture and productive turnips fields. As the duration of culture increases, so will the quality of the crops improve. It requires nothing but moderate means to do the work. This is a most valuable service to the cause of Ireland's agricultural prosperity. The soil of our fertile country has suffered many deteriorations from the wanton destruction of many of our ancient woods, and from the systematic neglect and extortion of the alien lords of the old tribe-lands. Give the Irish farmer security .... the security of Home Rule-that what he sows he and his descendants will reap, and the mischief of centuries will disappear in a couple of generations. -United Irishmen A DISTINGUISSED INISIMAN LEAVES IRELAND .- Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., was recently presented with a costly collection of articles in bog oak, comprising a writing-desk, ink stand, etc., by the general staff of the Dublin Notion newspaper, on the occasion of his resigning the proprietorship of that journal, and leaving Ireland to reside in London. The presentation took place in the editorial room of the Nation where the entire staff had assembled to meet Mr. Sullivan, who was accompanied by his wife and children. Mr. T. Horan, sub-editor read the address, which referred in flattering terms to the career of Mr. Sullivan as a pressman and a politician, and wished him God-speed and all success in his future field of labor. Mr. Sullivan replied at considerable length, taking leave of his old employees with evident emotion. He had been connected with the nation proprietorially and editorially-for twenty one years, since he took it up from Mr., now Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, and during all that time it had hold an elevated position as a national and literary journal. In now bequeathing its management to his brother, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, he could not but express a hope that it would continue in the old paths. He could not disguise from himself the fact that in all probability, within a very short time of this farewell of his, the staff of the Nation would be put to the test in an hour of crucial need for Ireland. If such a time did come, he trusted that they would be true to Ireland-that they would counsel ber with firmness, with prudence, and with courage. The nimness, with prodence, and with courses. Also could not occur in Ireland. The Byron mount does his accounts, he must let he needs of the principal article of the presentation here a suitable could not occur in Ireland. The Byron mount does his accounts, he must let he needs of the inscription, and each of the articles was enriched the more well. The Byron mount does his accounts, he must let he needs of por inscription, and each of the articles was enriched the property well. The Byron mount does his accounts, he must let he needs of por inscription, and each of the articles was enriched the property well. The Byron mount does the beginning of a hard winter. The more the property of the first here are an and discharge hundreds of poor well. The barly been raised, and though a suite the property of the barly been raised, and though a suite the property of the barly been raised, and though a suite the property of the barly contractors that offer any for the beautiful to pay contractors that the barly been raised for an architectural canons by Me. With the barly to pay contractors that offer and the property of the barly the barly the the barly the barly the suite of the barly th bit district in the series and second means and second

over the world to-day.-Esto perpetua -The Wexford and the efforts' her people have always made in People. What history does not mention

the long roll of holy prelates and learned men, whom Ireland has produced? What a brilliant galaxy of illustrious names! From Patrick' to Brigid, from Brigid to Columba, from Columba to Malachy, and even to our\_own times, our fathers had a lively perception of the sublime and beautiful; they knew well those causes which operate on the human heart and appeal to the religious sensi. bilities of the people. Some of the old churches were built on the rocky eminence; some in the quiet sequestered glen, spart from the thronged haunts the little streamlet that threads its way through the rich pasture lands and fields of yellow waving corn. In the history of the Church a century is not a lengthened period; still, during that time, the Catholio Church has passed through many phases, and nowhere is the change for the better more remarkable than in our own diocese, and in the neighbouring diocese of Down and Connor. We had at first the little altar in the glen or mountain side ; it has disappeared, never, I hope, to 'return. We had next the plain, unpretending, barn-like structure-it also has disappeared in most places. No ivy-clad walls, no mouldering ruins, remain to testify the spot where the old cathedral of St. Eugene, at Ardstraw, once stood ; but now again, after

the lapse many centuries, another cathedral, superior to any edifice that ever existed in the diocese of Derry, has been built on the banks of the Foyle. and overlooks the grand old 'city, hallowed by the memories and residence of the great St. Columba. It is a noble undertaking to rebuild the fallen temple, to restore the ruined cloister, and renew the rified shrine ; but it is an arduous undertaking. It requires sacrifices of time and of money, and involves much mental anxiety. Before the work is completed the priest may succumb, the victim of his zeal. If he survive the labour, he will often receive little gratitude and less reward from the public he has served. He will excite jealousies because small minds will depreciate the merit they cannot imitate, and ridicule the zeal and success which they envy. But the faithful priest labours for higher motive, regardless of the icalousies of men or rewards in this life. When the Angelus bell will be heard from hill and valley, as in the days of faith ; when new cathedrals will ring with the peals of powerful organs ; when learned professors will teach sciences as yet undiscovered, in the spacious halls of new colleges; when our spirits shall have passed to the God that made them, and our bones shall commingle with the bones of our fathers, our children's children shall chant a paan, and pray a prayer-the prean shall be in our praise, and the prayer shall be for those who restored the temples and the shrines of our fathers.

#### GREAT BRITAIN

#### The father of Swinburne, the poet, is an Admiral in the British navy, and his mother is an Earl's daughter. Though by birth an anistocrat the poet is a radical in theory.

Mr. Philip W. Curry, of the Foreign office, has been appointed secretary to Lord Salisbury's special embassy. Mr. II. A Lee and Mr. James Hozier of the Foreign Office will also be attached to the Embassy.

Although several tenders are known to have been sent in to the Admiralty for the purchase of the Vanguard ironclad ship as she now lies on the Kish Bank, it is doubtful whether any attempts will be made to raise her bodily.

In Sussex eleven men hold 176,348 acres between them. In Lancashire siz persons hold 128,371 acres To give names as well as figures :-- The Duke of Devonshire holds 126,904 acres of land; the Earl of Oarlisle, 78,540 ; the Duke of Cleveland, 81,444 the Earl of Lonsdale, 67,457; the Duke of Rutland, 57,082; the Earl of Derby, 56,471; Lord Leconfield 54,615; Sir H. J. Tufton, 41,935 acres. VALUE OF LIQUOR LICENSES.-In proportion as the number of licenses have been reduced the amount of iquor sold has increased. In Glasgow the number of nouses in relation to the people has fallen by a half fully, but the increased sale in the remaining houses has more than doubled! This is the case everywhere as it is in Glasgow. Two thousand and one hundred pounds was given the other day for a single license in one of our large towns .- Tablet.

Cuuson Boulors as Incless — The following elg-i Storey is not thought up to what is needed, and it quest sentences are from a sermon preached a few is said that what would be fitting could not be ac-days ago by the Rev. James Milaughlin, P.P., for so small a sum as £3,000. £10,000 or 12,000 the same time such zeal and such fidelity. This Lavey, Co. Derry, at the dedication of the new would be necessary, and as it seems the £10,000 or is what has made them what they are over the Catholic church at Killyclogher, Omagh :-Stand. £12,000 are not forthcoming. There is to be a new sioners of Public would be necessary, and as it seems the zich, fidelity. This Lavey, Co. Derry, at the dedication of the new would be necessary, and as it seems the zich, out on out sanitary improvements under the provisions of the same time such zich inder the would be necessary, and as it seems the zich, out on out sanitary improvements under the provisions of the same time such zich inder the would be necessary, and as it seems the zich, out of the same time such zich inder the would be necessary, and as it seems the zich, out of the same time such zich inder the such zich inder the same time same time such zich inder the same time such zich inder the same time same ti ti time same time same time same time same t Irishmen, on the occasion of the solemn acdication, petitors of this year are to be requestte to send in designs again .- Speciator.

THE EDITORSHIP OF THE "TIMES "--- It is understood that the state of Mr. Delane's health will render it impossible for him again to resume the active duties of the editorship of the Times. The selection of his successor is a matter in which the proprietors of the journal find it difficult to come to a decision. I believe the position was offered to Dr. Dasent, one of the oldest contributors. Dr. Desent is one of the Civil Service Commissioners, and he prefers the ease and comfort of that position to the onerous and responsible slavery of conducting the Times. Mr. Courtney might have been appointed, but he is rather too closely identified in political life with the Liberal party, and, besides, it s said that he aspires to a political career. It will be no casy matter to find a gentleman who com-bines the knowledge, tact, and, above all, the sagacity and judgment which are required in the conductor of the Times. Mr. Stebbing, who has been for some time doing the practical work of editing, has, in the meantime, been entrusted with the conduct of the Thunderer .- London correspondent of the Daily Express.

EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM TO A BARONETCY .- In the Court of Conncery on Monday, Mr. Frederick Vane, uncle of Sir Henry Vane, Bart, sought to establish his claim to the estates and title of his nephew on the ground that the plaintiff's elder brother, the late Sir Francis Vanc, was illegitimate. The plaintiff's father Sir Frederick Vane, lived with a domestic servant, Hannah Bowerbanks, and had by her two illegitimate children, Hannah and Walter, born respectively in 1794 and 1795. Hannah Bowerbanks, in January, 1797, was living in lodgings at Rusley, expecting shortly to be confined, and the doctor told her that owing to some cause she could never have another child. Sir Frederick Vane, then, as the bill alleges, was extremely anxious to make the expectant child legitimate, and procured a marriage licence, which he showed to Hannah Bowerbanks. Upon Sir Frederick telling her that he intended to marry her, she became, according to the plaintiff's story, so agitated that her continement came on prematurely, and she gave birth to a son, the late Sir Francis Vane, on the 9th March. The bill then alleged that Hannah Bowerbanks was carried up to London, wrapped in a long grey cloak and was there married at the Church of St. George the Martyr, to Sir F. Vane. Though the child was born on the 9th, the entry of his birth in the registry at St. George the Martyr runs-"Francis Fletcher, the son of Sir Frederick Vane and Hannah, his wife, of Great Ormond street, born 20th March, 1797." The plaintiff declares that the entry was tampered with and that Francis Vane, his eldest brother, was born before the marriage of Sir Frederick and Lady Vane, and that he himself being born in 1807, is the eldest legitimate son of Sir Frederick Vane, and is heir to the estates and baronetcy now held by his nephew. All the rumours as to the birth of Francis Vane was concealed from the plaintiff, and in 1923 Francis Vane married Miss Diana Olivia Beauclerc, and a settlement of the property was made, and in 1832 upon the death of Sir Frederick, Sir Francis resumed the title, and upon his death, in 1842, the present baronet, Sir Henry, succeeded to the title and estates. In 1866 however Lady Vane, formerly Hannah Bowerbanks, died, and requested some friend to tell the plaintiff the story, and upon hearing that he was the right ful heir, he instituted these proceedings.

# UNITED STATES.

The total vote in New York State this year is over one million, and with the vote for Cooper and Smith is 20,000 over one million. The largest vote ever before returned in the State was \$49,000 in 1868. According to the census of 1875, the total number of voters in the State is 1,138,330.

Philadelphia has inaugurated a free night school for boys and girls, the Board of Education supplythe teacher being paid by v

CANADA. for the early way -:0:-

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Over one fifth of the intenble property of Elora village is exempt from taxrtion. Total amount of assessment, \$837,260 . exemptions, \$61,000.

A constable went for an unlicensed liquor selier in Canning N. S., the other day, and watered the streets with about 75 gallons of Irish whiskey, besides a lot of gin.

The Minerve assures the public that there is no. ground whatever for the rumor that an effort will be made this session to have the indemity of members of the Quebec Legislature increased to \$800. It hold that \$600 per session, as now allowed, is amply sufficient.

The Markdale Epository reports that Mr. John Buchanan, a quiet, respectable farmer of Glenolg, became crazy through attendance at revival meetings, and attempted to kill his wife and son. Both were badly cut with a butcher's knife. Buchanan, whose intellect was rather weak before, has been sent to Owen Sound gaol.

Daniel Resume, of Malden, sold to a man from Paris the North half sf lot No. 13, on the lake shore, three miles below Amherstbusg, eighty-two and a acres, for \$1,200. Mr. R. Racey has sold the Mahaffy farm, on the London Road, near Clinton, containing 100 acres, to Mr. R. fleacock, Hullett, for \$7,200. Although this is a good figure, the farm is thought to be well worth it. The farm of Mr. W. R. Reed, Blandford, 50 acres has been sold for \$3,710 or \$74-20 an acre. Mr. Jonathan Ramsay has sold his farm of 100 acres, on the 2nd con, of Burford, to Mr. G. F. Sibbick, for the round sum of \$6,000, or at \$50 per acre. Mr. Joseph Jacgson, Paisley Block, Juelph, has sold his farm of 100 ocres to Mr. leo. EcGollough, from the country of Durham, for \$5,000.

The temperance people of the County of Perth nive had under consideration for some time past the advisability of submitting the Dunkin Bill to the rate payers of the county, but owing to the fact that the town of St. Mary's had been separated from the county for municipal purposes, some doubt existed as to whether a by-law submitted by the County Council would be legal for St. Mary's or whether a separate by-law would have to be submitted by the St. Mary's Council, the opinions of the leaders in the temperance movements have been taken, as well as that of the best legal authority in the Province; but their opinions differ. The secretary of the temperance organization has been instructed, therefore, to refer the matter to the Attorney-General. No official answer has yet been received, but it is thought that the surest way is to have a by-law submitted for St. Mary's, to be voted on by the rate payers on the same days as the county by law.

The tax exemption question came up at the last meeting of the Port Hope Council, and the discussion was wholly in favour of the abolition of exemptions. From an estimate made it appears that the untaxed property in the town would readily bring, if put in the market, from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred thousand dollars. This, if taxed at its proper value, would place in the town exchequer a sum of from three thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The following notice of motion stands till the next meeting of the Council :--"That in the opinion of this council the time has arrived when action should be taken for the taxation of a large amount of property now exempt. That it is unjust that so largo and so valuable a property as that owned by the Toronto University should remain untaxed, waiting for a rise in price, while our people are taxed to make improvements which tend largely to enhance the alue of said property; therefore be it resolved. that an humble petition be presented to the Logislature of Ontario at its next session, to pass such a law as will enable this Council to tax church and other property now exempt."

A terrible event occurred at Oxford on the ovening of the 16th November, the circumstances attendant upon which are shrouded in the deepest mystery. A man named Martin Quinlan, who has been employed during the summer as a mason's labourel, came to his death in a manner so sh tary subscription. The enterprise opened with about | gular and shocking, that it fully justifies the amount of excitement caused here by the occurrence. It appears that the deceased, who was addicted to the use of intozicating liquor, had on the evening in question entered the stables of Mr. James Crawford, of the Wroxeter House, and was next discovered about two hours afterwards in an unconscious and dying state. The wretched man was lying in the middle of the stable in a pool of blood, which had issued from a large wound in the back of his head, his clothing in flames, and his body and limbs burned to a crisp. Ho was at once removed into the hotel, medical ald summoned, and everything done that was possible to relievo his suffering, but after lingering a short time in intense agony, he died without uttoring a word as to the cause or manner of the awful catastrophe. It may seem strange, especially when it is considered that the man was not incapably drunk, that he made no outery, or endeavoured to assist himself in any way, but allowed himself in utter unconsciousness to burn to death, but nothing can account for it but the fact that intense stupefaction was caused by the wound in his head. How he came by such a wound, or the manner in which the flames were started, which were the immediate cause of his death, are matters regarding which there are no ascertained facts, and unless some new evidence turns up, the whole affair will take a place among the unexplained mys. teries. In the absence of all such facts, nothing can be given in explanation by any one but the purest conjecture. The most plausible theory, however is that he had ascended the hav loft and lay down to sleep with a lighted pipe in hispocket. This by some means or other, becoming overturned, and communicating the embers to his clothing, set it on fire, and the pain, though not sufficient to rouse him from his sleep, 'caused' him to roll over and over, until he fell through the hole directly below which he was found. Being render-ed completely senseless by the gash in his head, received by the fall, he did not awaken, but remained there, all unconscious that he was being burned alive. The chief objections urged againstithis are the improbability of a man lying down to sleep in such dangerous proximity to the hole in the loft, especially as Quinlan' was well acquainted with the harn, and the fact that no mark or impression in the hay was found, such as would probably be left had he been rolling or struggling in amongst it. Some bint at foul play, and point as confirmatory of their suspicions to the circumstance, that the wretched man had no apparent wound or bruise but the orie have been caused by a sharp weapon, and not by a noise on struggling of any kind would undoubledly be heard, the general opinion seems to be the most plausible; and that is, that so far, at least, as any extraneous intefference is concerned. Quintan's death was an accidental one! "IThelevisitim of this most

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does not despair of the injured

VERY REV. Dr. M'REDKOND, P.P., KILLALOE .- After more than ten years' rule over the Ennis Diocesan College, the Very Rev. Dr. M'Ledmond has been raised to the well-merited dignity of pastor of the ancient parish of Killaloe, and on his departure from Lonis has been the recipient of c rich and generous testimony of the feelings of the people among whom he has so long lived and laboured. The address and reply, emphasized by a present of above three hundred guineas, bear eloquent witness of the enthusiastic affection with which the Rev. Dr. M'Redmond's labours in the cause of Catholic education are remembered and recognized, of the warmth with which the people's admiration of him is shared in the ranks of his brethren in the saored ministry, and of the tenacity with which our Irish nation cling to religion as the holiest element of education.

The following sales were made in the Landed Estates Court on the 10th ult :- Estate of Joseph Tinte, owner and petitioner-Lat 18-Life interest of owner, now aged 48, in townland of Ballinacarrow, containing S26a 2r 11p. barony of Moygoish, county Westmeath, held in fee, producing net anunal rental of £177 148.2d. Sold to Mr. John lifealy for £1,460. Life interest of owner in lands of Culleen, barony of Moyashell, county Westmeath held in fee; net rental £340 7s. Sold to Mr. Kavanagh in trust for £3,600. Lot 34-Life estate in lands of Kilpatrick, containing 163a. 1r. 25p.; barony of Rathconrath, county of Westmenth ; held in fee; net rental, £161 17s. Sold to Mr. Ballasty, the tenant, for £1,350. Lot 34-Life estate in lands of Ballengory, containing 185a 1r 28p; barony of Moyashell, county Westmeath; held in fee; net. retal, £158 5s. Sold to Mr. Martley in trust for £1.250.

A STALE FIR.-Any of Joe Miller's stale joked would be fresh compared, with the well-exposed fib about Irish prosperity. As often as the fulsehood has been held up to ridicule the English journals return to it from time to time. The Financier harps upon the "prosperity of Ireland," just as other journals harped before and in exactly the same key. Bankers, says the Financier, could tell a good deal about the prosperity of Ireland. They are atruck by the magnitude of the deposits which are made with them by persons of very humble means This is the Financier's latest fib. We ought to be thankful that the British Government have not devised some clever way of relieving us of our. savings. There is something at the end of the Financier's rehash of an old story, which suggests a suspicion of the writer's purpose. It, refers to the success of, Irish enterprises, and makes especial mention of the marked prosperity of the Dublin Tramways. Has the Findncier any interest in those shares which are at a high premium? -Dublin Irishman.

The Missiquary, GARL .- The kindly bearted and fervid-souled children of Erin are the best endowed for missionary labours of any race on earth today. Vital in all parts of the world, strong at home and influential abroad, the old indomitable

DEATH OF & CATHOLIC NOPLEMAN .- Lord Herrices, a distinguished Catholic nobleman, died on Satur day inhis 72nd year. He possessed large estates both in Yorkshire, and Dumfries-shire. The master of Herries, his eldest son, who last year married the second daughter of Lord Howard, of (Hossop; sister to the Marchioness of Bute, succeeds to the title and estates. Lord Herries was the father of sixteen chi.dren-six sons and ten girle.

The Earl of Elgin was married recently to Lady Constance Carnegie, second daughter of the Earl of Southesk, at Kinnard Castle, Forfariblice. The Hon, Robt. Bruce acted as best man. After the breakfast Lord and Lady Elgin drove to Hallyburton House, the seat of Lord Hallyburton. The bride's gift included a bronze and gilt clock from her Mejesty the Queen, and a gold cup from Prince Leopold.

CRIME IN LIVERPOOL .- Major Greig, head constable of Liverpool, has published his annual report on the state of crime in that town. It contrasts upon the whole favorable with the condition of things last year. There has been a gradual decrease in drunkenness and in serious oAcaces against the person; but, as we might be prepared to hear; the number of junevile criminals has fucreased. I'He strongly urges a reform with respect to singing and pancing saloons, public houses, "free and ensies," and the present system of licensing refreshment houses.

BURNT TO DEATH IN PRISON."-Amought the 'remanded charges at the Wannsworth (London) Police Court on Monday, was one against Henry Oxford and Minnie Edwards, a young, woman, who had been combining with him, for robbing their furnished lodgings in Winstanley-road, "Battersel The male prisoner was placed in the dock by him. self, the absence of the young woman being accounted for by one of the officers of the court, who informed the magistrate that she was burnt to death in the cell while in Horsemonger-lane Jall. Mr. Pager, on looking over the dispositions, said the untortunate woman seemed to have been the thief, if There; was no evidence against the prisones, and the magistrate accordingly discharged him, Such a tragedy as this could and provide the Tealand

one hundred pupils, ranging in age from twelve to thirty-five years.

A process of adulterating oysters has been discovered by a Philadelphia savan. It consists in removing the animal from sea-water to denser concentrated sait water. After becoming indurated to the new condition, the oyster is moved back again, when, as experiment has shown, he distends rapidly, absorbing water in proportion to the difference between the density of the two fluids in which he has been immersed.

The bronze statue of Daniel Webster, set up in Central Park, New York, was the gift of one man-Mr. Gordon Burnham, of New York. It is fourteen feet high, and about one hundred and twenty tons in weight. It was modelled by Thomas Ball the eminent sculptor, and cast in Munich. The pedestal bears on one side the simple inscription "Daniel Webster," and on the reverse side the name of the gentleman who has expended \$30,000 in providing this tribute to his memory.

THE DELAYED RETURNS .- The injury to the country by the delay in announcing the result of the election cannot be over estimated Trade has been paralyzed for over three weeks, and public security shaken to the base. No matter how f ends now, the evil has been done,—the dangerous precedent has been established. Villainous as the Republican intentions are, we believe, as we go to press, that Mr. Tilden's election cannot be overcome by fraud -Boston Pilot.

CLOSENESS OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, ---- The closearss of the electoral vote this year will recall other close voting. In 1797 the electoral colleges cast 71 votes for John Adams, and 68 for Thomas Jefferson, while in 1801 Jefferson received 73 votes and Burr 72, so that the House, as the Constitution then existed, had to decide the result, though Burr had been the Vice-Presidential candidate with Jefferson. There has not since then been as close a count, but the House, where several candidates were voted for, has had to decide the contest, no one having a majority in 1824, when Adams, Jackson, Clay and Urawford were voted for by the electors, and the House decided for John Quincy Adams.

CLEARING THEIR SKIRTS -DISCHARGING THE WORK-MEN .- The Republicans in office are trying to clear, their skirts before their books fall into the hands of Democratic inspectors. The latest move is a general discharge of workmen from the U.S. navy yards. The report is spread that this is done because of of the small appropriations made by the Democratic in his head, and that the gash was such as would House of Representatives last session. It is noth-House of Representatives last session. It is nothing dull fail on the floor. In the absence, however, of of the sort. The real reason, is that million's dull fail on the floor. In the absence, however, of of the memory were too recently squandered any direct evidence, or of any known inducement to by the Republicans in private luxury and public such an act, and taking "into view that" the affair corruption. Secretary Robeson would not daro happened in a building on Main street, where in leaveroffice as his broks stand at present a To bal-

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE DEC. 8 . 1876 at Braselt and Braselt

# by Messrs. Garieppy, Prevost, Labadie, and Lebrun, The True Witness

# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE;

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 8, 1876.

## ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER, 1876. Friday, 8-Fast. IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE

BLESSED VIRGIN MARY. Holyday of Obligation. Saturday. 9-Of the Octave. Sunday, 10-Second SUNDAY IN ADVENT. Monday, 11-St Damasus, Pope and Confessor. Tuesday, 12-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 13-Fast. St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr Thursday, 14-Of the Octave.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Paris Official Journal announces that the French Ministers have tendered their resignations, and that President MacMahon has requested them to remain in office until he has arrived at a decision on the subject. A despatch from Paris to the Times gives a detailed account of the crisis, from which it appears that Dufaure, President of the Cabinet Council, offered his resignation on Saturday morning, in consequence of his defeat in the Senate on Friday. All his colleagues approved his action, and decided to imitate it. Their intention was not immediately carried out, in deference to the wishes of President MacMahon. The crisis was subsequently intensified by M. Marcere, Minister of the Interior, accepting the vote which was passed in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last, expressing confidence that in the future the Government will, in regard to burials of members of the Legion Honor, respect liberty of conscience and the equality of all citizens.

There is a new administration in the Grand-Duchy of Baden, Herr Jolly having made way for Herr Turban. During the former administration the Old-Catholics made every effort to obtain State recognition, but in vain. Now it is different. One of the first acts of the new Minister has been to hand over to them St. Sebastian's Chapel at Ladenburg. Two hundred French pilgrims, headed by the Bishop of Mans have just been received by the Holv Father, and presented an address, together with a considerable sum of money. The Pope, whose health is excellent, dwelt in his reply to the address on the meeting of Christ and his Apostles with the funeral procession of Jairus's daughter, and applying it to the present situation, he commented on the prohibition of religious and the toleration of free-thinking processions in Rome.

THE LATE REV. FATHERS MURPHY

was as well rendered an anthem as we have over listened to. In a word, the singing was such as left nothing to be desired : each member of the large choir, chanting the pious words as if they meant what they said; a pure sincere prayer for the souls look upon them as visitations of the Gnomes, that of the dead and not a mere routine hurried through as a matter of course. Half-past ten o'clock brought the solemn service to a close, and after joining in a last "Deprofundis" the congregation dispersed, each one impressed by the sacredness of the occasion which had reunited them. The thanks of a great many strangers are due to Rev. Fathers Lonergan, and Whittaker for the courtesy extended them in securing seats and pows.

PROFESSOR TYNDAL ON FERMENTA TION.

"Men of Glasgow! facts like these excite in me the thought that the rule and goversance of this universe are different from what we in our youth supposed it to be-that the inscrutable power at once terrible and beneficent in whom we live and move and have our being, and our end is to be propitiated by means different from those usually resorted to."---Professor Tyndal.

Professor Tyndal has been lecturing to the "men of Glasgow" on Fermentation. It is to be regretted that the worthy Professor in his ardent investigations of the physical world will continually drag in the theological question; that loving "science" so deeply he appears to hate theology so relentlessly. The Professor lacks modesty. He should remember that that science, which he so deeply loves, is of such Protean shapes-is so constantly changinghas contradicted itself and reasserted itself after contradiction so often, that however Mr. Tyndal may believe in it, prudent men will, for some time yet at least, withhold consent to its assertions, and will wait for perfect accord and unanimity amongst Professors before throwing their theology overboard altogether. Of all sciences the medical science has the least to boast of. Ever since Adam's expulsion from Paradise sickness has been in the land, and ever since that exceedingly remote and slanderous reports, regarding the utterances of period quacks and regular practitioners have equally alike been claiming to have discovered the real Elixir Vitæ-the real cure for all diseases. Like Professor Tyndal, they have each and all of them professed to have discovered the cause of all diseases and the consequent avoidance of them, and like Professor Tyndal, they have each and all of them declared all other practitioners quacks-" that the rule and governance of this universe are different from what we in our youth supposed them to be." And yet in spite of all these numberless discoveries, men will go on dying as persistently as ever, giving the lie direct in a most practical shape to all these charlatans, and leaving the question of "life" as unresolvable as ever. Let Professor Tyndal, before he asks us to throw overboard our theology and fall down before his newly fashioned idol, remember that this germ theory of diseases which he only expands in his lecture on Fermentation. has caused, in London alone, the expenditure of millions of pounds on diainage, sewerage, and water supplies, and that in spite of all this-in spite of all these millions of money spent in destroying canals. Were these the sole end and aim of man. these disease spots, the death rate of London will persistently remain at 41 years for the average life of man. Of course we know full well what this worthy Professor's answer will be. He has already given it to the men of Glasgow. We give thanks we are not as other mon-quacks, ignoramuses and dressed by our Bishops to their flocks, we never noodles. "The rule and governance of this uni-

being is to be propitiated by means different from these usually resorted to." Hitherto we have been so old fashioned as to pray to God against disease or death, or have been taught to accept them at the are ever floating in the air, that are to be averted or propitiated by antiseptics and carbolic acid.-Gnosticism is not even yet, in this nineteenth century of ours, outrooted from the land.

## CLERICAL INTERFERENCE.

Under this heading some of our Protestant Contemporaries, and those who sympathize with them, have been indulging in very tall writing, against the Catholic Clergy of the Province of Quebec. It is not at all surprising, that the Daily Witness should lash itself into a perfect fury at the audacity of the Catholic Hierarchy and priesthood in claiming to have anything at all to say to their spiritual charge as regards their duties and responsibilities in this country and community, in the exercise of the franchise. We confess, however, we do marvel at the illogical stand adopted, by certain journals, which are in general disposed to take a fair view of questions at issue. Perhaps, the heat and excitement of a political campaign causes them to lose their balance, and take a one sided view of the subject, and, may be, the dormant prejudice of their Protestantism, once aroused, they are not responsible for the lengths to which they may be carried. For our part, we put down to political claptrap, the declaration recently made, that the party, now in power at Ottawa, have made up their minds, to introduce into Parliament, a measure which must and shall curtail the encroachments of the clergy, to use the words of a contemporary. If, nevertheless, this dec. laration be made in carnest, all we have to say is, let them try it. The question itself as regards the right, not to say the duty of the clergy to interfere in these matters, is one of the greatest simplicity, no matter from what stand point we may desire to view it. We do not intend to deal, with the lying certain priests in their pulpits. Our readers know full well that all such stories are gross exaggerations. supplied to a partizan press by partizan wire pullers, whose sole aim is to secure control of the govornmental machine, for pap and patronage, and consequently such productions of inventive genius are taken cum grano salis as they deserve to be. Our clergy are not only noted for their piety and devotion, but they are educated Christian gentlemen. who understand thoroughly how to carry out the instructions of their Superiors, without compromising themselves by any unseemly utterances. Bot have not the clergy a right are they not bound in fact to raise a warning voice to their flocks in so great an emergency as that of selecting their rulers and representatives to the Legislature of the land? Our Liberal Catholic says no! Our Liberal Catholic Candidate who is hand and glove with the enemies of Catholicity although he will not admit it, says no! He will tell you that religion has, nothing to do with free trade or protection, with the building of railways or the culargement of had he been created for no other purpose than to amass a certain amount of wealth, or to drudge through a miserable life, and then having done so pass out of existence, we also should say no! Such. however, is not the case. In the pastorals, adfind these material issues referred to in any shape

encroachments, of the secret oath bound politicoreligious associations, where men are converted into mere fanatical voting machines, at the bidding of the politico-religious wire puller. Our modern hands of God as punishments of sin; now we are to liberal shouts for freedom in the lodge room, but death to liberty of utterance in the pulpit.

# THE FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1875-1876.

In our last number, we laid before our readers the Financial and Statistical Report of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal for the Scholastic year. A document so full of interesting details cannot fail to attract the attention of the Catholic community, as nothing can be of more importance to parents and tax-payers than the use to which the funds raised for educational purposes are applied by the board entrusted with their management. How satisfactorily to the Catholic population of Montreal, the gentlemen at the head of the School department have discharged their duties, is shown by their statement presented to the public and by entering into details, we may give a more adequate idea of the magnitude of the obligations devolving upon them.

In a growing city of which the compass is extending every day, the School department assumes at once an importance second to none : as soon as a new district is populated, a School house must be opened, as a great. city is just as sacredly bound to provide for its teeming population the light of knowledge, as it is to provide material light for its streets. Such was the case with Montreal; the development of commerce and industry had brought into the city new comers who had a right to have their children properly educated; the old part of the city was well provided with schools, but the newly added portions, where rows of houses were being built, not even in proportion with the increasing population, had no buildings for the gathering of children and their tuition. Imperious were the needs, immediate were to be the measures to relieve them: it is to the commendation of the School board to say : the wants are fully understood and supplied. School houses of beautiful architectural proportions, well fitted for their destination rose every where, an ornament to the city, an attraction to strangers. Three new School houses, yet in Mr. O'Dowd, more particularly regarding the ad. course of building, shall rival the others in beauty of design and useful improvements, and new plans are devised to give to all comers access to the Schools already too crowded.

Do not say: Schools ought not to display so much taste and elegance. Do not deny the refining influence of surroundings. Whatever brings the child into a finer life, what educates his eye, his car or hand, whatever purifies and enlarges him may well find place in the School. The progress in School management, besides the adoption of improved methods of tuition, has been in cleanliness, in ventilation, in health, in decorum, in countless means and arts of comfort, in the concentration of all the utilities. Do you think the child remains insensible to the influence of harmonious proportions, of attractive surroundings, of which perhaps | material advantages are not superior to those offerhome has left him ignorant? his mind in this abode ed by our own new settlements, whilst the latter of intellectual light, in these well appointed establishments, will have a corresponding growth and expansion as there is a continual unconscious tuition received from the very atmosphere of a well-order. ed School. A Boy, who has been the recipient of such influences, has his mental activity quickened,

of the public schools, "the question naturally rises among the taxpayers, Is the system worth the cost?

This question, as regards the school system followed in the establishments under the control of the board of Roman Catholic Commissioners, we shall approach in our next number ; we have yet to examine the expenses for the maintenance of the schools and we expect to be able to show that, of all the cities of the Dominion, Montreal has the lightest burden of school tax.-Com.

# STOCK GAMBLING AGAIN.

In our last issue we said a few words about the pernicious practice of stock gambling now so prevalent in our midst. Within the past few days we have had anothor instance of what this practice leads to. A young gentleman full of promisea teller in one of our banking institutions named Glass is accused of being a defaulter and now lies in jail awaiting his trial on a charge of having imbezzled several thousands of dollars the money of his employers. The cause of this painful case which has cast a respectable family we should say two respectable families into grief shame and sorrow, for another employee of the Bank, has also been arrested, on suspicion of complicity, in this nefarius stock gambling to which we have alluded. Young Glass was lured into the business, he made money at first, then lost, and to meet his losses it is alleged he appropriated the funds of the monetary institution with which he was connected. This is one of the cases that meets the public eye. How many more of a similar description are never heard of. The Molsons Bank it appears is secured against loss by the guarantee society. The question is how long will it be before our statute book stamps with criminality this gambling in stocks, which threat ens such dire consequences for the community

# M. O'DOWD'S CORRESPONDENCE.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. M. O'Dowd, of St. Louis, intended as a reply to what that gentleman styles the slanders of Mr. Henry Dennis, published some time ago in this Journal. We publish this letter in a spirit of fair play, but this must postively close the discussion so far as the TRUE WITNESS is concerned. It is needless for us to say that we entirely disagree with vantages to intending emigrants to the fertile plains of Muskoka, or even without going so far to the new Settlements in the lower Canadian Eastern Townships. Mr. O'Dowd seems to think the land of the Stars and Stripes just the place for Irish Catholics to settle. We cannot agree with him; in fact no one who takes an impartial view of the matter can. We strongly advise intending emigrants to seek their fortunes within the limits of this Dominion where Catholic and Protestant are treated with justice and liberality under the constitution of the country. Where all men enjoy liberty without license and where every sober and industrious settler must without fail participate in a fair share of this world's prosperity. Mr. O'Dowd's land of promise may be all his fancy paints it, but its

BOSS TWEED.

afford to the new comer every prospect of peace and

contentment in the future which is more than we

would like to prophecy for any lengthened period

in the neighboring republic.

#### AND LYNCH.

On Monday last a grand anniversary Mass was sung in St. Bridget's Church for the repose of the souls of the late Fathers Murphy and Lynch. The hour anpointed for the service to commence was nine o'clock, but long before that time, the little chapel was crowded by hundred of mourning friends anxious to pay a tribute of loving respect to the memory of the talented but ill-fated priests. The Church itself was completely draped in black, light being totally excluded by heavy curtains on every window. The pulpit, pillars, communion rails, and Sanctuary also wore the same sable garments-their sombre hue being in accordance with the sad feelings which filled each mourner's heart. A magnificent Catafalque was raised in the centre of the building, covered by a rich black velvet pall, em. broidered in gold, and covered with wreaths and crosses of natural flowers, gifts from friends, who had known and respected the late Father Murphy. The whole was surmounted by a brillant coronet of light, emitted from myriads of wax tapers, whose flickering uncertain glare contrasted ghastly with the hangings around, and made

"Solemnity, more solemn."

Above the grand altar, were inscribed the words "Misere mini mei, Soltem vos amici mei "---" Prav for me ye at least who were my friends "-And who can count the many heartfelt prayers, that rose from every soul within the edifice, in answer to that mute yet touching appeal? No one save He to whom those prayers were offered, and whose mercy has, let us trust, already received both those bright souls into his Heavenly Kingdom.

At a few minutes past nine, the Rev. Father Fleck ascended the steps of the altar, assisted by Rev. Father Salmon, as Deacon, and the Rev. Father Lonergan, as Sub-deacon. Among the clergymen present, were the Rev. Fathers Dowd, Hogan, Callahan, Crombleholme, Whittaker, Demers, Chagnon, and several others, whose names we could not ascertain. Rev. Father Fleck intoned the Introit and that most solemn of all services, the "Mass for the Dead" commenced. As the choir, under the able thing to be proved, that "Fermentation implies tion of filthy literature; impious and imoral writdirection of Mons Lebrun, chanted the "Requiem." the effect was beautiful in the extreme. The first notes were low, soft tones, like the ccho of some heart broken wail, it grew gradually loud, and lusion was upon them, he asks the " Men of Glaslouder. until that most plaintive, dirge was chanted, goy" to throw aside their Theology for ever, and ated. It must be stamped out, and if necessary the in all its sweet sad beauty, by the full strength to fall down and adore his Gnomes Alcohol, Aciditof the choir Miss Reid took the Soprano, and her and Rottenness. Verlly the age of Well'! Religion and politics, must be kept distinct and voice is one peculiarly, well adapted for. Sacred humbug will never cease. voice, is one peculiarly, well adapted for. Sacred humbug will never cease. Music, soft, yet rich, and, full, Mr., Labadie, the We could love Professor Tyndal's lecture on Fer- riends. From the pulpit no word of warning must Basso, has a grand voice, and displayed it to advant- mentation as a beautiful Christmas Pantomime, if ssue." The Catholic priest must be muzzled and age in the "Libera." As his notes sounded through it were not for the theological deductions which ap- the Catholic. Hierarchy brought into subjection. the Church, in the first Solo, they thrilled every lis- pear to be the moral aimed at. "The inscrutable Such is the refrain. But fibt one word have we other reason, in mere defence.

verse are different from what we in our youth supposed them to be."

But we as Catholic journalists should not notice the worthy Professor if he would only steer clear of theology, and would stick to his chemistry. But | in the bud, may be productive of like unfortunately, like Galileo, he will lug in revelation, and, like Galileo, we suppose, would feel it a case of Papal tyranny if we considerately, but politely withal, advised the cobbler "to stick to his last." Old as Medicine undoubtedly is, Theology is still older. Unlike some of our modern Adams, the Paradisiacal Adam adored God, long in either case argument would be thrown away. before he fell sick. Possession then stands for Let us confine ourselves for the present to the ques. Theology; and it would be the height of folly to throw overboard the Law and the Prophets because a somewhat too sanguine Professor, feeling within him a sudden gush of prophetic efflatus, looked forward with confident hope to the triumph of medical art" over disease and death, through the discovery, or supposed discovery, of the germ theory.

But to meet the worthy Professor on his own grounds. His lecture on Fermentation is a beautiful production of imagery. His germs float in the air like fairy gnomes, and like fairy gnomes exercise now a beneficial, now a baleful influence on man. There is the Guome Alcohol, the Gnome Acidity, and the Gnome Rottenness. To trace the ancestry of these Gnomes is like reading a fairy tale. The Gnome Alcohol is a lineal descendant of yeast and oxygen, and sugar, and carbonic acid. The theory is beautiful as a thing of the imagination, and is If the rulpits have been turned into political rostrue in all but one thing. It takes for granted the thing it wishes to prove, and on the slender founda. tion of this "taking for granted" it raises a superstructure which, if you could forget it was a fairy castle, would indeed be a most imposing edifice .---We all know what a beautiful picture, and how true to life, Swift has produced in Gulliver's Travels by the mere taking for granted of the existence of a pigmy race. Professor Tyndal has been giving to the men of Glasgow another Gulliver's thority, in fostering institutions where Christwith the proposition which, we take it, is the whole the presence of life," he rears a fairy structure which puts Alladin and his wonderful Lamp entirely in the shade, and then, whilst the sweet de-

or form, what we do find, however, are timely warnings against the spirit of Liberalism in

religion, which has worked such disastrous results elsewhere, and which, if not nipped consequences in our midst. We do not propose to show, in how many instances, the interests of religion are involved, in the apparently entirely mundanc legislation of parliaments. The man who pretends to say, that religion and politics can be absolutely severed, is a fool or a knave and tion of right in the premises. A few days ago, one of our contemporaries labored very hard to show that in this Province, the Catholic Church has no right to claim any greater privileges than any other denomination, that Church and State are totally separate and distinct, and that the dictum of a certain member of the Bench, claiming for that Church neculiar advantages secured by Treaty were not

only erroneous, but absurd. For argument sake let us admit all that our contemporary contends for and having done so let us ask the question-Where is the common sense of finding fault with the preaching or teaching of the Catholic priesthood, or in fact with ministers of any denomination, so long as they say nothing contrary to law and good morals. Taking a purely rational view of the matter, without any reference to religion at all; let us suppose all that has been said against the clergy to be true. trums-What of it? Put it down says the Daily Witness, the Montreal Herald et hoc genus omne! and in the very next column we find a flourish of trumpets about freedom of speech !!! So much for the consistency of these gentlemen. Freedom of speech -yes to attack the Church-but to defend it-to raise a warning voice, against the elevation to place and power, of men whose whole lives have been spent in seeking to overthrow her autravels in his lecture on Fermentation. Starting out | ianity, and even morality in its simplest form is sought to be undermined, by the dissiminaings. Men who professing an outward Catholicity have lent their aid and counsel to desecrate that which their coreligionists value above all worldly blessings-such freedom of speech cannot be tolerstrong arm of the law invoked to stifle its utterance. apart. So say our Protestant and liberal Catholic tener's heart and the quartette "Misere Mini mei," power in whom we live and move and have our heard about the legality the rights, privileges or

his mind stimulated and roused by worthy motives; his aims in life will be higher, he will be more industrious for it, when he becomes a man, and his industry will be more effective,

Looking at the figures in the statement of the Board of Commissioners makes it easy to understand how such a work as the building and appointing of so many schoolhouses has, so satisfactorily been carried out, without exceeding the resources at the disposal of the board. As Business men, the commissioners have shown their prudence and foresight in providing a sinking fund for the payment of their debentures. Schools have been built, the benefit of education and enlightment has been extended to 6088 Children and the duty of the community, in its organic capacity as a civil government, to provide systematically for the instruction of the young, has been fully performed through the agency of the Board of School Commissioners ?

Schools undoubtedly cost money ; the community that undertakes to educate the masses, or the individual that undertakes to educate his children must expect to have a bill to pay; but there is a most important item to balance that account and on this, there is no danger of dwelling too long. Nothing is so costly as crime, and no preventive of crime is more efficient than education. Schoolhouses are cheaper than jails, and books and teachers are a better security than handcuffs and policemen. What is the proportion of educated men in the population of our prisons? a very small one, indeed, Nine tenths of the prisoners are in a state of most deplorable ignorance. Degraded, sensual, with no knowledge of anything better than the indulgence of the lowest passions, without mental resources, or any avenue to intellectual enjoyment, they often resort to crime from sheer want of something better to do. The man who has been educated, who not only can read, but has acquired a taste for reading, and for reading of a proper kind, is rarely driven into low and debasing crime . Schools, then, especially schools in which moral and religious truth is inculcated, are the most powerful means of lessening crime and of lessening the costly apparatus of criminal administration.

Compare two cities entirely equal in every respect : in one of them, there is a superior and costly system of public schools while the other spends not a dollar upon schools, but depends solely upon the rigors. of the law for restraining the ignorant and corrupt masses and tell which city will be the safest and most desirable, place of residence! As schools and churches increase in the land, jails and prisons diminish, a community, therefore, is bound to see

This notorious character, after many vicissitudes undergone since his escape from prison in New York, has again been captured and safely lodged in jail in Ludlow street. The New York Herald has an article on the subject of his recapture and makes the following sensible remarks in connection with the subject :---

He cannot give back the public opinion he depraved by his bad example; he cannot by any possible restitution redeem us from the corruption he brought into our local politics; he cannot by a long life of repentance and virtue, if such were por-sible to him, make up for the misery his wasteful oweer has imposed upon the industrious poor of New York ; for the heavy debt which burdens our taxpayers; for the mismanagement of city affairs from which we have not yet recovered; for the corruption of public and private morals to which his vicious career gave rise; for the misgovernment of which he was the main cause and which sapped the prosperity and even threatened the commercial supremacy of the city which, as it was his birth place, should have been to him acred.

Tweed's bad career should teach our ambitious young men that on the whole honesty is the best policy. It would be a badly arranged world if this were not true. A career of successful and truculent vice like those of Tweed and Fisk does its greatest evil not in the robberies it involves, but in the lesson of wickedness which it teaches to the young men who see it. Those men's greatest crime was that by their lives they struck a blow at social morals. But their fate may warn men against undue haste to be rich. Fisk, shot down like a dog, Tweed a wretched wanderer and fugitive, like Cain, concealing himself from the faces of men, and now brought home to the disgrace and contempt of the city he robbed-these are speciacles which may warn men that moderate and honest living, fidelity to trust, and a preference of honor to ill-gotten wealth are after all sound rules for the conduct of life.

We had the pleasure last week of receiving a visit from our friend Mr. J. G. Haggart, M.P., for South Lanark. From all appearances Mr. Haggart is in the enjoyment of the best of health, and will long be in a position to devote himself to the interest of the constituency he so ably represents.

Mr. Thomas Furlong, of Picton, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in his locality.

WHAT NEXT ? A CONSUMPTIVE, CURED. -- When death, was hourly expected, all remedies having falled, and Dr. H. JAMES , was experimenting, he accidently made a preparation of, INDIAN (HEMP.), which cured his only child of consumption, in Heanow, gives, this recipe free on receiption, two stamps, to pay expenses. Harr also cures night sweat, names at the stomach, that its members are properly educated, if for no and will break a fresh cold in twenty four hours other reason, in mere defence. Address CRADDOCK & Co. 1,032 Race Street, Phila. When a community is taxed for the support idelphia naming this paper range

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#### THE FUEL TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DEC. 8, 1876.

# IN MEMORIAM.

Rev. James J. Murphy.

# DECEMBER 478, 1876.

A year has dragged its weary length of changeful hopes and fears,

Since last we met within these walls to mourn in bitter tears

The early death of one so loved-and oh ! so early

Our "Soggarth" blest, the silver monthed, our Nation's pride and boast.

A year 1 full many a cherished friend, from midst us since is fled

Whose voice then mingled with our own, in fond prayers for the dead, The cold white snows of winter fall on many an

early tomb-

Whose mouldering tenant then did build, the plans of years to come.

But ahl amid the new made mounds, that dot the church yard's breath

Among the many victims of cruel, heartless Death, Few, few deserve with stronger claim the tribute

of a tear Than he whose honored mem'ry to day unites us

here. No marble marks the Pricet's low grave, no stone

the sacred spot, But in the hearts of thousands, he ne'er can be for-

A monument more lasting still, than stone or margot;

ble rare, The mem'ry of his goodness, has raised in fondness

there. And long as throbs an Irish heart in dear old

" Ville Marie " As oft as Irish exiles will bend a suppliant knee,

So oft will "Father Murphy's" name be uttered in each prayer,

So long will memory guard his fame, with reverential care,

So long the echo of his words, his eloquence divine Will haunt with gentle murmur, affections holy

shrine. And orators more burning still, may tell of Erin's

W008. May laud her constant patience, whose depth God

only knows, May breathe the self-same maxims in words more

grand and choice, But can they hush the ccho, of that one dear winning voice?

That rose in by-gone days, from pulpit, and from hall.

In its own peculiar sweetness the dearest of them all.

Ah No! Tho' greater ones may come, and greater deeds fulfill, Yet, yet we'll think in kindness, of the noble heart

that's still : His tomb thus needs no marble, no scroll to mark

his lot, No plants to bloom above him save one "Forget

me not !" Implanted too, within our souls, by Religion's Holy

nower. It will live and blossom there, Mem'ry's favorite

flower.

FATHER STAFFORD'S TRIP TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

TEMPERANCE AND EDUCATION IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND -THE CURFE OF DRUKKENNESS-WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF IRELAND. 

Sunday morning, Nov. 19th, after mass, Bev. Father Stafford, Parish Priest of Lindsay, in his own church at that place gave a brief address of what he had seen during his recent holiday-visit to the old world -principally devoting himself to matters connected with Education and Temperance, to which he had decided before setting out to give particular attentiou. While on his way he said he had made enquiries at Quebec about the liquor question, and he was pleased to learn there had been a great reform in that respect among his Irish Roman Catholic brethren, and that at the present time there was very little drinking done amongst them. When he visited the College [Laval] he was glad to hear enquiries made about our young men who had been down at their studies, and he was glad to hear good reports of their studies. Crossing the ocean he landed at Moville, sixteen miles from Londonderry. On the way up to Londonderry he noticed a new church in a good situation standing out alone, and he was told that it belonged to the Roman Catholics. The congregation occupied lands in the neighbourhood, which had been acquired mainly within the past few years. In London-derry or Derry as it was generally called, he found about one half of the 28,000 inbabitants were Catholics. He found on enquiry that the quarrels between the two classes about which a great deal had been said were a kind of domestic quarrels, with which they thought foreigners had not much to do, and that they were just as friendly with each other after their sprees or rows as if they had no fighting at all, and that the malignity of former years were disappearing. Both parties were probably equally balanced in strength, aud they were beginning to respect each other. The schools were making very considerable progress. He visited the Separate and Model Public Schools, and found they were ahead of anything he had ever seen in this country. In one of the schools with 1,500 children, he found teachers were clever, smart professional men, with more of the style of business or professional men than the teachers we meet in this country. The Catholic schools were doing a. good work ; the teachers were men who were determined to show some results from their work. The children were all attending school diligently; and according to the reports of the clergy were better dressed and elothed and provided for than in former years. In the matter of drinking he found the Catholics had waked up and had said to themseives, "We have been talking Home Bule and other things while we have the means here at our own doors to better ourselves,-let us abstain from drinking." Father Elliott one of the priests of the city, had in the course of three years, enrolled 3,000 of the Catholic working-men of Derry, and these men had deposited \$60,-600 in the saving's banks though they were penniless when they commenced. Father Elliot's motto was, "Total Abstinence is the beat Home Rule." They had built about three years ago in Derry a church that cost \$120,000, and they were now building a beautiful bishop's palace at a cost of \$24,000, and they were both paid for. He then went to Portrush and found there a handsome new Catholic church, a priest's house, and a very nice new school house standing side by side, and well-provided with everything-and all, built within the past six years. Four miles further on towards the Giant's Causeway he found another Catholic Church .---He then returned to Belfast and found the Catholics numbered sbout one-third of the

of society and that the old feeling of bigotry was Liverpool about 200,000 is Catholic, mostly Irish not look into a convent; the two classes regarded U. dying out very rapidly. He visited the gaol in [Catholic, either born in Ireland or the children of Belfast the governor of which occupied that post Irish parents. Father Nugent was working amongst ition for eighteen years, and had been shown the them for temperance with all his might, and others number; of persons who had been brought in were working with him. Still, the amount of harm during that time. He asked the governor that was done them by liquor was perfectly appallto tall him what was the cause of those 5,000 ing. If the boys of Lindsay could see the terrible persons being brought to the gaol yearly, and the governor told him the cause was liquor drinking. asking them to abstain from liquor, for they would And the governor added :-- "I want you to understand I am not a fanatic, but I would be glad if the Legislature would abolish the whole traffic, and I would give up my office even if I had to lie by the roadside and die." He had looked at the heads of crimes in the report, and though liquor did not appear to cover everything, he knew if the liquor business was abolished that magnificent gaol, one of the largest and finest in the British Empire, could be converted into a linen manufactory, for there would then be no use whatever for it as a gaol, for liquor was at the root of all the crimes for which people were brought there. Then he saw both the chaplains and they both agreed that the root of all the crimes was whiskey-liquor drinking, beer drinking. He then went on to Armagh, to see the cathedral and the Primate of Ireland. The cathedral was the finest church he had seen up to that time. It was on a fine eminence on the edge of the town; and was a magnificent pile,—the most majestic church he had ever secn. It had cost an immense amount and was now clear of debt. The whole world had contributed more or less to the expense of building it; but the cost had been borne chiefly by Irishmen at home. Here, as at Belfast, they had the finest school houses. He had thought that Ontario had the best school houses, but he had changed his mind; the schools both in Ireland and England were much ahead of ours. At Armagh he found by the report of the clergy that drinking was the great curse of the people; and perhaps did more harm amongst the poor than the rich. He then went on to Dublin and called on Cardinal Cullen, who in-quired about our school laws and the drinking habit of the people here. His Eminence told him that the most terrible curse that could afflict any people in the world was then afflicting the people of Ireand, and particularly of Dublin; that it would be impossible to walk in the streets without being pained by seeing people drunk ; and His Eminence also said that drinking was frightfully on the increase, and particularly among the young women of Dublia. He asked His Eminence if it could not be stopped, and if they were opposed to the Government interfering. It was said that there was a whole army of 60,000 persons killed every year in England, Ireland and Scotland by the liquor traffic; but he now believed 100,000 would be more like the number, and this was known to the authorities. But showing that it was passed by British subjects in His Eminence said that when the Government derived nearly one-balf of its annual revenue from that served faithfully by all classes. He then went on source they would be very slow in interfering with it. He was determined to do all he could to stop the traffic, so that he could say before his God that he had done his duty. Father Stafford next described his visit to Cloncliff, when the new church there had been blessed by Cardinal Franchi in the presence of an assemblage of five hundred of the leading occlesiastics of Ireland. Ho might say that he had never seen such a brilliant intelligent body as the young priests of Dublin. The new church was very fine cathedral. He noticed that in Ireland they lavished a great deal of money on the altars. In Dublin, which was one of the most beautiful and dirty cities in the world, all parties appeared to be alive to education. The Christian Brothers had acquired a very fine place on the outskirts of the city and had a college attached; and there were also the colleges At Maynooth and All-Hallowsall making ad-ditions fatterly to their accommadition, and pushing

on in education as fast as they possibly could. They find there what we find here, those who had no education had no chance. A greater number of those confined in the gaol were for offences arising out of drunkenness than at any time in the past. The authorities are all awake and active and determined to put an end to this curse and remove so great a disgrace. He went down to the college found a body of very intellectual mer Carlow and studying for the professions and the priesthcood, under the distinguished presidency of Dr. Cavanagh, He then went on to Wexford, and described the great work of a man named Devercux. This man was now eighty-two years of age ; but he heard mass four times daily, and attended to his large business as regularly as he did forty years ago, and spent immense sums for the benefit of the poor. At the time of the famine he was in ordinary circumstances and had a small mill which he ran free day and night for the benefit of the starving people. His fortune had since then gone on accumulating in a very astonishing manner; and he had devoted immense sums to the good of his fellow-countrymen. He first spent \$60,000 on a fine school house for poor children, and a residence for the Christian Brothers. He then built another school for poor children at a cost of \$7,000, and expended \$11,000 in additions and extensions thereto. He next built an industrial school and endowed it with \$100,000. He handed the Bishop £15,000 stg. to carry on his work with. Then having done all that was necessary there he removed to another town and spent \$100,000 in a similar way and went on to another town and spent as much more. And the still goes on devoting the profits of his ships and mills to the amelioration of the condition of his fellow-men, and particularly to providing an education for the poor. They say there is not perhaps in the whole world his equal to be found. In other parts of the country men are imitat. ing his example to a limited extent. In Cork one man who has made his money out of making smoking pipes has spent \$6,000 in placing a suitable altar in a church there. He [Father Stafford] had gone into King's County and spent some hours at a fair at Tipperary and and he wished to warn those doctors that if the was around among the men and never heard an angry word spoken ; and was told that as regards liquor gallant Tipperary was one of the countles least afflicted with that curse. He visited Fermoy, the magnificent buildings of which were described at some length, and was glad to see that good work was done in the convents there. The con-vent there was the one from which the Lindsay convent has been founded, and he found that the Loretto nuns ranked foremost among the first and the best as teachers. At Cork he found churches, schools and convents going up on every side. They were building at a cost of \$700,000 and had nearly completed, one of the largest churches in Ireland; and they had just finished a very magnificent church. In every part of Ireland he had found a state of things that would make one think freland was just after being converted or was only recently settled. Everywhere there was progress the like of which no country in the world had ever seen. The material progress of the country was something wonderful. The agricuitural interest was, however, diminishing, and the country was going into grass largely. This was to be regretted, for he would sooner see agricultural laborers than fat oren. In that respect Ireland is going back. During the last tweive months 100,-000 acres of land had passed from tillage into pas-

Irish parents. Father Nugent was working amongst backs up and ready to jump at each other's throats; them for temperance with all his might, and others but he was glad to be able to state that in Canada never forget these terrible sights." He then proceeded to describe two large treadmills kept in these prisons, and which the prisoners were made to keep in motion, the men taking ten minute turns as a punishment. While he was there some sixty men were at work. It was a disgrace to modern civilization; Bulgarian atrocities paled before it; but what brought those men into that work? Liquor drinking. He next described the arrangements for allowing friends and relatives to see parties in prison. The prisoners were caged in like savage beasts by a row of stout iron bars, and some six feet distant was another row, up to which people were allowed to advance to talk with their friends in gaol. Between the two marched guards. Sometimes you would hear men cursing the day they were born and cursing their mothers-and all the time speakinb through these iron bars. Thousands and thou-sands of mon are put in gool in order that men may continue to sell liquor. In Liverpool he saw an assembly of 4,000 Catholic men and women-all total abstainers-in Father Nugent's great temperance hall, and they had fine clear bright faces, as was the case with coldwater drinkers everywhere. They assembled every Monday night for readings singing, music, dancing and various other amusements in order to draw them away from and out of the gin palaces. Still unfortunately many were suffering in that city from the liquor curse. He then went to Manchester on the invitation of that prince of Bishops, the Bishop of Salford, and was there present at a convention of pricess and laymen from all parts of England and Scotland to report upon what had been done last year, and to deliberate upon the best means to be adopted next year to promote the temperance cause. They reported that temperance was progressing. They co-operated with the United Kingdom Alliance, founded in the time of Father Mathew, and worked with great power and will. He happened to attend their meeting and heard the report of the delegates who conducted the work at this convention. A resolution was adopted in favour of the Sunday closing of the liquor houses, and opposing any Government that refused to comply with their petition. They had a large assembly in the Free Trade Hall, and they asked him to speak and he did so. He explained the liquor law in Ontario, a British Province, under the British flag and obto London, and visited Cardinal Manning, and His Eminence asked him to remain a week longer, and speak in the churches in London. As they had 59 Catholic churches there it would have been impossible for him to speak in all of them, but he spoke in as many as he could. He was rather glad he remained for it gave him an opportunity to see how our people were doing in that great city-the most wonderful city on the earth. He found things were worse than in Liverpool. He went out nights into the lanes and alleys and he saw sights that he did not wish to say anything about. The number and size of the gaols, prisons and poorhouses showed the prosperity of the liquor houses. However, now that there were 16,000 intelligent abstainers co-operating the clergy under the lead of the Great Cardinal who did not preach moderate use, with the vigorous co-operation of such men as Canon Lockhart, and Dr Richardson-in the same direction, he hoped the day was dawning there for those still in misery. He observed about the Irish Catholics in the old country as in the

new that one of the worst consequences of the liquor business affected their religion-it burned the faith out of them. A large number of them had lost all faith, and all morality; they were degraded, brutalized, and reduced to the level of brutes and by that curse alone. Wherever that curse did not lie upon them there was no better people, no more industrious people in the world; and there was none who could ahead of them. How was it then that a people so virtuous, so noble, a people that had fought against all kinds of oppression and tyranny, and had maintained themselves and their faith, and had done so much not only for themsclves but for England,-how was it that no nation furnished worse people than these when supplied with drink. The reason was simple. A bad woman is much worse than a bad man because the woman is the best and most precious portion of man and when she become bad she become far the worse. It was this way with the Irish people. When they were good no people equal to them; when they became bad no people to equal them either - they went lower down than any other people on the earth. This is what he had seen with his own eyes-everywhere-it was not exaggerated. The Irish were free from crimes of cool deliberate villainy. He had evidence of this in a visit he had paid to the Old Bailey, where he had seen a record of 78 criminals for various offences; and had asked the keeper the reason they did not have any more Irishmen there. He had not asked that question as another " Irish grievance." The governor replied-"You see we only put men who commit big climos here, Irishmen simply get drunk and sometimes kill a man in their liquor, but they generally don't commit big crimes." He noticed that a very large number of the medical profession were beginning to work against liquor, and to condemn its use midicinally. He had found latterly in Lind say that certain doctors who had assured him si or seven years ago that they never prescribed any thing stronger than beer had been prescribin strong liquor to members of his own congregation continued that course he would prevent them get ting any practice in Catholic houses. So long a God left him here he intended to work harder an harder every day of his life against this curse of ou race and people-this disgrace of our country. A the time he was away, every night he came hom from addressing audiences sometimes of five or st thousand persons, and from everything he had see and could gather, he had always come home, feelin, that there was no place like home,-no place lik Lindsay, -not one spot so free from crime ; not on place where the truth with regard to the liquo curse, was so well taken in, and known and acte on; no place where the men were so faithful a they were; no place where all the young men an boys and girls were pledged to live and die fightin against liquor; no place where there was such hatred of liquor and opposition to its use as here He did not say this to flatter them. It was not fo him to, exaggerate ; he would not tell them the were better than they were. But he believed ther was not another congregation to be compared with them on the face of the earth. He had been re quested always to tell the andiences in the old coun try all about them and had done so, not to sound his own trumpet or glorify them, but that God bought at 12 to 15 dis. men saved from the curse of drunkenness. There MONTBEAL WHOLESALE MARKETS .--- (Gazette. 

each other in some cases like two cats with their they lived on the most friendly terms. The rev. gentleman concluded by informing his congregation that they could rely upon his most intense hatred of the liquor traffic, and that he would continue to work against it in every legal and proper way to the last moment of his life, and to denounce it with his last expiring breath. Father Stafford speaks highly of the hospitality of the Irish people, both lay and cleric, and of the great being work done for education by the Bishop of Salford.—Lindsay Post.

#### TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS. A REPLY TO THE SLANDERS OF HENRY DENNIS. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Dear Sir,-Knowing your desire to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of your readers, and presuming that you would not wittingly through prejudice or otherwise-misrepresent facts, and lead your readers into error, I ask permission to correct the many discrepancies which occur in your article under the above heading in your issue of the 17th ult.

You say that a certain Mr. Henry Dennis from Lindsay, "was induced by the glowing accounts given by pamphlets and land agents of the country n South West Missouri," to go there in search of a home.

You claim that Mr. Dennis is " a shrewd practical man," that " he returned home thoroughly disgusted," and that " his description of Missouri can be ralied on as correct."

This " reliable description" of Mo., by the " shrewd practical" Mr. Dennis, is as follows :

"The country is a high table land, all rock, the water is very pure, because there is no soil to sully its purity." It cannot, however, be got by digging, and many who have sunks wells have been forced to abandon the " dry holes," and return to the hillside springs for their supply."

Will your readers believe, Mr. Editor, that this discription of the great state of Missouri --- the wealthiest of all the Western States in minerals and agricultural products-is reliable. Will they believe the statement of this flying disconsolate " soeker of fortune" and reject the reports of hundreds of truly practical farmers who have made independent homes for themselves in this supposed barren rocky desert.

Mr. Dennia may be "a shrewd practical man" but as a pioneer settler, he will not be a success neither in the 'garden ôf the West,' nor in Muskoka in Canada.

What Mr. Dennis says about the Iron Mountain R. R. South East Mo., or North East Arkansas, may be true, and, it may be that what you give for his description of South West, Mo., may have been in-tended to apply to that country, but if it is intended as a reliable description of Lawrence, Newton, Barry, and Jasper counties in South West Mo. 1 can procure statements from five or ten thousand settlers there that will denounce it as a

SLANDEROUS MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD.

Instead of " wishing to return home," the " numbers of Canadians" which he says he saw, are continually sending for and receiving their friends and former neighbors from Canada, which shows that they are well pleased with our country and that they intend to make it their future home.

A gentleman owning and operating a \$15,000 farm within three miles of Lindsay, and a near neighbour of this Mr. Uennis, spent several weeks among the farmers of South West Mo., last spring, and when it is considered that this same gentleman, Mr. Thos. Tevin, hewed out of a wild wilderness with his own hands his present comfortable and valuable home, his practical experience and sound judgment may be found to be just as reliable, (if not a little more so) than that of a less successful farmer like Mr. Dennis.

Mr. Tevin did not rush home after a day or two's examination, but spent several weeks carefully examining the lands of the counties above referred to, and concluded by purchasing several tracts, and be determining to make South West Missouri nit salary expected to future home Mr. Dennis may go to Muskoka, Manitoba, or the North pole, but, while he is wasting his money and his manhood in clearing a few acres in these northern forests away from society and civilization, and while he is plodding through snow drifts with the thermometer 20 to 30 degrees below zero, Mr. Tevin, Mr. Taylor and their hundreds of Irish Catholic friends will be rapidly gaining independence, and continually enjoying the blessing and happiness which they have already found by settling in South West Missouri. Mr. Dennis cannot, and dare not, contradict one single statement in my pamphlet or Rev. Father O'Reilly's letter describing South West Mo., a copy of which is mailed free to all. d free to a... Very truly yours, M. O'Dowd.

U. O. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.30	2.33
City bags, [delivered] 2.35	2.40
Wheat,-Spring 1.13	1.18
do White Winter 0.00	0.00
Ontmeal 4.70	4.90
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.53	0.53 *
Oats 0.37	0.38
Pease, per 66 lbs 0.90	0.91
do afloat 0.00	0.00
Barley,per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.65	0.70
do do do U. Canada 0.00	0.09
Lard, per 1bs 0.12	0.02
do do do pails 0.00	0.06
Cheese, per lbs., 0.10	6.12
do Fall makes 0.00	0.00
Pork-New Mess	22.00
Thin Mess	21.00
Dressed Hogs 0.00	0.00
Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00	00.00
Ashes-Pots 4.25	4.30
Firsts 0.99	0.00
Pearls 6.00	6.10
Seeds-Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00	0.00
Clover 0.00	0.00
BUTTER.—Quiet; 16c to 25c, according to	quality

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#### TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.-(Globe.)

Wheat, fall, per bush	\$1	00	1 21
do spring do	ī	10	1 11
Barley do	Ő	75	0 85
Oats do	0	00	0 37
Peas do	0	00	0 00
Rye do	0	00	0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	0	00	6 00
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	0	00	0 00
" forc-quarters	0	00	0 00
Mutton, by carcase, per lb	0	00	0 00
Butter, lb. rolls	0	22	0 28
" large rolls	0	20	0 22
tub dairy	0	20	0 22
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0	17	0 18
Eggs, fresh, per doz " packed	0	13	0 14
Apples per bri	1	50	1 75
Onions, per bush	0	80	1 G <b>Q</b>
Turnips, per bush	-	25	0 38
Potatoes, per bus	- 0	95	1 00
Нау	12	00	15 00
Straw	11		1 <b>4 00</b>
Geese, each.	0		0 90
Turkcy8	0	50	1 00
Cabbage, per doz	0	50	0 60
	-	-	

# J. H. SEMPLE,

MFORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOPE,

53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

WANTED.-For the Roman Catholic Separate W School, Brantford, A Male Teacher holding a first or Second Class Provincial Certificate.-Apply to the undersigned, stating salary. JOHN COMERFORD, Sec.

17-3

THEACHEB WANTED-Wanted for School Sec-L tion (No. 2) Chapcau Village, a first or second class Mate Teacher, to whom a liberal Salary will be given ; for further particulars Apply to DANIEL Countany, Esq., Chairman, or the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Allumette Island, Nov. 8, 1876. 14-3

WANTED for Public School, Penetanguishene, Ont. Teacher, Catholic, male or female, with second; or third class certificate. Duties to commence, in January. Apply stating salary expected, experience, etc. etc., with testimonials to M. J. Mundy, Esq. Trustee, Penetanguishene, Ont. Know-ledge of French desirable, but not required. 16-

MALE Teacher Wanted. (Holder of second or third class certificate). For Roman Catholic Separate School in the town of Amherstburg. Must capable of teaching French. Apply stating

ST. LOUIS, MO.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH .--- See Dr. Langell's adv't. Birth.

MURBAY .- At Sherbrooke, P. Q., on the 2nd inst, the wife of Wm. Murray, merchant, of a son.

OPEN STOCK-EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZESTE.")

100 ( D) ( C)

STOCKS.	Sellers	Buyers
Montreal	191	191
British North America		• • • •
Ontario		• • • •
City		
People's	94	92
Molson's		
Toronto		
Jacques Cartier	31	30
Merchants'	93	92}
Hochelaga	82]	80
Eastern Townships	105	103
Quebec	108	
St. Lawrence		
Nationale	••••	90
St. Hyacinthe	100	•••
Union		50
Villa Maria		43
Mechanics'		્યાગ્ર
Royal Canadian	124	••••
Commerce Metropolitan	16*	
Metropolitan		••••
Dominion	98	
Hamilton	00	100
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411 1115	salary expected to
, or the	G-18 W. B. Qunrry, M.D. Chairman S.S. Bd.T
ey and orthern	TO CONSUMPTIVES.
i while e ther-	The advertiser, a retired physician, having provi-
Tevin,	dentially discovered, while a Medical Missionary in
atholic ce, and	Southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis,
opiness	Catarrh, and all throat and lung affections,-also,
South	a positive and radical specific for Nervous Debility,
ict one	Promature Decay, and all Nervous Complaints, feele it his duty to make it know to his suffering fellows.
Father	Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send
а сору	(free of charge) to all who desire it, the receips for preparing, and full directions for successfully using,
	this providentially discovered remedy. Those who
'D.	wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this dis- covery without cost, can do so by return mail, by
	addressing, with stamp, and naming paper,
dv't.	DR. CHARLES P. MARSHALL,
	33 Niagara Stroet, 9-13 Buffalo, N. Y.
i inst ,	
	JOHN HATCHETTE & CO.;
RTS.	LATE MOORE, SENPLE & HATCHETTE,
ns.!!)	(SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICE & MOORE,)
_	IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE
Buyers	GROCERS,
yers	WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
191	54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET,
	MAY 1, '74] MONTREAL. [37-52
••••	DORION, CURRAN & COYLE,
92	ADVOCATES,
••••	No. 10 St. James Sreet, Montreal.
30 92 <b>}</b>	
80	P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CERBAN, B.C.L.;
1037	P. J. Coyle, B.C.L.
	GRAY'S
90	CASTOR-FLUID.
Б0	A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing
43	cooling, stimulating and cleansing.
••••	Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in
	a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.
	leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists. HENRY B. GRAY, CHEMIST,
100	HENRY B. GRAY, CHEMIST, 144. St. Lawrence, Main, Street
Silver	(Established 1859.)
DITAGE	PROVINCE OF QUEERC, ] CIRCUIT COURT.
i na tsi	District of Montreal. f
Fozette.	Le Compagnie Lithographique, Plaintiff; versus, William N. Bourdeau, Defendant
	On the lith day of December, instant, at 9 of the
- AK 17K . ()	clock, in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by
5.20	authority of justice, all, the goods, and chattels of said Defendant, seized, in this case, consisting of
4.85 0	said Defendant, seized, U. this, Case, Consisting of
4.40	rhorses, carriages and furniture, house, Ac., Ac., Ac., P. AROHAMBA VLT.
5.55	Montreal, 2 December 1876.
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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, DEC. 8, 1876.

### FOREIGN.

Commence of the second s

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With regard to the social position of the 433 mem bers of the new Prussian Landtag, the following statistics have been published by German papers Judges, magistrates and advocates; 15 Catholic priests, 6 Protestant clergymen, 10 professors; 11 school-masters, 7 physicians, 3 chemists, 3 editors and authors, 89 landed proprietors, 20 gentlemen of Independent means, 20 merchants and tradesmen. 15 farmers, 2 gentlemen farmers, 1 publican, 1 hotelkeeper, I nurseryman, and 1 organist.

The Journal des Debats of Paris is down upon the clergy sgain. In a recent article it demanded that their "encroachments" should be arrested, but at the same time it "recognised" that the ruck of the Republicans were too prone to confusing Clericalism with religion. What a nice distinction | . Up to this-says the writer-the campaign against the clergy has been conducted maladroitly; and not without violence. Since they stretch their hands over the administration, the army, and the magis-tracy, these hands must be repulsed with energy but the little war on the budget, and the contests against small grants are evidences of poor and unworthy strategy. It was not by such means that they were to combat Clericalism, and therefore M. Gambetta, in hailing the discussion of the budget as the " supreme battle," was simply making a fool a himself. The Journal is just a little wiser.

A HINT FOR BISMARCK .- The Old Catholics of the Swiss Confederation have, as the American would say, "struck ile" in the discovery of a new and profitable species of bartar. We give in our foreign column an instance where, by becoming schismatic and nihilists are left free to spout, the less are the people likely to take to their insane notions .--they obtained possession of the church of, Dievne, and then not being able to find a congregation, sold the fabric to a community of Protestants. As the central authorities have ratified this proceeding, by declining to annul it the Old Catholics will perceive that if they can do nothing else, they can at least put money in their purses by their heresy. This will be a rare encouragement to the avaricious. All that is now necessary to get hold of a church-that is, to deliberately rob the people of their propertyis to organise some sort of religious Cave of Adullam; and, once in possession, call in the auctioneer. We congratulate the Confederation on having legalised a simple and novel mode of rewarding apostacy The hint will not be lost on Bismarck, we may be sure. A few more recreants may be made by offering prizes so tempting, and the Old Catholic movement, if it cannot attract the people, will, at all events grow wealthy at their expense .- Catholic Times.

PREFARATIONS FOR THE POPE'S DEATH --- Extraordinary, and we may say indecent preparations are being made by the Italian Government for the death of his Holiness Pius the Ninth. Last Monday's Cologne Gazette announces that a report, signed by four Ministers, has been presented to the King of Italy, proposing that steps should be taken the moment the Holy Father has ceased to live. The Watican is to be surrounded by military force ; then the Prefect of Rome is to request the members of the Vatican household, including the secretaries and physicians, to be present at the viewing of the body and other formalities. The consequence of refusal will be regarded with unspeakable horror by the Catholic world. It is stated in these words : " The Prefect will forcibly enter the Vatican, accompanied by quæstors, physicians, and witnesses, and after viewing the body will take possession of the Fisherman's Ring, which, with a formal record of the proceedings, will be sent to the Cardinal Deacon. Seals will be attached to all the furniture in the Pope's apartments. Measures for maintaining order within the Vatican will be entrusted to the questor, while an accurate list of all persons, and an inventory of all objects found therein, will be carefully made. After an interval of twenty-four hours the body of his Holiness will be handed over to the clergy." The whole statement scems so incredible that we can only refer it to the profane invention of some German fabricator of evil tidings.-Dublin Irishman.

course of reform which will give equal rights to Christians, it is instructive to note how Russia, this present moment acting in a purely religious matter. In another part of our columns will be ing with applause of their vile plots against religion, found an extract from a correspondence in the Golos lic Uniates in Poland. A great deal of noise was recently made about the "free" conversion of these prasants to the Russian schism. It is now admitted that they had no intention of doing anything but "protest their fidelity to the Russian throne and country," and they "profess to have never thought of any change of religion" Consequently they have brought their children to Catholic priests for baptism. This is to be punished, in accordance with the Russian criminal code, by imprisonment for a period varying from eight to sixteen months, and the children are to be handed over for their education to their "orthodox " relatives, if they have any, and if they have not, to other " orthodox " persons specially named by the Government." Other measures, with the view to force the Latins also into schism, are in contemplation, as will be seen by reference to the statement in the Golos .--· London Tablet. THE BLACK BOOK OF RUSSIA .- The proverbial belief that mens' crimes come home to roost, has been seldom (more tragically, exemplified than in the case, of the Russian atrocities in Poland. At the present moment Russia is endeavouring to gain the confidence of Europe by posing as the disinterested friend of humanity and the high-souled champion of liberty of conscience in the East, She would willingly let the public forget the torture and the wrongs of Poland, but Poland will not let the world forget. The Polish Historical Society of London has already dealt one blow against the cruel tyrant of the land of Sobieski by publishing a widely-spread address to the Sclaves of Turkey warning them to beware of the friendship of the Tsars and the emancipation which comes from St. Petersburg. Expressing the warmest desire forthe liberation of the Turk ish Christians from oppression, the Polish Historical Society bade them to be on their guard lest the Cossack slip in to take the place of the Bashi Bazouk. What the Poles have now done against their tyrant, casts into the shade all the effects of the memorable address to the Sciaves of Turkey. In a powerful volume bound in sepulchral (black, and appropriately called the "Black Book of Russia" from its horrible contents still more than from its gloomy binding, the tale of Muscovite barbavities during the last Polish insurrection, is related with a simple pathos which freezes the blood with pity and horror. The deeds of demons let loose might fail to rival the abominations of which the officers and soldiers of Russia' were guilty. As was said of Bulgaria, it can be said of Poland that at every stage of their progress, murder rapine and arson, the burning of towns and villages, the ravishing of women, the alaughter of old men and children, the massacre of the weak, the wounded, and the sick, marked the march of the Russian armies. It was a scene thing the lowest depths of hell, rather that any-thing merely inhuman. We can fancy the control the nany pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the many pattle fields of Europe, during the past the field of the part of

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Congress of the International has just been held at | asingle Shaft or Column as at Waterloo and Bebaste Berne: "Our readers are aware that it is second time in 1899 in The battle of Gettysburg, was fought on the has for its object to do sway with sall thrones and late and ard of July 1863 is The dead ; were all all'altars in the world, and substitute the principle of permament revolution for the principle of erder on which society is founded. It was to the International that the Commune of Paris owed its existence, and they were members of the International who perpetrated the most destardly atrocities ! in Southern Spain during the initial Spanish Republic: This year's congress was attended by as many, or rather as few, as twenty-five delegates, amongst whom the Germans and Russians were in the majority. Of the speeches made on this occasion, we be upset which exists, both government and States being the causes of all evils. The government, so far from fostering civilization, prevent its development. He wishes them to be as weak as possible, so as to destroy them all the casier." But this is nothing to what another member of these chosen few claims : "Brother Sanchez speakes in Spanish, with his cigarette in his mouth. 'No more shuffling.' he says. 'Spain wants revolution. Let us throw everything above board; no quarter! That is the only way of getting at something ["" He has not told us what that something consists in. A German called Gastmann, thought that civilization was owing to Christianity, but that a man might very well be civilized without being a Christain. All the other speeches were of a similar character. The Journal de Geneve holds that very little harm can come from all this. We think so, too; and we go further still, for, in our idea, the more these infidels

London Universe.

#### A Glorious Anniversary for Rome.

Pius IX. has been wronged, calumniated, and despoiled of his lawful rights, but still there are those who do themselves the honour of fearlessly proclaiming to the world that they are proud of being his spiritual children. Even in London, while those foolish people who endeavour to perpetuate religious discord were preparing to "re-member the Fifth of November," Catholics who love the right and cling to justice were celebrating the glorious day when, on the plains of Mentana, on the 3rd November, 1867, the arms of Pope Pius IX obtained a glorious and triumphant victory over the bligand forces of the Garibaldian invaders. It is true that since that memorable day a cloud has come over the temporal prosperity of the cause of Rome and of justice, but that did not prevent true hearts from paying loving homage to the illustrious Pontiff who, in weal or in woe, is cherished with reverential affection by every truly Catholic heart. Solemn Masses of Requiem were said in many places for the souls of those champions of the faith who had devotedly given up their lives in defence of the rights of God's Church upon earth. Martyrs in the struggle to vindicate the right, those noble-hearted soldiers deserve well any honour which can be paid to their memory.

In Dublin, the Catholic capital of the British empire, the occasion was additionally marked by a banquet in honour of the day. The chair was appropriately occupied by Alderman .McSwiney, on whom his Holiness has conferred signal and most honourable marks of his appreciation of important services to the cause of the Church. The honoured uniform of the Papal Zouaves graced the scene, and the most honourable enthusiasm marked the occasion. Earnestness and devoted zeal to the grand sublime cause which triumphed at Mentana over the foes of Christianity, were the chief characteristics of the assembly, The toast, "Our Holy Father, and Sovereign Pontiff Pius IX.," was welcomed with cheers which echoed again and again throughout the hall. The devoted fidelity with which the hierarchy and clergy have clung to the "chair of truth ' way fittingly acknowledged. Nor were the gallant RELIGIOUS EQUALITY AS UNDEBSTOOD IN RUSSIA .-- | brave who fell forgotten. Their honoured memory While Turkey professes her readiness to enter on a | is embalmed in the grateful hearts of all that can appreciate all that is self-sacrificing and noble. At a time when infidel associations and secret societies which accuses her of oppressive intolerance, is at are doing their best to undermine all that is truly great, all that is holy, and while the world is ringit is cheering to see honour paid to the modern relating to the proceedings taken against the Catho- Crusaders who went to do battle for the rights of the Holy Father. Let us hope that such manifestations of Catholic feeling may often be displayed They tell a hostile world that though its worshippers may sneer, the really honourable children of the Church will never abandon the cause of Rome, which is the cause of God. The robber king has for a time succeeded in wresting the Eternal City from its lawful owners, but no length of possession will change wrong into right or palliate a deep crime. The day will come, in God's own good time, when the sacrilegious plunderers whose unholy presence now desecrates the City of the Popes will be obliged (as often they were before) to fly before those who will restore old Rome to her lawful owners. Till that good time shall come, all honour, we say, to those who have not lost heart, but who under every discouragement keep that flag flying which represents the noblest cause for which man ever had the honour to triumph or die.-London Universe.

cration of the civilized world the but here of her faith hat the expense of the pations. They were nationality and the persecutors of her faith. faith faith of general thing, buried in trenches where they faith. faith no attempt to record the names of those who fell i their last resting places marked only by interred by Gan. Meade before he took up the pursuit of Gen. Lee, but all who know anything about burying, the dead after a battle know well how unestisfactorily the work is done on that the

in Shortly after sgitation ensued, and the result was the establishing of the Gettysburg National Cemetery if In America happily these dread days, of war are Bast; but the memory still remains of the many Comrades who dropped by the wayside to pitch their tents in the valley of death; who, weary of the march, laid down to die; who striken by disease, gave, up their lives in the dreary hospital ; who starved to death in prison-pens, passed over the dark river to answer to the roll-call in heaven, and of those who fell as a Soldier should, in the deadly charge, in the tempest of battle, with his feet to the foe and his face to Heaven. T. J. B.

#### Not in the Family.

An old Detroiter brought home two jugs the other day, one labelled " boiled oil " and the other "turpentine." They were placed in the barn and pretty soon it was noticed that the old man had business there at regular intervals. His oldest son slyly followed him and saw him take a deep draught from one of the jugs. The old man heard a step outside, and before going out he arranged those jngs according to his artistic tasts. He was hardly gone when the son skipped in and took a drink from the jug out of which he supposed his father drank. The next moment he was spluttering coughing and gasping, and the old man entered and asked :-

"Turpentine doesn't agree with you does it ?" "But I saw you drink it !" exclaimed the injured and indignant son.

"That is true." said the old man, while a beauti ful smile played over his face, "but it doesn't necessary follow that the rest of the family must relish turpentine because I do !"-Detroit Free Press.

#### A Drunkard Struck Dumb.

The Augusta [Ga ] Banner says : "A gentleman who resides in Wilkes County and was returning home from Augusts, recently, entirely lost the power of speech shortly after the train left Augusta. We heard him attempting to talk soon after he got on the train, and in a few minutes he could not articulate a word. He was in possession of all other faculties, but his lips were literally sealed. His distress was very touching and he wrote replies to questions addressed him by the passengers, and tried to bear up under the terrible visitation. He said that he had been on a spree. He hoped it was only a species of delirium and would wear off with rest and sleep. He said he had once been partially deprived of his speech before, for a short time, in Virginia. His case attracted much attention among the passengers, several of whom knew him and were satisfied that he was using no deception .- His case was a most forcible illustration of the summary and terrible manner in which nature sometimes punishes a violation of her laws.

#### A Splendid Lacquer.

The most beautiful white lacquer now known in the arts is made by mixing silver leaf, carefully divided, with the varnish, and this it is which gives to these fabrics, as produced by the Chinese, such an exquisite appearance. Their red lacquer, so rich and superb, is a mixture of mineral cinnabar. or carthanum: flowers; yellow lacquer has an addition of orpiment only; green is produced by a mixture of orpiment and indigo; and violet lacquer by the addition to the varnish of a certain mineral of that color reduced to an impalpable powder. The older the articles varnished with these the more brilliant and beautiful the colors. The perfection of result not, however, depend solely on the excellence of the varnish or the peculiar preparation of the colors, but also on the application. When necessary the joints of the wood are all filled in with fine tow, and then covered with thin strips of silk or paper; the surface is then dressed with an oll obtained from a certain tree, and when the oil is perfectly dry successive coats of the lacquer are laid on till the surface is as smooth and brilliant as glass.

A young man whom I know (says a New York JUST PUBLISHED. editor) crossed the Chelses ferry one morning, and turned into Commercial' street "for his usual "glass. As he poured out the polson the landlord's wife came in and confidentialy asked for five hundred dol-lars to purchase an elegant shawl she had seen! He drew from his breast pocket a well filled pocket book and counted her out the money. The man pushed aside the glass untouched, and laying down ten cents departed in silence. That very morning his devoted Christian wife asked him for ten dollars to purchase a cheap cloak, that she might attend church. He crossly told her he badn't the money "Here I am helping to pay for a five hundred dollar cashmere for that man's wife, 'but mine asks' in vain for a ten 'dollar cloak" I can't stand this ! I have spent my last dime in drink. When the next pay day came, that meek loving was surprised with a beautiful new cloak from her reformed husband. She could scarcely believe her own eyes and ears as he laid it on the table saying : "There Emma, is a present for you! I have been fool long enough. Forgive me for the past, and I will never touch liquor again !" She threw her arms about his neck, and her hot tears told her heartfelt joy as she sobbed, "Charlie, I thank you a thousand times! I never expected so nice a cloak. You couldn't have selected a prettier one. This seems like other days Come, now, I have supper all ready. You'are so good, and I am so happy." The great strong noble fellow couldn't hide his tears as he related the facts to me. He said it was the happiest hour in ten years of married life.

#### Birds the Farmer's Friends.

Not long sgo, near Rouen, in the Valley of Monville, the crows had for a considerable time been proscribed. The cockchafers accordingly multiplied to such an extent that an meadow was pointed ont to me as completely withered on the surface. The larvoe had pushed so far their subternanean works that every root of grass had been eaten, and all the turf could be rolled back on itself like a carpet. The multiplication of insects is almost incredible, but our birds seem equal to the emergency. Michelet says: "The swallow is not satisfied with less than 1,000 flies per diem ; and a pair of 'sparrows carry home to their young 4.300 caterpillars weekly; tomtit, 300 daily. The magpie hunts after the insects which lie concealed beneath the bark of the tree and live upon its sap. The humming-bird and the fly-catcher purify the chalice of the flower. The bee-eater, in all lands, carries on a fierce hostility with the wasp which ruins our fruit. A large num-ber of insects remain, during the winter in the egg or larvæ, waiting for the spring to burst into life but in this state they are diligently hunted by the mavis, the wren, and the troglodyte. ' The former turn over their leaves which strew the carth, the latter climb to the loftiest branches of the trees, or clean out the trunk. In wet meadows the crows and storks borc the ground to seize the white worm which, for three years before metamorphosing into a cockchafer, gnaws at the roots of our grasses."-The Animal Kingdom.

#### Before and After.

One of the troubles of young married life is the cessation of those little attentions which had help. ed to make up both the charm and vitality of courtship. They are the instinctive forms of wooing; and every man while making love naturally and without effort adopts forms of politeness and gives himself the trouble of paying little attentions which, outside this state of mind and events, never enter his head to conceive of, still less practise. The safety and familiarity of marriage soon puts an end to these abnormal exertions of fancy and attention; and then the little wife cries, and is miserable for the loss of the wooer, and is not able to reconcile herself at the first to the plain, blunt security of the husband. Silly women never quite getlover the disappointment of the transformation ; and not a few who are without conscience as well as without brains, bold themselves justified in odd behavior on their own account because the husband ceases to be the lover and the pretty attentions of the courting time are dropped, while the superficial indifference of ordinary English domestic life takes their place. They cannot believe in, nor do they care for.



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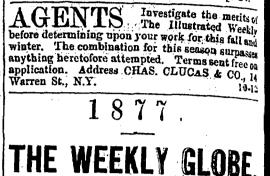
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#### (a) ( 🖂 🖚 DEPARTED DUST.

The last resting place of the dead possesses a peculiar inferest to all. The place where a reverend Father, sainted mother, beloved wife, cherished Brother or sister, or the fond memory of a child, rests, is hallowed in our memory beyond all other spots on earth. No matter in what part of the earth our lot may be cast; no matter how far from our native land, the sight of a cemetery, with its white shafts or slabs of marble pointing towards heaven, brings recollections to the mind at once holy and religious, reviving recollections of that gaunt rest. ing place where some well loved form now reposes. All civilized nations locate their cemeteries where nature has given a helping hand to make them beautiful an Art has been invoked to make them more attractive to the sight. What vast sums have been expended in the Cote des Neiges (Catholic) and Mount Royal (Protestant) Cemeteries, Moni-real; Greenwood cometery, New York; Laurel Hill, Philadelphia; Greenmount, Baltimore; and the Corcoran Cemetery, Washington, to make these last resting places of the dead, beautiful beyond expression.

Flowers no less than sculpture lend a helping hand to enhance the heauty of well paved walks, neatly trimmed lawns and stately forest trees that afford a delicious shelter, to the interested visitor. But with all the interest that attaches to civillan cometeries of Europe, as well as America, with all the associations that cluster around; these places as containing the mortal remains of those, the world revered and loved, it remained for our American Cousius the distinguished honor of establishing and perpetuating National Cometeries in which the nations' dead ; those, who gave up their lives for. their Country's sake and collected, interred; and the graves kept in order at the national expense. From

#### Ancient and Modern.

With the use of modern machinery, a single miller is now able to produce flour enough for the daily supply of thirty-six hundred men. With the hand-mill, which was the machine for grinding grain among the Greeks, a man could produce only enough flour to supply twenty-five men. Thus the machinery of the present mill represents the labor of one hundred and forty-four men. A lively knitter can make thirty stitches a minute with her needles. The knitting machine will make fortycight hundred in the same time, or, in other words, works with an efficiency equivalent to one hundred and sixty laborers. In the light of these illustrations, if we compare the slow progregress of hand labor which prevailed among the ancients, one thousand years before Homer's time, with the abundant and complex luxuries enjoyed by the aristocratic and idle classes of that period, we shall give some conception of the drudgery performed by the labering people and of their miserable reward. The splendor grows dull and unenvisble when it is considered at what a vast expense of human poverty and suffering it was procured.

#### Catholic Ceremonies.

You accuse the Catholic church of deceiving the people by the pomp and richness of her ceremonics. Why not accuse God Himself of imposing upon the simplicity of the heart of man, by the harmony and music of the spheres, by the splendor of the sun and soft beauty of the moon, by the loveliness of heaven and earth, and all the splendor of their glory For they all sing unto man of God, a song of praise which spiritualizes his being and attunce him to the harmony of the universe.

The Church in her ceremonial, only follows the laws of the All brautiful who created all things in comeliness and glory. The Spouse of Christ in the celestial inspiration, which love alone is capable of receiving; feels that the Son of God did not wish to destroy all nature by grace, but rather to elevate and spiritualize the visible, by reuniting it with the unseen, the higher World.

Never did Manichean biasphemy sully her fair soul. . 60 M C 1945

God alone is creator, and His works, are good, Matter is good, the abuse of it only is bad. Hence, true to her deep knowledge of the human heart, she seeks to raise man to God, by the very means which lowered him to the brute. He is ever smit. ten by the beauties of nature, and the Church accepts the fact and places those beauties in her Temples and on ther altars, iso that she may lead

real love that lies behind the carcless manner, the inattentive habits. They want the pretty little at-tentions, the nice little cares, the pleasant little flatterics, to be continued, and will not accept their bread without the butter and honey to which they have been accustomed. Well, they are silly, and sometimes worse, for letting the happiness of their lives go to ruin in angry despair at the loss of a form ; but the husbands are silly, too, not to take care, to give liberally trifles which bring them such rich reward, and the want of which so often lands them in so much disaster - The Queen.

## Chrysostom's Eloquence.

The following burst of eloquence from St. John Chrysostom, when he was sentenced to banishment, is a good specimen of the style of this "golden mouthed" preacher : "What can I fear? What can I fear? Will it be death? But you know that Christ is my life, and that J shall gain by death. Will it be exile? But the earth and all its fullness is the Lord's. Will it be the loss of wealth? ... But we brought nothing into this world, and can carry nothing out. Thus all the terrors of the world are contemptible in my eyes, and I smile at its good things .- Poverty I do not tear. Riches I, do not sigh for. Death I do not shrink from, and life I do not desire, save only for the progress of your souls. But you know, my friends, the true cause of my fall. It is because I have not lined my house with rich tapestry. It is that I have not flattered the effeminate nor pandered to the sensuality of certain men, uor laid gold and silver at their feet. But what need I say more? Jezabel is raising her persecution, and Elias must fly. Herodias is taking her pleasure, and John must be bound in chains the Egyptian wife tells her lies, and Joseph must be thrust into prison. And so if they banish me. I shall be like Elias; if they throw me into a mire like Jeremiah ; if they plunge me into the sea, like the prophet Jonah ; if they cast me into a pit, like Daniel ; if they stone me, it is Stephen that I shall resemble; John, the forerunner, if they cut off my head; Paul, if they beat mo with stripes; Isaiab, if they saw me asunder."

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agriculturists, and they will all gladly learn that THE CANADA FABLER on the 1st Jannuary next is to be amalgamated with that paper under the title of

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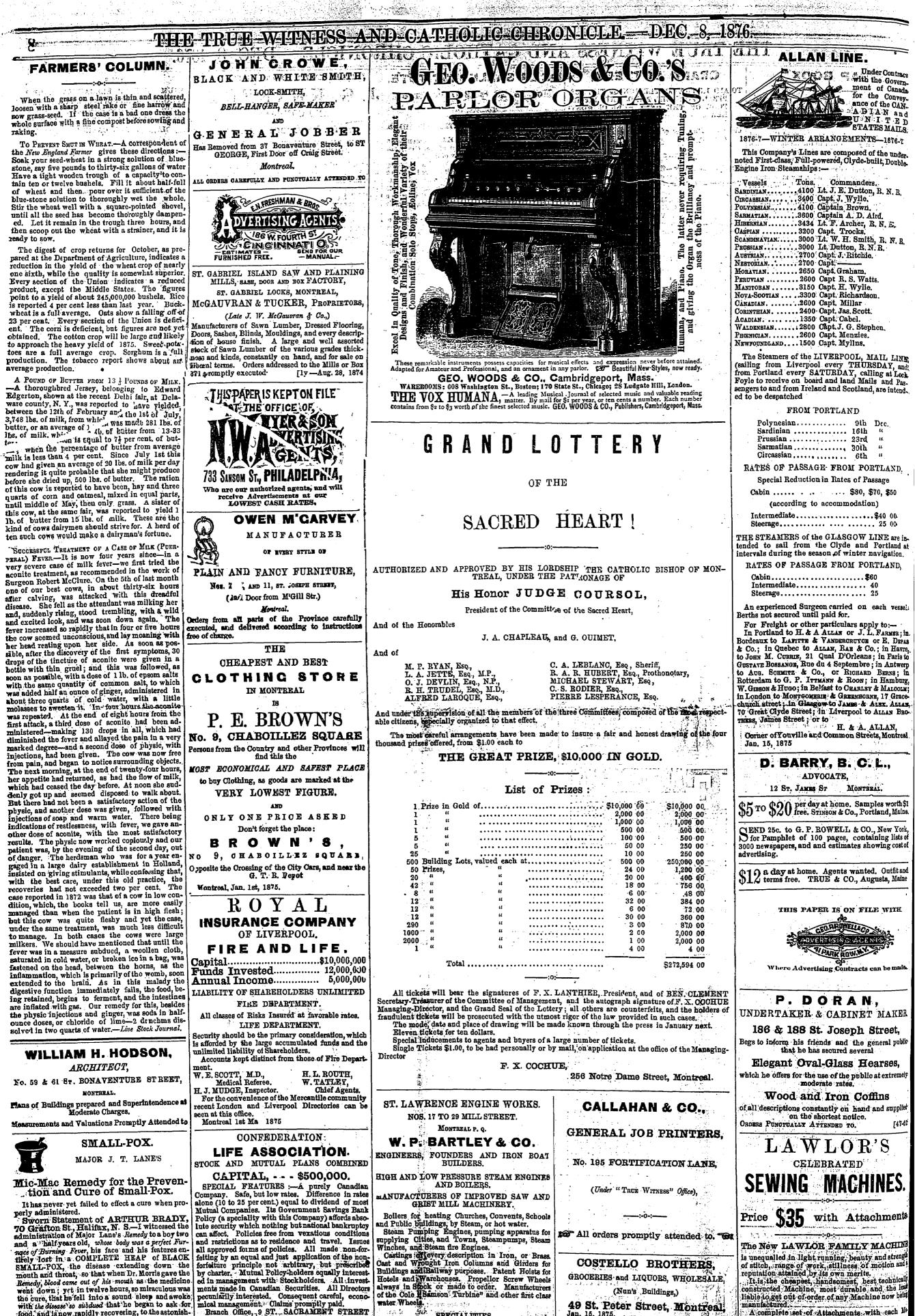
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