

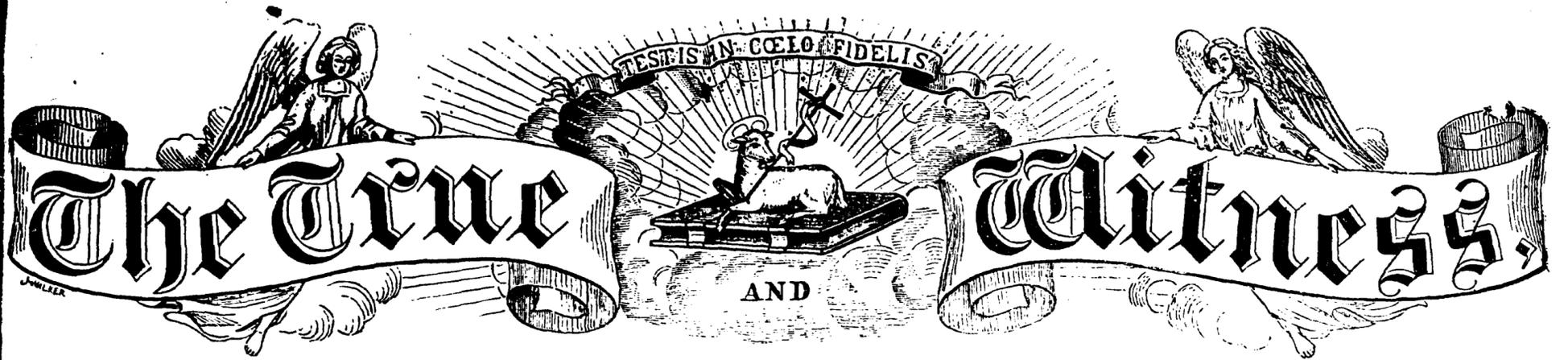
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1874.

NO. 21

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THE IRISH LEGEND OF M'DONNELL, AND THE NORMAN DE BORGOS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL TALE. BY ARCHIBALD M'FARRAN.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

"Why have you not come to your charge sooner?" said she, "we have been quite solitary since you left us."

"I hoped otherwise," said he, "and, in honor to your friend, I think you must revoke the last declaration."

"I am always absolute," said she, "and when an ordinance is once delivered, never wish to recall it. And, again, you know my friend is only one individual, and there are a plurality of us."

"Had I known," said he, "that I could in the smallest degree have contributed to your happiness by my most sedulous attention, be assured it would not have been wanting, for I must candidly confess that such a charge was to me altogether pleasing."

"Are you fond, Sir Coll, of an excursion by sea in fine weather?" said M'Quillan.

"Yes, I cannot say but I am; howe'er, I would like meikle to get sicna night as the one in which I cam to these shores."

"Perhaps," said O'Neill, "the gods were enraged with you, I mean the deities of the watery elements, seeing you were embarked in an improper cause."

"The wrath of these divinities," said Sir Coll, "together with that of the zealots who believe in them, never costs a M'Donnell a second thought. We love our friends, and have no fear for our enemies," turning himself rather about on his chair.

"And yet," said the other, "you ought to love your enemies if you intend meriting the promised reward."

"I beg your pardon," said M'Donnell, smiling, "if your intention is to examine our moral conduct, why do you not include others as well as me?"

"If my friend, Sir Hugh, be come upon a mission among us," said Daniel, "I fear he may have more trouble in making proselytes to his cause than he is aware of."

"That depends greatly," said M'Donnell, "upon the nature of his cause, for, if it be consonant with justice, we maunna doubt it; but should it be an improper one, as he imputed to me to-night, I am persuaded his converts, if we may call them by that name, will be few."

"I have something in particular to say to you both," said M'Quillan.

"Let him finish his sentence," said O'Neill; "a few harmless words from a Highlander, can do us little harm, and I am aware he means nothing further."

"You may boast securely," said the other, "since our present company and the hospitable roof of our friend screen you now from chastisement, but I must tell you that there breathes not a Hy-Nial in the lands of Inisfalla, against whom I fear to maintain the cause of my family."

"Now," said Daniel M'Quillan, "will you both allow me to speak a few words on the subject in question, as I am positive each of you mistakes the other, and hence has arisen all the warmth of argument. When you, Sir Hugh O'Neill, spoke of obtaining allies through the means of gold, deducing authority from classical history, for which I must compliment you, I say, did you individually and personally allude to the family of Sir Coll M'Donnell? and I also ask you, had you cause for that allusion?"

"I shan't explain. I have told my opinion, and let every one read it as it suits him."

"This," said M'Quillan, "corroborates my statement; you pointed it at no particular people; only when my friend, looking toward M'Donnell, 'made a wrong construction, you would not withdraw your hypothesis, a term which, I think, I may lawfully call it.'"

"Now," said he, turning to M'Donnell, "before this misconception, may I as a friend ask, was there any spark of resentment in your breast against Sir Hugh? I am certain none," answering himself, and still having hold of each by the hand, "and you see it has all arisen from nothing."

At the time he put the interrogation to M'Donnell regarding a cause of resentment, he, looking over to Aveline, and totally unknown to himself, said,—"I would be acting a base part if I could conceive such without sufficient grounds; but the man who would falsely brand my family, points more than to myself."

"If it had been so," said the other; "but you hear he has half confessed otherwise, and I am certain it is not the character of a M'Donnell to bear animosity in his breast without a cause."

"I should hope so," said M'Donnell, smiling.—"And you, Sir Hugh, in regard of an O'Neill, I should think, must confess the same. We are all fond enough," said M'Quillan, "of attributing magnanimity to our family and connexions, be they deserving or not; and I must certainly partake of human nature as my fellow brethren. Come," said he, joining their hands, "I'll not allow you to disobey my orders longer; cast away this childlike, we don't know but we may be attacked to-morrow by our enemy, Coocoy Na Gall O'Cahan, from beyond the Bann."

"I was determined," said M'Donnell, "the first fair wind, that we should take the opportunity of it in returning to Scotland; but if you are in apprehension of a visit from this chieftain and his clans, I shall willingly accompany you, that I may see how the temper of the Highland and Irish swords agree, for I have been told they are equally red-hot."

"You will find the O'Cahans," said O'Neill, "good men, take them individually. I don't know, however, whether their clans be numerous; but there was a day, I am well convinced, when they were more powerful than at present." It had been only a few days back that old Daniel M'Quillan received a letter, sealed with the Imperial arms of the house of Austria, proposing to his two sons high commissions in the Emperor's service, besides other marks of distinction as an inducement.

Charles the Great, who then filled the Imperial chair, I mean Charles the Fifth of Germany, who was the wonder and terror of Europe for thirty years, now carried on wars with the neighboring potentates, and being often informed of the adventurous prowess of Irishmen, was anxious to procure commanders for some newly raised levies; and, therefore, through his friendship with the English court, addressed himself to the descendants of De Borgos.

No people living were possessed of a more independent mind than the same family, nor had a greater aversion to hold a situation under a higher power, no matter to what degree of supremacy that power was raised. Such was the unbending mind of an Irish chieftain in the sixteenth century, that he considered no man existing superior to himself, a good instance of which we find in history:—"The native Irish chiefs even then continued to consider themselves as being so independent that they made express treaties of peace with the king and his lieutenant. Treaties of alliance were more than once made with them, for making war on turbulent lords of the English race."

"One of the chieftains, named M'Gillpatrick, and chief of Ossory in the neighborhood

of Wexford, conceiving himself on a certain occasion to have been aggrieved by the Earl of Ormond, then Lord-Deputy of Ireland, sent a declaration of war to Henry the Eighth, if he did not punish him, which declaration the ambassador, whom the Irish chieftain had made choice of, delivered in good Latin to the king as he was returning from the chapel."

I have been induced to make this digression in order to show the importance in which this prince held his good or evil intentions, not fearing to declare war against such a mighty king, although, perhaps, his own dominions did not exceed the bounds of a county. However, in regard of the two M'Quillans, as they were fond of adventure, and longed to improve in military tactics, it being the arena on which their chivalric genius could best shine, their father, although reluctantly, was persuaded to gratify them in this particular wish, and, therefore, a day was set apart for their taking leave of Inisfalla and their grieving friends, and not only Dunluce, but the green island with all her fascinating beauties.

"I hope," said Daniel M'Quillan, "Sir Coll, you will not set out for the Isles until the time that my brother and I are about to depart, and then let us all go together, so that the trouble at our departure may happen all at one time; when we do separate, my dear friend, I might almost say, that we shall never meet again in the same place, for such are the vicissitudes of life, that the fortunes even of two brothers are often cast in different lands, and although we set out in the morning of our days with hearts buoyed up with hopes of returning at a fixed time, yet, alas! seldom have I seen these hopes realised. Around my heart," said he, "I must confess the shamrock of our Island is entwined, but I must, with a determined hand, pull it away."

Far westward lies an isle of ancient fame, By nature blest, and Scotia's is her name, An island rich—exhaustless in her store, Of veinsy silver and of golden ore. Her fruitful soil for ever teems with wealth; With gems her water and her air with health; Her verdant fields with milk and honey flow; How woollly fleeces vie with virgin snow; Her waving furrows float with bearded corn, And arms and arts her envied sons adorn. No savage bear with lawless fury roves, No avenging lion through her sacred groves; No poison there infects, no scaly snake Creeps through the grass, nor fog annoys the lake. An island worthy of its pious race, In war triumphant, and unmatched in peace.

M'Donnell having offered his services to his host against the O'Cahans, the expedition was undertaken, and, after hard fighting, and a good deal of skirmishing for two or three days, they returned to the castle, bringing some cattle with them, but their forces fewer in number.

"Since it is settled past a doubt," said old Daniel M'Quillan, "that my sons are about to depart for Germany, and as I am uncertain when they may return, perhaps, indeed, I will look in vain for that pleasure—you and your men are welcome to the accommodation of the castle and the surrounding villages as long as you shall please to accept it, or, as you find it convenient, to stop on the Irish shore."

Sir Coll returned him thanks for his offer, and told him he would make himself happy in benefiting by this kind proposal, at least until the coming of spring, but first he must send and acquaint his father in the isles.

On the day that Garry and Daniel M'Quillan intended to set out, Sir Hugh Roe M'Phelim O'Neill proposed also to return to Tyrone; and as it was evident that these events would break up the company at Dunluce, so old M'Quillan was more anxious for detaining his guest, and, therefore, M'Donnell and Aveline were likely to have the mansion to themselves.

The departure of the brothers, however, was deeply lamented by all for many days. 'Twas now only the father and the daughter around the hearth, chatting the night away with the young Highlander, who exerted himself to an extreme in furnishing amusement for the winter evenings, which, when they were fine, began now to have an appearance of spring.

When the old man was engaged in arranging matters with his tenantry, fortune frequently brought them together in a small anti-chamber, where her harp stood, and where M'Donnell often retired to practise on the violin, an instrument of which he was remarkably fond, and in which he excelled.

Reaching up his hand one day when they were here alone, and taking down the violin next to him, he toned it, and began to perform a melody that he and her brothers were wont to play together. As he turned round toward the window where she was, he found her hanging her head, and bathed in tears. Then, lay-

ing the violin aside, he reflected severely on himself for having so unthoughtfully given cause to awaken her grief.

"I am unfortunate," said he to her, "in this rude act which I, so unthinkingly, have committed; might not I have known that it would agitate you? But why do I talk; it is out of my power to atone for such misconduct otherwise than by taking an obligation that I shall not receive that instrument in my hand before I tread the shores of Caledonia."

"I do not wish," said she, "that you should take upon you a promise, or even be unhappily affected for all that has occurred. To shed a few tears as a small tribute to the recollection of my dear brothers is certainly as little as I can do; and, in place of creating pain to me, I think I feel a pleasure in the sensation. I have often inquired at my father respecting the spot of ground where my brother Finn lies, and he says it is pleasantly situated by the side of a little brook, rising in the mountains southwest of the Bann, and a few miles from its source, murmuring past the green habitation of my brother and my friend."

"How ungrateful have I been, that, during the tedious space since he died, never went to see his grave. My father also tells me that it is planted round with shrubs, and he has engaged a peasant to fence it about, and take every care of it."

"I have formed a plan with myself, but whether ever I shall get it realised is uncertain; however, although ideal, it has greatly quieted my mind, and is the subject of meditation for many a lonely hour. The plan is simply this: if we are fortunate enough to obtain a peace with the O'Cahans, I intend requesting my father to accompany me to the place, that I may visit the residence of my dear friends, and see whether it resembles what I have in my imagination."

As she concluded the last sentence, she shed tears in abundance, and never before appeared to him possessed of half the charms. I have always thought, and I am almost positive many will agree with me, that a pretty face never shines so bewitchingly, as through a veil of silent tears. It brings to my mind the picture of an April morn, wherein the brilliant rays of the sun are thinly skirted over by a moist cloud, only rendering its second appearance more agreeable.

Sometime in the succeeding summer a peace happened between these families, for Daniel M'Quillan was not now as formerly, when surrounded by his three brave sons, whose glory alone was in martial clangour and the blast of the trumpet, and the valor of whom was well known to all their enemies; moreover, he was now sinking into the vale of years, and sincerely wished, if he could obtain it, to end the remainder of his days in peace with all mankind. He now willingly acquiesced in the request of his daughter, and appointed the next Monday morning as the day of their departure for the woods of Dreenagh, in O'Kane's country, a place where the two younger never had been, and one of them in particular longed more for that day than she had ever done when at school for the approach of the summer or Christmas recess.

About six o'clock on a fine morning in June, the three found themselves well mounted, and on their way to Culrathain, with a servant following up behind, and having Aveline's harp slung across his shoulders, with a basket laid behind him on his horse, containing provisions for them, as they could not expect, at the place of their destination, to meet with any good house of entertainment.

Each advance which they made, discovering something new to Aveline's romantic mind, served as a field of interrogation until the appearance of another object banished the first impression.

The morning was calm, and on nature's carpet lay a weighty dew, which gave an additional beauty to the green blades of corn hanging all over the furrows pendent with the pearly dew, and on which, as her morning beverage, light-heeled puss was to be seen feeding in every field.

"How pretty she appears," said Aveline, "when she stands erect, surveying the country all around, and chiefly, I suppose, watching the approach of her enemies! How straight she lays her long ears, and with what ease and agility she can bound over the country! What a pity it is that mankind, who should be engaged on nobler designs, would practise the cruel amusement of persecuting this harmless animal! Providence undoubtedly allowed man the superiority over the irrational creation, and I also believe that he is authorised to use them when necessity requires, but that he should torture this innocent inhabitant of the desert, or make her pain his pastime, I cannot help thinking is disagreeable to the God of Nature."

With such reflections was she busied as they passed along, and being delighted with the notes of the thrush from every brake, and did not fail in returning the compliment of well

merited eulogium to that sweet minstrel of the grove. When they came to the gap of the mountains opening a most interesting prospect over the fertile vale of the Roe, clothed in luxuriant verdure they could discern the plains covered with flocks of sheep, herds of horses, and spotted kine, all the property of Coocoy Na Gall O'Cahan, lord of the soil.

The lowlands, particularly those washed by the above stream, were plentifully loaded with rich crops of oats; but in the neighborhood of Drumaclose, which had lately been the seat of war, there was no appearance of cultivation, but all was overgrown with deep soil, except where the cattle were feeding, and these seemed altogether at liberty to range where they pleased, there not being any place in view the appearance of a herdsman's residence, save Knogher O'Brady's, that remained exactly as it was when the two minstrels passed that way on the embassy to Dunluce.

As they turned the base of the mountain, coming in sight of the bosom of Dreenagh wood, and the very spot so long wished for by them, they saw a flock of sheep winding up the ascent to their left hand, with their lambs following them, and when they got to the top, all turned round looking back with great earnestness, and stamping the foot in a menacing manner, as if to intimidate an approaching enemy.

Some time after this they heard the yelping of a dog, and saw a little black one ascend the hill, exactly in the same path which the sheep took, and whose master stood half way up, looking straight after the dog, and clapping his hands with a thousand whillies and hiroos.—Now, egadly, now a hullian; Scour them up, my old stoorie; and, That's the way, a-halligh;—but all his hopes were damped at once, for a huge ram, the champion of the flock, whose head was wrapped round with an enormous pair of horns, struck him such a bang that he came tumbling down to his master, making the glen of the Curly ring with his cries, and whining and lamenting most piteously.

This man was no other than Knogher O'Brady, who recognised M'Quillan in a moment, and bowing his head a degree lower, changed his voice from the wrathful tone which he had been using a few minutes back to a plaintive strain, heaving betimes a deep sigh, and looking steadfastly towards the spot where all their thoughts at present were centered; and beginning a long prelude with another sigh, and looking to the same place, "Musha, och, och," says he, "how is all at home with yes this mornin', or are they all in health, gran-achree? But maybe yes didn't get breakfast, jantlemen, becase, if yes come over the river, we can roast half-a-dozen of aggs for every one of you, and give yes some bread, far I'm sure and sartin you're starvin', dhira hora."

They returned O'Brady a world of thanks, sending the horses and servant with him; and desiring his attendance as soon as possible, they walked down to the banks of the Curly with anxious and beating hearts, affected something in the manner in which they would be when about to visit a friend long unheard of.

Let any one take the matter to a serious consideration, particularly any one who has ever grieved for the decease of a beloved relative, and he will better conceive these emotions than I can describe them.

As an attempt at describing the feelings of a tender father and affectionate sister, when hanging over the untimely grave of a loving brother and son, would be impossible for a more capable pen than mine, I shall leave the reader to judge of it as he thinks best suiting the melancholy occasion, and proceed to say, that when Knogher O'Brady came over, he found the father and M'Donnell both occupied in restoring Aveline, and she leaning on the former's breast, pale as the lily that hangs its drooping head over the passing stream.

He first inquiry when she could speak was regarding her father, and where he was. "She hoped," she said, "he would not conceal it, if her father was seriously ill."

In order to tranquillize her mind, M'Donnell assured her that he had a few minutes back walked over to the cottage with O'Brady, and wished that as soon as she would be able they should follow him, that he only awaited her re-suscitation, which he was rejoiced to see returning.

So saying, he gave her his arm, and they walked in silence from the river side, she always retaining his plaid wrapped about her shoulders, for it was now near even, and the air was impregnated with a more than ordinary coolness. Often did she turn back and wish to gain another look of the place which she so often longed to see, and now that she had got her most sanguine hopes gratified in visiting the lonely retreat of her brother and her friend, how unsatisfactory, how unavailing!

"Am I going to leave them," said she, "so soon and so carelessly? Is not this the very season of the year, is not this approaching the

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\* The former name of Ireland. † These lines are by St. Donatus, bishop of Etruria, who died in 840.

summer recess in which my kind brother used to come for me? How often have I longed to see him at such a time? and, indeed, I never longed in vain; but I, ungrateful one, am flying their lone habitation before I have well seen it, and scarcely dropping a few tears over them, a tribute which any stranger, knowing their fatal end, and also their sincere hearts, could not avoid paying."

"If such sensations were in the smallest degree, useful either to you, Aveline," said he, "or the deceased, I might advise you to cherish them, but as they are not, but rather the contrary, I hope your own good sense will join me in saying it were better to hush them in oblivion."

"I well know," said she, "you are speaking on the side of reason, but, notwithstanding, I feel a secret happiness in yielding to the ties of nature, which are so inextricably wrought around my heart."

"Your zeal," said he, "is unshaken, of which I must approve; but allow me to ask you one question, were it not almost a pity of the person whose zeal was as sincere, Aveline, as yours, and yet as hopeless?"

"I must say," said she, "I have always a pity for any one whom I know to be immersed in trouble; for, be the situation what it may, there is such a kindred sympathy of hearts."

"And when we know," said he, interrupting her, "that we are pitied, I should think it ought to be an effectual means of alleviating our woe."

"I agree there likewise with you," said she, "chiefly if the person is in any degree interesting to us otherwise."

"I find, Aveline," said he, "that your thoughts correspond with mine on the point of sensibility, but, I fear, in other respects they might differ as widely."

"I have only expressed myself," said she, "so that I would pity any one whom I knew to be in real trouble, and should be glad to know the person whom you mean."

"'Tis to you alone," said M. Donnell, "I fear to tell his name."

"There is no cause for further explanation," said she, "you are our common protector, and when you are invested in that power, I should think there ought to be no room for interrogation on either part."

They had now attained the dwelling of Knogher O'Brady, and found her father perfectly recruited, and waiting their arrival, that they might partake of a dressed hare and some grouse, which had been taken that morning, and which the family flattered themselves they were happy in having for their honourable guests.

The father told her that immoderate grief for the dead he verily believed was offensive in the eyes of the Deity, that he did not expect to feel so much before he came forward, and that the major part of that was on her account, as he well knew that mourning could never restore his brave son again.

She said to her father, she hoped he never had found her grieving to excess, and if the sight of that place had drawn her into any unusual sensation, she hoped his goodness would forgive her.

A servant was now sent for her harp, whilst they sat down to dinner, drawing from their own store whatsoever they thought necessary, and pressing the honest-hearted family to partake with them.

(To be Continued.)

ism in Prussia is more powerful, more difficult to deal with, or worse disposed towards the unity of Germany than Ultramontaniam in Ireland is to all that the majority in England hold dear, whether as individuals or as members of a great empire. If, then, Earl Russell and his friends heartily approve Prince Bismarck's legislation they would themselves be willing to support a British Minister who made the following proposals. Every Irish youth intended for the Roman Catholic priesthood shall be compelled to pass a portion of his curriculum at Trinity College, and whilst he is doing so he shall not live in a college or house exclusively devoted to Roman Catholics. When he takes holy orders he shall satisfy the State—i.e., a State that not only does not itself hold Roman Catholic opinions, but very strongly objects to them—that he is a fit person to be entrusted with the cure of souls, and if the Bishop of any diocese shall appoint him to such cure without the consent of the State the Bishop shall be subject to fine and imprisonment. Once appointed with the consent of the State, a clergyman shall neither be removed nor suspended by his Bishop without the permission of the State, the Bishop again to be liable to fine and imprisonment if he disregards this regulation. Should any prelate persist in denying the right of the State to veto his appointments, translations or suspensions, he shall be removed from his office. We could scarcely be wrong in thinking that could a Minister—even Earl Russell—be found courageous enough to propose such a policy he would be deserted by all the thinking portion of his fellow-countrymen. Yet the above programme is already in force in Prussia, and it is this programme sympathy for which is to be publicly expressed at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of the historical champion of civil and religious liberty.

"We really cannot persuade ourselves that this is wise. We should be the last to encourage any set of people to convene a meeting expressing disapprobation of the course which the Prussian Government has thought proper to pursue in dealing with its Roman Catholic subjects, even though we entertain a suspicion that it has gone considerably further than either abstract justice or political expediency demands. We prefer to wait and see the result of what is at least a very bold experiment. We are not called upon to interfere; and the motives ought to be very strong which induced us to deviate from a reserve which good taste and good judgment alike advise. The Prussians are ludicrously sensitive to the public opinion of this country, though it should be added that they never allow themselves to be influenced by it in practice. When we approve what they do, their self-satisfaction knows no bounds. When we disapprove, their dissatisfaction with us equally respects no limits. They certainly do not require our encouragement in any headstrong act to which they have pledged themselves. It is abundantly plain that all existing laws will be stretched to the utmost to compel the Roman Catholic Bishops to yield absolute obedience to the most stringent State decrees; and if these laws should prove insufficient for the purpose fresh ones will be forthcoming. Our expressions of sympathy, therefore, are not needed; and we have seen that there are the most powerful reasons for withholding any expression of opinion that is not absolutely dragged from us. It is eminently a case in which the doctrine of 'leave it alone' is useful. Every serious consideration should induce us to be silent. The difficulty of coping with such a power as the Roman Catholic Church is notoriously great and perplexing; and it has, no doubt, been materially aggravated by the decree of the Vatican Council which proclaimed the Pope to be infallible. We believe that the so-called disaffection of the German Ultramontaniam is greatly, not to say grossly, exaggerated by Prince Bismarck and his supporters, in order to justify the ecclesiastical policy on which he has set his heart. That, as a body, they desire the triumph of France over Germany, we do not for one moment credit. Indeed, we are strongly disposed to believe that it may be justly characterised as a malicious slander. That many of them are Separatists is quite possible—but so are numbers of Germans who are not Ultramontanians or Roman Catholics at all. Still, there is an aggressive character about Ultramontaniam, even under the most ordinary and normal circumstances, which naturally enough irritates a State which is determined to be strong. It irritates us in England; but we prefer to be irritated than abandon our principle. In Prussia the State is determined not only to be strong but to be master, and whenever Prussians are irritated they not only grow impatient—they become spiteful. We fear spite somewhat enter into all this penal Church legislation.—There is an old English phrase, 'Pull boggar, pull devil,' and that about represents the contented raging in Germany. Sensible men will refuse to take part in it. They will look on learning something from the extravagances of each side. We presume the meeting at St. James's Hall will be held. We can only hope that those who take part in it will not live to regret having done so. Years hence it may be raked up against them, when they are once again fighting the battle of civil and religious liberty."

POOR POPEERY!

It is a favorite argument with the ultra-bi-goted in England that denominationalism in schools should be opposed in every way, because by supporting that system the rates would be devoted to the encouragement of "Popery." This specious line of reasoning is backed up by another equally specious—that because the Catholic population are, for the most part, poor they should have less advantage out of the rates and taxes than their richer brethren. It is not too much to say that we find the former argument most often in the minds of Dissenters and Orangemen, while the latter is more general throughout the country at large. Both are thoroughly unsound in principle, and neither will bear any but the most superficial examination.

Regarding the first proposition it may be at once advanced that all religions professed by subjects of this realm are, in point of freedom, supposed to be equal in the eye of the law. True it is that in theory there is but one Church in England and that is what is called the Established Church; but in practice there are hundreds of different professions of belief, and every one of them receives more or less aid from the State in some shape or form. They are not only tolerated, they are recognised in many ways to be the most potent of all means of recognition—monied aid; and it is useless any longer to ignore their existence. Amongst these creeds dissenting altogether from the one established by law, Catholicity, or, as our friends outside the pale of the Church prefer to call it, "Popery," occupies a prominent place. The most prominent place in fact, for the reason that the lines dividing it from all other forms of belief are so sharp and well defined that the Church stands quite alone; while the swarming sects around her become misty and confused on account of the shadowy differences between them. The Church knows no compromise, and hence her isolation as well as her prominence. The Church is essentially Christian, and it cannot be denied by any fair or thoughtful Protestant that she has done infinitely more to spread Christianity over the face of the world than all the other religious institutions—so-called Churches, in fact—in existence. A very large number of people in these islands believe solely and entirely in the teachings of the Catholic Church, and there is no earthly reason why they should not exercise their liberty of thought and belief in that direction as well as in any other. They are free Britons; they believe in the Holy Catholic Church; they attend to her behests and carry out the duties she imposes upon their consciences; they choose to bring up their children in the same belief—and why, in the name

of Freedom, should they not do so? It cannot be avowed that they make the selection for any mundane consideration whatsoever. As far as worldly matters go, there is every possible disadvantage in being a Catholic. To profess Catholicity, in quite nice cases out of ten, is to do the one making the profession an irreparable injury in a pecuniary sense. There is not a street, not a lane, hardly a manufactory, warehouse, or shop from which some example might not be gathered of what men suffer in purse and person through being Catholics; and therefore it cannot for a moment be denied that the profession of our religion is made entirely and solely from conscientious motives. We are Britons, we are Christians, we are conscientious Catholics—what reason is there, then, grounded on justice, reason, or common-sense why we should be excluded from the common benefits of the Rates and Taxes, as our dissenting friends so much desire? We contribute to them in proportion to our numbers just as well as they do. We are at least Christians, while a large and powerful body of Dissenters deny Christ—in fact are not Christians at all. England is essentially a Christian country in profession, at least, if not in reality, and she every day declares herself as the one powerful Champion of Christianity wherever it is to be found. Why, then, should not the rates go to support "Popish" schools just as well as to support the heathen schools of some of the Dissenters? There is absolutely no reason that will hold water for a moment, and to howl out "We won't pay to help Popery" is just as idiotic a course to adopt as if we Catholics roared out at the tax-gatherers, "We won't pay to support the deniers of Christ." One argument is as good as the other—or rather the latter is the sounder one, because we Catholics are Christians in Christian England, while many of the Dissenters do not believe in Christ at all.

"But," they say, "you Catholics are so poor; you don't pay as much rates as we do, whilst you burden them far more." Poor, we certainly are; but is not that just the very reason why every effort should be made to help us to become more wealthy, by giving us every advantage of teaching? But leaving that sound argument aside, there is another way of viewing the question which can hardly be taken exception to. Catholics may not pay so much to the rates as other denominations in actual hard cash, though they certainly pay as much in proportion, but their labor more than compensates for the difference, and is in fact a very material component of the national wealth. To illustrate our meaning let us take Liverpool as an instance: There, our opponents say, you have a swarm of Catholics paying but a very small portion of the rates; and yet you burden them far more than any other class in the community. In words there is some truth in the allegation; in sense it is quite fallacious. True our Irish population do not pay much to the rates and taxes, and, owing to English oppression and consequent grinding poverty in their own country, burden them considerably, but who in Liverpool produces the same amount of wealth? These are times when labor can hardly be got except at great cost. Suppose the Irish Catholics were all withdrawn from Liverpool—where would the town be in a year's time? Trade cannot go on without an enormous amount of unskilled labor, and we are quite within the mark when we say that if our people were withdrawn from the streets, the docks, the quays and the workyards, Liverpool would at once sink to the rank of a tenth-rate port. If the Irish Catholics do not pay down the coin of the rates, they at least produce an enormous portion of the wealth which does pay it down, and thus the burden that they not unfrequently become on the town has been far more than compensated for by their previous labors. The question is a vast one, and might occupy whole columns in discussion; but we have said enough to show that our people are maligned as well as taunted when the relative proportions of their contributions and cost to the rates are flung in their faces.

To sum up all—we maintain that "Popery" has an equal (if not greater) right to support as has anti-Christianity; and that when people refuse to support denominationalism on the grounds that they are supporting "Popery" they are in reality arguing just as much for as against us. Their argument cuts both ways—a fact they should remember. Nor can they with sense reiterate the cry about our non-payment of rates—as we have shown above, if our people do not pay down the money, they certainly add enormously to the general wealth of the town by their toil, and they earn for Liverpool far more than they are ever likely to receive.—*Cath. Times.*

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.—On Wednesday the 3rd December the first annual meeting was held in Dublin; there was a very large attendance of clergy and laity. Cardinal Cullen arrived before the proceedings, accompanied by the Earl of Granard, Archbishop Leahy, and other prelates, and was received with applause.

The Earl of Granard, President of the Union, was then moved to the chair. Amongst those present were the Archbishop of Armagh, Bishops of Galway, Ferns, Down and Connor, Ossory, Clonfert, Elphin, Killoke, Limerick, Waterford, and the O'Reilly Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; Major O'Reilly, M.P.; Col. Brennan, Rev. Thomas Burke, O.P.; Mr. Redmond, M.P.; P. J. Smyth, M.P.; Major Gavin, M.P.; Sir John Bradstreet.

The Chairman congratulated the meeting on the success of the Catholic Union which could compare favourably with that of such organizations throughout the world. He was glad to see by the large attendance, comprising so many illustrious prelates and distinguished persons, that the interests and the objects of the Union in no way flagged, on the contrary, in nearly every parish in Ireland a member or an associate of it could be found. He, therefore, trusted that at the next meeting the progress of the Union would be found to have been still more marked, the interest being still more wide spread, and that it would remain faithful. The Union had not failed to protest against the spoliation of the Vicar of Christ on earth, and the gross irreverence that had been shown him personally. The Chairman next alluded to the persecution which the Roman Catholics had suffered on the Continent, the latest instance of which was the confiscation of the property of the Irish College in Rome. This occurred only within the last few days, and yet they were told by the British Government it was a matter that did not concern them (hisses). The property of the College of St. Isidoro was to be compulsorily sold on the 15th. They owed it to the ancient traditions of Ireland and to their Church not to remain silent spectators of the daily abominations that now shook them throughout the length and breadth of Christendom but that the present movement should be developed, as it had much work to do abroad; and at home it had taken into consideration the grievances of Catholic students, and the question of their Educational Seminary still in abeyance. This was a matter to which the future of the country was tending; he confessed there was little to be expected, in the sense of justice and fair play, from either of the great political parties in England. If the Government thought fit to use the Catholic vote they would possibly give them some small concession, but he thought that was out of the question. He should mention that a great meeting was about to be held at the instance of Earl Russell (a Voice—Ah, the scoundrel; ah, the robber) (laughter)—to give sanction to the German persecution. He urged them to be united in order to oppose the spirit of hostility towards Catholicity which was becoming stronger and more manifest every day. The Secretary read apologies from Earl Denbigh

the Bishop of Ross, Mr. Synan, M. P. Mr. Matthews M. P. Prince Borghese in Rome, Mr. Murphy, of Cork, and others.

The Report of the Union having been read, the Council for next year was appointed, which includes Lord Granard, Cardinal Cullen, most of the Catholic Bishops, Lords Denbigh and Southwell, Mr. Cogan, M. P., and several other members of Parliament.

The Archbishop of Armagh moved the first resolution, which expressed sympathy for and attachment to the Holy See and to the successor of St. Peter, as Vicar of Christ and infallible teacher of the Universal Church, Pius IX.—whom many impious invasions has robbed of his ancient and rightful patrimony, and whom a sacrilegious usurpation has already doomed to a captivity of more than three years' duration. The resolution protested against the injustice done to Catholics by the invasion and gross misapplication of that property.

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

Mr. Cogan, M.P., moved the next resolution, offering to the persecuted bishops and priests of Germany and Switzerland their admiration and gratitude for the heroic zeal with which they had struggled for the liberties of the Church and of Catholic consciences, and for the courage with which they had resisted the attempts of despotic anti-Catholic Powers to plant schism, insubordination, and infidelity amongst the peoples committed to their pastoral charge.

The Archbishop of Cashel, in seconding the resolution, insisted on the right of the religious orders to the protection of the laws, and spoke of Victor Emmanuel as the Henry the Eighth of our time, who was supported by men who were enriched by the spoliation of the Church.

Mr. Redmond, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Major O'Reilly moved the next resolution, which had reference to the spoliation of the religious houses of Rome and of other parts of Italy; the plunder of diocesan property, the sequestration by the Government of Victor Emmanuel of the Episcopal and sacerdotal revenues, the lawless appropriation of the funds brought to convents by ladies, the cruel expulsion of ladies from their sacred homes, and the criminal indifference of European diplomacy in regard to them.

Rev. Thomas Burke seconded the resolution which was passed.

Mr. Arthur Moore moved—"That the Bill on Irish University Education, proposed by Mr. Gladstone having failed to satisfy the just and moderate requirements of the people of Ireland, we pledge ourselves to use every exertion in our power to carry out the principles of Catholic Education."

Alderman M'Swizey seconded the resolution which was carried.

Resolutions were then adopted to the effect that the poor laws in Ireland, in many of its departments, had not been such as to ensure the confidence of the Irish Catholics, and that it be an instruction to the council of the Union to consider to what extent, and by what means such irregularities may be lessened. That as members of the Catholic Union, they emphatically disclaimed any connection with the party politics of the country, and they declared that the membership of the Union was perfectly compatible with the acceptance or repudiation of any political programme not hostile to religion, or social order in existence, or in contemplation here or elsewhere.

Cardinal Cullen, at the close of the proceedings, congratulated Lord Granard and those present on the success of the meeting, and said that if the Catholic Union had done nothing more than calling that meeting together it would be worthy of support. He spoke of the persecutions in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and said that they all deeply sympathised with the persecuted bishops, clergy, and people of those countries.

Cardinal Cullen was then called to the second chair.

A vote of thanks was passed to Lord Granard, and the meeting separated.

THE IRISH IN ENGLAND.—As long as "the mere Irish" are simply useful to England, and do not put forward any special claims to social, political or religious recognition, they are tolerated in the great cities and towns; and this toleration is accepted as an enlightened exhibition of liberality on the part of the English people! But, but these same English people "against the grain"—let any claim be put forward by Irish or Catholic for the merest modicum of justice, and the reserve of prudence surrenders to the rampancy of prejudice. Not only is the Orange organization in England remarkable for intolerance, but professing Liberals, and all but avowed Republicans cast their comprehensive theories aside when the Irish are concerned—except at election times—and display themselves in all the practical candor of blatant bigotry. Liverpool supplies a series of illustrative instances. Recently that town has been much exercised on the subject of education. Preceding the School Board Elections, held this week, meetings of High Churchmen, Low Churchmen, Methodists, Secularists and Denominationalists, took place nightly, at all of which sublime and all pervading principle—"Hating each other for the love of God"—was signally manifested. Catholic ratepayers and nonconformist citizens were to have no choice in the religious education of their children. The bigots kindly put forward their claim to exclusive control in that regard. We care not, however, for this, knowing that the bigots have been in great measure defeated; but we do care—and we would have our Irish people in England care also—that these meetings have served to show the cloven feet of some of the professing Liberals of that country. We have before us in the *Liverpool Mercury* of Tuesday last a report of a meeting of "The Ultra Protestant Party" held the previous night at St. Ann's assembly rooms. Men with the Word of God on their lips, but with the spirit of the Devil in their hearts, voided their slime and venom in the most approved cant of the conventicle; but it remained for a Dr. Lodge—one of your political advanced Liberals, forsooth! to out-bi-got all the bigots in his rampant ruffianism. Just hear Dr. Lodge—"Oh! for that Lodge in some vast wilderness"—"Speaking of Roman Catholicism, he said it was socially, morally, and politically a barrier to progress, arts and civilization (hear, hear). Wherever that religion was in the ascendancy, nothing but crime, misery, poverty, and degradation existed; there the work-houses were filled, and the rates were increased in every direction. They (the Roman Catholics) were the disseminators of filth and the disseminators of disease—"Hear, hear," and loud applause)—the cause of the various epidemics which had broken out in Liverpool for many years, and especially in '47, when what was called the "Irish famine fever" took place, when the poor ignorant Roman Catholics were not the only sufferers, but when nearly the whole population was decimated. As an advocate of civil and religious liberty, he objected to Roman Catholics being taught their creed with the money of the ratepayers. They were merely a social blight upon countries wherever they were in the ascendancy." There! This demagogic language was listened to, not only without reprimand, but with cries of approval and loud applause by Doctors of Divinity, M. A.'s of the Universities, Doctors of Medicine, and men who rank as respectable merchants and traders. And yet there be enthusiasts who dream of an affiliation of English and Irish Liberals!—*Dublin Irishman.*

The advocates of Temperance have had a Conference of their own this week in Dublin. A good many of the leading promoters of their cause from various parts of Ireland and England were present. The purpose of the assembly was to declare in

favour of the entire closing of public-houses on Sundays. Several very able speeches were made in support of the proposal, which is one that ought to recommend itself to every thoughtful mind. Saturday nights and Sundays are the times when the working man's wages are wasted in the public-houses; and it is not unlikely that, if the whiskey shops were closed at these times, the amount of drink taken by working men would be reduced by nearly one-half. Saturday night's drinking leads to the loss of Sunday's Mass; Sunday evening's drinking leads to the loss of a day's work and wages on Monday. Thus are honest families kept poor and miserable that might be comfortable and happy but for their ruinous system of drinking. After the close of the Conference, a large public meeting, in reference to the same subject, was held in the round room of the Rotundo. The spacious hall was crowded by a respectable audience, composed for the most part of working men, who enthusiastically applauded the sentiments expressed by the several speakers. Many amongst the crowd were "total abstinents" and members of temperance societies; others were men who would be very glad if the temptation which they are not able to resist were put out of their way. It is remarkable that the advocates of temperance can always get up large meetings in Dublin, and that they invariably meet with a most hearty welcome from the working classes. These people know the movement is a right one; they know also their own weakness, and would be glad of some help to enable them to make a successful battle with the drink demon. The publican interest is, however, very strong; and it is thoroughly organized throughout the three Kingdoms; and the consequence is that to obtain any really effectual reform of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors in those countries, is a matter of extreme difficulty.—*Dublin Corr. of Irish American.*

DREADFUL MURDER IN SLAGO.—A dreadful murder has been committed in the neighbourhood of Tobercurry. On Saturday morning as a carman named Scanlon was driving his cart on the road leading from Tobercurry to Ballymote, he discovered on the roadside the dead body of a man whose face was horribly disfigured with cuts and wounds, the head resting in a pool of blood. It is said that before he came up he saw a man running from the spot, and crossing some fields, disappearing in the distance, and that he was so shocked with the sight that he did not give an alarm, but ran off at once to Tobercurry, where he reported the matter to the police, who were soon on the spot. At first the murdered man could not be identified, but in the course of the day it was found a man named Patrick Killoran was missing from his residence. From information received, the police arrested the deceased man's brother on a charge of murdering him. Mr. Waters, the County Inspector, Mr. Mitchell, B. M., and Mr. Croghan, S. I., spent the whole of Saturday investigating the matter, an inquest on the body being opened before John M'Donogh, Esq., county coroner. It seems the two brothers lived with an aged mother.

Robert Gilmore, not Killoran, as was supposed, is the man's name who has been committed to the county jail as being concerned in the murder of Thomas Gilmore, his brother, near Tobercurry, on Sunday last. Additional particulars show that both brothers (who are masons) had worked at a job with a man named Healy, and that before they left for their homes they got a half pint of whiskey, which they partook of with other men. Both then departed for Cardiganacra, near Tobercurry, and the next thing that was heard of them was that Robert Gilmore was got dead, and his brother was arrested as already described. It appeared that both men had some differences previously through their wives, who did not agree, and that their widowed mother was anxious to leave the house and farm to the younger of the two. Although one of the Gilmores is arrested and lodged in jail, considerable mystery rests about the whole transaction, which the constabulary are trying to unveil.—*Dublin Freeman.*

We are assured by the *Times* that the rupture with the Ultramontaniam is complete. "The language of Monsignor Woodcock must convince those who are most reluctant to be convinced of the impossibility of reconciling the principles of modern legislation with the demands of the Catholic hierarchy." The writer of this statement would, of course, ridicule the idea of the Pope, or even the Ecumenical Council, being infallible, but the principles of modern legislation are to be regarded as something so sacred that merely to run counter to them is *ipso facto* to incur condemnation. If one were to attempt to decline them there is no doubt he would get into a mess of contradictions. Even as regards the one subject of education the "principles of modern legislation" are a perfect chaos. There is one rule for university, one for primary education; there is one doctrine for England and Scotland, there is a totally opposite one for Ireland; within the very institutions under it are religious foundations and formularies under secular Acts of Parliament. It is rather hard to demand that Monsignor Woodcock should reconcile himself with principles that cannot be reconciled with themselves. It seems to us that there is something idiotic in the affectation of scorn for Ultramontaniam principles by those who do not even know where their own are. But we must live down the condemnation of the *Times* in this as we have in so many other cases. We must even consider whether it is so great a loss to our cause that this final rupture should have taken place between the advocates of Ultramontaniam and the Liberal party. For hitherto what have the Liberal party done for the Ultramontanians? Betrayed them. That and no other is the answer. Certainly they have not aided them in any valuable way, though they have lured them on with half-promises, with vague and uncertain indications of great things to be done, until the Catholic University was nearly ruined by neglect. The advantage of the definite rupture has been that it tears away this flimsy veil, and with a complete knowledge of the falsehood of the pretended allies, shows those who are responsible for the University the necessity of relying entirely upon the Irish people.—*Cork Examiner.*

MR. GAVAN DUFFY.—Sir Gavan Duffy has written to Mr. A. M. Sullivan stating his intention to visit this country in June next. This looks as if there were some truth in the rumor that the distinguished patriot intended identifying himself with the Home Rule movement even to the extent of remaining in Ireland. Of course, if Sir Gavan Duffy wishes it, there are innumerable constituencies who would go to meet him with open arms, and with one unanimous will declare him their Parliamentary representative. Where is the constituency that would not be proud to have the ex-robber as their member? It would be a great thing for the cause to have such a man in the ranks of its advocates and supporters—a man who has been derided as a rebel by the enemies of his country, yet who by the dint of his great honesty, talent, and administrative ability, dragged from the very Government which he opposed the recognition of his great worth.—*Mayo Examiner.*

Mr. Dismell's statement at Glasgow that Mr. Gladstone has acted upon the doctrine that Ireland should be governed according to Irish ideas is emphatically dissented from by the *Spectator*, which recalls the fact that when charged with it before Mr. Gladstone explained that the doctrine he held was that in matters not directly affecting Imperial interests and principles, the true policy for both Ireland and Scotland was to consult local wishes. Inasmuch as the *Spectator* cannot conceive anything that more directly affects Imperial interests than the dissolution of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland, it holds that Mr. Gladstone has a logically sound position in repudiating all responsibility for the Home Rule movement, and in oppos-

ing it. Alluding to the Tory Chief's reference to Home Rule as "veiled rebellion," that paper asserts that the movement is a perfectly constitutional agitation, and that in that sense there is plenty of veiled rebellion in England as well as in Ireland. At the same time the Spectator expresses its opinion that the Federal bond contemplated by the Home Rule movement is entirely impossible.—Cork Herald.

DUBLIN, Dec. 9.—It was stated on Monday, at a meeting of the Corporation, that Mr. Justice Barry has approved a presentment for £200 compensation under the Peace Preservation Act, to David Murphy, who was shot by O'Kelly, the Fenian convict.

Attempts have been lately made to introduce the grotting system into this city, but they have not been very successful. Two prisoners were tried on Monday at the Commission Court—one for robbing a gentleman on Burgh Quay, close to Carlisle-bridge, of his watch at 8 o'clock in the evening, and the other for robbing a coachman in Grafton-street at 12 o'clock at night. In both cases violence was used. The two were found guilty and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. If the practice of grotting be continued in this city it will be desirable to assimilate the punishment in both countries, and let the terrors of the "cat" be added to the sentence in Ireland.

A proposition of rather a startling nature has been recently advanced in the western and southern provinces by men of intelligence and authority. We need hardly remind the public that the poor-rates press very heavily on tax-payers; and that many a rated occupier is not so well provided with good things as the pauper is only too true. There are fewer paupers in Ireland for its population than in either England or Scotland. Pauperism is held to involve degradation, and the pride of the Celtic race sustains its sons in hardships which the Pict and Saxon very speedily evade. Nevertheless, the Irish taxpayer is unduly burdened; and as the officials of unions have been for some time past demanding increased salaries, it follows that the pressure is on the increase. The demand in itself may be reasonable, and probably is; but the question lately raised is—Whether these officials are necessary? In fact, the general amalgamation of unions is proposed; and there can be no doubt that in many instances such change is quite practicable, and would tend to the relief of the rate-paying community.—Dublin Freeman.

THE RECENT DESPERATE OUTRAGE NEAR DUBLIN.—At Coolock Sessions, two young men named George and Thomas Connolly, brothers, were charged with having on the 29th October, broken into the Wesleyan Chapel, Clonbay, and set it on fire after cutting the cushions, breaking the gas-pipes, and gathering the bibles, hymn books, and papers into heaps with the view of more rapid consumption. The prisoners had been formerly members of the congregation and had been expelled for misconduct. They had been seen loitering about the chapel on the evening of the outrage, and one witness saw one of them burning a hole in the door. The left boot of one of the prisoners was minus a heel when arrested, and a heel corresponding was found in the Chapel. The prisoners were committed for trial.

A SAD CALAMITY.—FATAL ACCIDENT OFF ARRAN ISLANDS, COUNTY GALWAY.—To the Editor of Mayo Examiner.—Sir—I have a melancholy duty again to perform. Another fatal accident which has only come to my knowledge now, has occurred, by which three fishermen have lost their lives, and three widows and eleven orphan children have been left totally destitute. On the morning of the 22nd instant, five canoes left Arran Islands to haul their spittles or long lines, which had been set the day previously. A gale suddenly arose, the sea was lashed with fury threatening destruction to the five boats, whose crews every moment expected they would be submerged. After a hard struggle four boats reached the land—their crews in a state of exhaustion. The fifth boat was capsized, and its crew met a watery grave. Poor fellows, they were endeavouring to earn an honest livelihood for themselves and families by their only avocation—fishing—and lost their lives in the attempt. Fourteen people including eleven helpless orphans, are by this sad accident, left wholly unprovided for totally destitute. My informant visited the cabins of these poor people, and it is impossible for him to describe their anguish and despair. He can only describe their houses in the language of the Prophet, as full of mourning, lamentation, and woe. I am now anxious to alleviate this anguish and despair, by providing the means for these poor widows to earn a livelihood for their helpless orphans, and it is this which forces me again to ask you to allow me, through your columns, to bring the sad case before those whom Providence has blessed with means, and given hearts to feel for and relieve such distress as is now ringing on the Island of Arran. When a similar fatal accident occurred off Boffin and Shark Islands last May, my appeal for the survivors of the five poor fellows who then lost their lives was met with the most generous response, and I was enabled not only to relieve the mental anguish of the poor widows and orphans, but substantially their temporal wants. May I not hope for as much now, for a case as fully deserving of charity and pity as that? I only want a few pounds for these poor people. I am sure my appeal in the cause of humanity will not be in vain. I can only say that the smallest contributions will be gratefully accepted, and that the funds given to me shall be administered with care and judgment.—Yours sincerely,

THOMAS F. BRADY. 6 Percy-place Dublin, 30th November 1873. It is stated that the frauds on the Belfast banking company, with which a man named Smith was charged, were accomplished by collusion between the accountant at the head office, who is in custody, and the manager of the Cookstown branch, who has absconded, assisted by a person in London. The frauds are estimated at about £50,000, which has been speculated in, a portion will be recoverable.

It is illustrative of the distress which now prevails in America, that during the month just expired, 1,133 passengers from America landed at Queenstown, as against 592 in the corresponding period in the previous year.—Cork Herald.

Lord O'Hagan's secretary writes on behalf of his lordship to the Spectator to state that in any expression his lordship uttered in the course of the recent "scene" between himself and the Lord Justice of Appeal, he did not, as has been supposed, in any way suggest or anticipate discussion in Parliament on the matter.

In accordance with the recent resolutions of the bishops; St. Peter's College, Wexford, president, Very Rev. James Kavanagh, and St. Aidan's Academy, Enniscorthy, principal, Rev. John Carey, have been affiliated to the Catholic University of Ireland, at the request of the Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Ferns.

A rumor is circulated that in consequence of a misunderstanding between the Government and the Irish Education Commissioners, Lord O'Hagan is about to resign.

The Irish Times says:—We have received positive information from a most respectable source, that at the next General Election, Mr. Gladstone will seek the representation, not of Oxford or Greenwich, but of the Borough of Athlone.

THREATENING NOTICE.—It is alleged that a threatening notice was served on Thompson, an employe of the Messrs. Russell, at Askeston, who was fired at about a week since, stating that if he does not quit the place immediately his life will be taken.

Galway, will soon be made a port of call for steamers crossing the Atlantic. The Inman Line is announced as likely to take the lead.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.—HIS RELATIONS WITH THE IRISH PEOPLE.—Dr. McDevitt, the Bishop of Raphoe, in a letter from Paris to a friend in Dublin, received a few days since, gives a most interesting account of an interview which the Bishop and the Bishop of Ardagh (Dr. Conroy) had with Marshal MacMahon, the President of the French Republic showed that he felt proud of his connection with Ireland, and in the course of the interview warmly returned thanks, in the name of France, to the Irish people for the sympathy and assistance extended to her in her recent calamities. The Dublin Freeman gives the following extract from Dr. McDevitt's letter:—"We made our way direct to Versailles," writes the Bishop, "and had an audience of Marshal MacMahon, the President of the French Republic. He was alone, and received us at the door of his room, and, the moment we were well in, he burst forth into such a torrent of words as I had never heard before, all thanking the Irish people, in the name of France, for their sympathy and assistance, &c. It was a most interesting interview. I shall never forget it. He spoke with extraordinary energy. There was a warmth and kindness in his manner, and he asked more than once were we staying long in France, &c."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes:—I am now able to confirm the statements which I made some days ago concerning the organization of an English Catholic University, and also to furnish some interesting additional details relating to the object. The institution is to be located in Kensington, where the grounds upon which its buildings are to be constructed are already purchased. The course of studies will be concurrent with that of the London University, and until a charter for the new University can be obtained, or its own degrees are recognized, its students will pass the examinations of the London University and receive its degrees. The Pope commanded the bishops to no longer delay the work of establishing this institution, and all the steps which have been taken in the matter thus far, have been either directly inspired or approved of by his Holiness. The grounds upon which the new University is to be built lies east of the pro-cathedral, and adjoin the present residence of Monsignor Capel. The list of the members of the Senate is not yet fully complete, but I have had an opportunity of seeing the names of those who have been asked to become members of this body, and who have I believe, accepted. This list is in some respects remarkable. It contains forty-four names, of which fourteen are priests and thirty are laymen. Five of the priests and nine of the laymen are converts and the other nine priests and twenty-one laymen are born Catholics. Of the priests again seven are secular, three are provincials of the three great teaching orders of the Church, and four are the presidents of the four chief Roman Catholic colleges of England. Of the laymen nine are representatives of the higher Catholic aristocracy, eight represent the class of country gentlemen, six are representative of commerce, and eleven are representative of the learned professions. Thus the Senate claims to be a really representative body. The two or three gentlemen who are yet to be added will, I believe, augment what I have described as the commercial element. The following are the names of the forty-four gentlemen referred to:—Priests.—Dr. Newman (convert), Monsignor Capel, President General of the Benedictines, Provincial of the Jesuits, Provincial of the Dominicans, President of St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; President of St. Edmund's College, Ware (convert); President of St. Mary's College, Oscott (convert); President of SS. Peter and Paul, Prior Park; the Very Rev. Canon Crookall, Toole, and Teabay; and the Revs. MacMullen and Dalginis (both converts). Laymen.—The Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute (convert), the Earl of Denbigh (convert), Lord Petre, Lord Arundel of Wardour, Lord Clifford, Lord Howard of Glossop, Sir Robert Gerard, Sir George Bowyer (convert), Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Messrs W H G Bagshawe, W H Charlton, John Day, Basil Fitzherbert, William Ford, John Hardman, John Herbert, Stuart Knill (convert), Charles Langdale, Daniel Lee, Denis McCarthy, St. George Mivart, John H. Pollen (convert), Henry Sharples, Colonel Vaughan, Aubrey de Vere (convert), William G Ward (convert), and Thomas Weld Blundell.

THE BISHOP OF SALFORD ON HOME RULE.—A deputation of the Home Rule Association recently waited upon the Bishop of Salford with a view of obtaining the use of the schoolrooms attached to the Catholic churches for meetings of the Home Rule organization. His lordship wrote subsequently, declining to sanction the proposal, and in doing so said:—"The Church is the home in which all who belong to the faith meet in the grace of unity and peace, whatever may be their differences upon political or national questions. But the schoolroom is the vestibule of the Church, and should not, therefore, be accessible as an arena for the agitation of political questions upon which Catholics may be permitted to differ, and do differ, most widely. The schoolrooms of the diocese have, for the most part, been built by the zeal of Catholics of all parties and classes, and to their zeal have frequently been added contributions from diocesan and poor school committees, as well as grants from the Privy Council, and this for the sole purposes of religion and Catholic education. Matters which directly concern religion and Catholic education may, very properly, be treated at suitable times in the schoolrooms. I see no objection, therefore, to the use of the schoolrooms in furtherance of the temperance movement, but when it comes to a question of using them for purposes of purely political agitation, a general principle seems to point out that they should be kept free from these, and confined to education and religion, and their kindred subjects. You will, therefore, clearly perceive from this, that much as I wish to oblige you, I cannot desire the clergy to open the doors of the schoolroom to political meetings. I was glad to receive so simple and confident an assurance from all the members of the deputation that no true Irishman in Manchester would be found to place the cause of religious education, and, therefore, of religion itself, in jeopardy, by voting for any political candidate who should declare himself opposed to religious education, though ever so fast a Home Ruler. This is the assurance I should have expected from Catholic Irishmen. This is so true and loyal to the tradition of your country. They who proclaim that Home Rule comes first, and religious education second in the specious plea that religious education will follow as a consequence of Home Rule, either speak rhetorically or are throwing dust in your eyes. Home Rule in Ireland, whenever it may be granted, will never secure religious education in England; yet millions of Irish children for generations must be dependent upon the public elementary schools of England for their education, and, consequently, for their religion and salvation. Furthermore, this fact is patent, no advocate of purely secular, or, as they are pleased to call it "unsectarian" education, would ever vote for Home Rule if he foresaw that the establishment of a system of Catholic education would be the certain consequence of his vote. In forming our views as to what is for the real good of Ireland, I think that we, Catholics in England, would do wisely to attach great weight, not to the speeches of interested politicians and adventurers, who trade on patriotism, but to the solemn and well-weighted resolutions of the traditional, trustworthy, and disinterested leaders of the Irish people.—I mean the prelates of the Irish hierarchy. With regard to Home Rule, it seems to me that some measure of Home Rule for Ireland is certain. It is but a question of time and amount. Parliament will, sooner or later, be obliged to grant it, if only for the despatch of Imperial busi-

ness. A strong feeling prevails in favour of large powers of local and municipal self-government even in England, and the extension of this principle must inevitably come to Ireland.

While the queen and Parliament and government and newspaper-writers and the public generally have been bothered and bewildered and pained and shocked as to the continued frequency and wholesale human butchery of railway accidents, and the best mode of keeping these horrors within certain limits, a few humble working men have been putting their heads together and have hit upon the causes of, and the remedies for, such wanton sacrifices of human life. The railway servants resident at Dundee are the persons who have come to the rescue, and who have undertaken to teach parliament what they ought to do on this important subject. Here is the remedy which they propose, and which the public may well hope will be embodied in a bill and be the first legislative work accomplished next session.—"That the Board of Trade should test the proficiency of all persons seeking employment on any railway; that no one who has not undergone a preliminary training, and who could not give satisfactory evidence of ability, should be liable to be promoted to the more important situations of guard, pointsman, &c.; that a Board of Trade certificate should be the only guarantee of efficiency, and that an appointment without it should involve penalties; that no servant should be longer on duty than ten hours on any one day, and should not be liable for duty again till after a lapse of fourteen hours; that the maximum speed of trains should not exceed thirty-five miles an hour; that facing-points should, if possible, be abolished on main lines, but should in no case be entered on at greater speed than fifteen or twenty miles an hour; that whatsoever stopping apparatus the Board of Trade considered efficient should be adopted; that the block system and the interlocking of points should be carried out on all main lines, and that as far as possible there should be uniformity of working; and that Lord Campbell's Master and Servants Act should be repealed, so that railway servants or those dependent upon them should receive compensation for accidents."

MANEVS OF ENGLISH TOURISTS.—The English tourist abroad has furnished every humourist from Mr. Thackeray to the "special correspondent" with ample matter for rebuke. He is noisy, insolent, vulgar in his display of money and intolerant of everything on earth save an Englishman. He views foreigners with undigested contempt; and makes it his business to laugh at his own ignorance of their tone and their kindly toleration of himself. Their rudeness in places of worship is notorious; and has brought the blush to the cheek of the more decent of their countrymen. We find in a London journal a short letter on this subject from "An Englishman." He looks forward with dismay to the visit of the volunteers to Antwerp; and from stories we have heard about these volunteers we think he has good cause. He hopes they will make an effort to conduct themselves, especially in churches. He says "the rude or thoughtless British tourist" comes to him as "a sad apparition;" and adds: "I am not a Roman Catholic or a Ritualist, but a great lover of sacred music; consequently, I often find myself in Roman Churches during Mass. On the 11th I was at a High Mass in Antwerp Cathedral, which commences at ten o'clock. About half-past the tourists made their appearance. I did not count their number, as two especially engaged my attention. I confess I felt a little shame as I saw them nearing me, talking very audible English. They made the tour round the great west door, coming half way up the middle aisle, at which point Madame placed a beautiful little glass to her eye, looked right and left, and then deliberately turned her back upon the altar to survey the organ gallery and its occupants. This being too much for the endurance of a very polite verger, at his instance they quitted the building, the lady taking the gentleman's arm. This is almost an every-Sunday occurrence at this cathedral." Now, touching the note above, might these folks be justly "labelled as savages?"

There is nothing in the world of which modern Englishmen, who have been reared Protestants, are so ignorant as Catholicity. Seemingly quite unconscious of the fact that Catholics never enter the churches of any other religious denomination, a certain section of the Protestant Church are continually endeavoring to make out that the present premier of England is a Catholic, or "Papist," as they usually designate a member of the Church of Christ, notwithstanding the fact palpable every Sunday and holiday in the year of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone being among the most regular attenders at the state Church services. Poor Mr. Gladstone has been obliged to snub no end of people who have got it into their heads that he is a Jesuit in disguise, and he still continues to be looked upon as a marked man by the Whalley-Newdegate type of lunatics. A Mr. Arundel Rogers, who claims to be the constitutional candidate for Bodmin—whatever that may mean—is Mr. Gladstone's latest castigator on this head. Truly the Church establishment is not fortunate in its defenders, for no Whalley or no Newdegate ever made himself more ridiculous than the Mr. Arundel Rogers in question has done.—Univers.

THE LATE EMPRESS NAPOLEON.—The granite sarcophagus presented by the Queen to the Empress of the French, as a receptacle for the remains of the late Empress, has arrived at Chislehurst from Aberdeen and placed in the mortuary chapel. The designs for the new building are by Mr. H. Clutton, and the builders are Messrs. Brass and Co. It is similar in appearance to the mausoleum of the Duchess of Kent, and somewhat resembles that of the Prince Consort at Frogmore. It is entirely of masonry—externally of Bath stone, lined with stone brought from France. The carving is very elaborate and handsome, especially the capitals of the pillars, and the roof is groined and arched with much elegance, the design of the whole edifice being Gothic. The little chapel has a carved altar and canopy and at the opposite end is a private doorway for the Empress. Above the door is a rose window, and there are three other lights on the south side. These are temporarily filled with plain glass, but the windows are all to be stained, and an artist who has recently completed the windows of the Emperor's church at St. Cloud has been to Chislehurst with designs. The sarcophagus will stand on a tessellated pavement in the centre of the new building, and will be approached from the interior of the church by two steps through a double bay divided by columns of Jasper. This approach being always open, the tomb will always remain in view of the congregation. The work will be completed by Christmas, and the coffin will then be quietly removed across the church to the new burying place.

WILL OF A USURER.—The author of "Flemish Interiors" says:—"Jeremiah Drexellius, in his 'Prodromus Eternitatis,' cites, at p 228 of the Latin edition of 1630, a singular document, of which the following is a translation.—A famous usurer being near his death, sent for a notary with his witnesses, and proceeded to dictate his testament in very express terms, by which he declared his last wishes to be as follows:—'I ordain that my body shall be returned to the earth where it was taken; I give my soul to the devil.' His friends, who assisted at the dictation shuddered at these extraordinary words, and asked him whether he really knew what he was saying; but the prostrate reiterate three times, the same vow. 'Let my soul pursued be,' he given to the devil; more especially because I have acquired several things unjustly and by rapine. I give in like manner to the devil the soul of my wife and the souls of my children, who have been the cause of my exerting so much usury, in order to have more to spend on good living and fine

dress. "Item—I give to the devil the soul of my confessor who has encouraged me in usury by his silence and connivance." He had no sooner concluded these words than he yielded up his miserable soul. 'Wretch!' continues the narrator, 'thou shalt have the heirs thou hast desired, and such funeral rites as thou hast deserved.'—Illustrated London News.

KNIGHTS OF THE TABLE SQUARE.—Scene.—A Scotch Inn.—A fable elderly stranger (addressing person waiting at table)—"Could you kindly tell me how far it is from here to Loch M'Gillycuddy?" (No answer.) [A fable elderly stranger repeats his question still more politely but with the same result.] Mr. Cadby (in velvet knickerbockers)—"I'll—trouble you not to address your questions to this person! He is not a public waiter, but a private servant of mine!" [A fable elderly stranger apologizes with excessive courtesy, and retires. Cadby and his friend Snobington enjoy his discomfiture; but when they discover, as they subsequently do, that he is a noble Marquis, both Cadby and his friend Snobington could tear Cadby's tongue out of Cadby's mouth.] Moral.—Always be civil to strangers. First, civility costs nothing; secondly, it is a virtue in itself; thirdly, strangers may at any time turn out to be noble Marquises, or even better.

THE ENGLISH ARMY.—A recent Parliamentary paper gives the exact statistics of the standing army of England for home service for each year since 1800. For the present year the returns are cavalry, 13,051; artillery, 19,265; engineers, 3,646; infantry, 62,817—total, 98,779. Only at five times during the century has this aggregate been exceeded. The largest force was that of the year 1810, when the total was 112,518; and the smallest was 42,915 men in the year 1831. The present figures, it is conceded, have been brought about by the German war. There are two parties on the subjects in England—those who maintain that the home forces are excessive, and those who declare that, considering the expenses of their maintenance, the numbers are small.

PUNISH NOTICE.—Mr. Pynch, as Inspector-General of Nuisances, hereby gives notice that from and after the date of this warning, the introduction into any newspaper, magazine, or review, public speech, or address, of any of the persons, objects, or things specified in the Schedule hereunder written, will be visited with the infliction of the severest penalties known to the Code Pynch.—Schedule.—Aristides the Just, Cæsar's Wife, Dr. Johnson, as the Great Moralist, &c.; Roger De Coverley, Cernubs, the British Lion, Gog and Magog, "every Schoolboy," the Schoolmaster now abroad, the Medes and Persians, the Kilkenny Cats, the Three Tailors of Tooley-street, Bow Bells, the Upas tree, Mahomet's Coffin, Two Birds and One Stone, Glass Horses, Beau Drummell's Cravats, Sir John Cutler's Stockings, and Cinderella's Slipper, Sour Grapes and Apples of Discord, the Old Man of the Sea, the New Zealander, and a great many other old and notorious offenders.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—"Confidence," says the proverb, "is a plant of slow growth." It is, perhaps, best not to grow it at all in the Australian bush, judging from the following incident related by a Melbourne paper. A certain person was travelling through a lonely district when he heard a great outcry. Thinking bushrangers were at work, he fired off a pistol to intimidate them; and presently the noise ceased and a scampering was heard. On coming to the open ground the traveller discovered a man tied to a tree. "Oh sir," cried the victim, "I am so glad you are come. I have been attacked by ruffians, and they were robbing me when they heard your pistol." "And couldn't you get loose, my friend?" asked the traveller. "No; they tied me so very tightly." "And did they rob you of everything?" "No; only of my watch. They had not time to search for my money, which I placed in my left boot." "How fortunate," observed the traveller. "Was the sum considerable?" "Over a thousand, thank Heaven," said the poor man. "Are you sure they are gone?" asked the other. "O, certain." The new-comer looked round and round, and seeing the coast clear, said coolly, "Well, as they're gone, I think I'll finish the job myself." And he proceeded to rob the unfortunate victim.—Globe.

CHANGE OF CLIMATE IN SCOTLAND.—At the first meeting of the Edinburgh Botanical Society for the winter, Mr. James Macnab, curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, delivered an address on the change of climate north of the Tweed. Caledonia, "stern and wild" as she is, has witnessed during the last fifty years much lessening of the summer heat. From this cause peaches and nectarines cannot be ripened to the same perfection in the open-air as formerly, while asparagus, mushrooms and tomatoes are gradually disappearing. The rock-rose and the common myrtle are rarely to be met with, and the almond which at one time flourished as luxuriantly as in the suburbs of London, will not now set in its flower-buds. The larch, in spite of the enormous quantities of seed annually imported, is declining in vigor, and there is talk of substituting for it the Wellingtonia as a nurse tree. Forty years ago the black Hesperian grape, the black mulberry, and the fig ripened on the southern exposure of Edinburgh as well as in London, but now fire-flues are an essential condition to their coming to maturity.—With this change of climate there has been an alteration in the type of disease, but we are still in need of authenticated data as to the extent to which this has taken place. Mr. Macnab's proposal that a central committee should be appointed to investigate the whole subject of the change of climate of Scotland, will, we hope, be carried into effect.—Land and Water.

PROTESTANT INTERNATIONAL SYMPATHY.—Earl Russell has consented to preside at a great Protestant meeting with the object of expressing to the German Emperor and the German people the sympathy that Englishmen feel for them in the arduous struggle with Ultramontanism on which they are now embarked. The meeting will be held in St. James's Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 27th of January, when the noble earl will be well supported by members of either House of Parliament, as well as representatives of different religious denominations. One old Catholic will be among the speakers, and it is hoped the Archbishop of York will be willing to move a resolution. We may add that it is proposed that each of the great towns should send at least two representatives to the meeting.—The Rock.

A HAPPY FAMILY.—The new school boards are some of them of a very composite character. Much curiosity is felt to know how one, in particular, will work, with four churches (two High, one Broad, and one Low, three Wesleyan Methodists, two Congregationalists, two Presbyterians, one Quaker, one Moravian, one Swedenborgian, one Sandemanian, one Latter-Day Saint, and Secularists, as its members.

A story is told of a woman who freely used her tongue to the scandal of others, and made confession to the priest of what she had done. He gave her a ripe thistle top, and told her to go out in various directions and scatter the seeds, one by one. Wondering at the pounce, she obeyed, and then returned and told her confessor. To her amazement he bade her go back and gather the scattered seeds; and when she objected that it would be impossible, he replied, that it would be still more difficult to gather up and destroy all the evil reports which she had circulated about others.

The Bristol Times and Mirror says that the boring for the Severn Tunnel is watched with great interest by geologists and persons in search of coal. On two or three occasions they have already touched coal measures, and it is believed that vast quantities of coal lie in the moors along the British Channel.

It is thought that the works under the bed of the Severn will, in all probability, place the matter beyond doubt. Under a part of Naïssa, extensive beds of coal have already been found.

In 1869 a person took the trouble to take a census of religious worship so far as fourteen parishes in the city of London were concerned. Two of the churches of those parishes happened to be closed; and the aggregate number of attendants whom he found in the other twelve was just 162! The yearly value of the fourteen benefices was over £7,000 and the 162 worshippers were provided with some thirty sittings a piece.

The Telegraph says we have so thoroughly proved the nature of the laws which influence the money market, that we may now feel certain neither a financial crisis in the United States nor a simultaneous drain of gold to Europe and America can ever seriously put us about for more than a fortnight at the most, but the comfort involved in knowing all this is itself fraught with risk, and amid all our satisfaction at the return of ease, it must not be forgotten that such ease is certainly the precursor of stringency, as autumn is the herald of winter.

The London Echo believes that among the things "not generally known" is the fatal connection between Saturday night and infant mortality. The number of children who are smothered by affectionate but over-tired or not over-sober parents between sundown on Saturday and sunrise on Sunday far surpasses the mortality of any other night in the week. This is not precisely the idea of the "Cutler's Saturday Night," which poetry has made familiar.

An old professor of entomology in a Scotch university, who carries his passion for strange insects too far for the comfort of his friends, lately asked a guest, when he came down stairs in the morning, if he was bitten by anything peculiar during the night. "Yes," was the reply, "I was bitten by flies; but such biters as they were! I never felt anything like it before in all my life." "I believe you," cried the professor, with an air of pride and satisfaction, "I believe you. They are Sicilian flies; I imported them myself."

The Sporting Gazette says there is more champagne drunk in England in one year than the vineyards of France produce in ten.

In charging the grand jury at Chesham, Mr. Parny Pigott remarked that the calendar included nearly every possible crime, and exhibited a very curious state of things for an agricultural county like Essex.

The Nazore, which recently entered Kingstown harbor with her cargo on fire, has arrived safely at Liverpool. The damage which she caused by coming into collision with and running down several small vessels has been officially assessed at £1,300.

Twenty-six lads, employed as hurriers at a colliery near Dewsbury, have been fined 10s. each for neglecting their work, and thereby throwing 115 men idle for the day.

Under the plea of religious (?) toleration, the notorious Agapites have been allowed to promulgate their opinions in the Town Hall at Bridgewater.—The Lock.

The Catholic University in London, is, it is stated to occupy some grounds, now mostly vacant, which lie between the High-street Station and the pro-cathedral of Kensington. It is in the centre of a circle of Roman Catholic churches, convents and religious houses.

A seaman has been fined £100, with the alternative of imprisonment during Her Majesty's pleasure, for smuggling ashore a quantity of cigars at West Hartlepool.

UNITED STATES.

We have had a workingman's meeting in New York, at which some very stern measures were proposed as a remedy for existing social and financial troubles. The resolutions laid it down that every man who was a law-abiding citizen, and paid taxes when he was able, was in hard times entitled to support from the Government, and that this claim was strengthened in the present by the fact that the Government had "sanctioned speculation by a few individuals" without the consent of the people; and that the meeting would therefore supply themselves and their families with the necessities of life; and send the bills to the city treasury. Their plan for the prevention of panics was to fix a maximum of wealth which no individual should be permitted to exceed—we presume, without special popular consent. No mention was made of the amount of this limit, but we presume that fixed by one great economist of this school, Mr. Wendell Phillips—\$300,000—would not be unacceptable. Whether this would prevent panics is somewhat doubtful, however. It might do so eventually, for there are no financial panics in Africa or Central Asia; but not until one great war, in which the wicked would be chastised and justice done on all sides. A "Committee of Safety" was appointed to carry these resolutions out. Whether the bills are coming into the city treasury we are unable to say. We ought to add that there is more excuse for this sort of talk than appears on the surface. The relations of the city government, in all its works, to the laboring population are thoroughly communistic. We venture to assert that there is not a single piece of work carried on by the city to-day in which laborers are selected on ordinary business principles, or paid market rates, or retained for efficiency, or discharged for incompetency. A great many people flatter themselves that this was a Ring abuse, but that under the "Reform" government there is a better state of things. We affirm, on the contrary, that the state of things is exactly the same, except that other people's dependants and proteges are employed instead of Tweed's.—N. Y. Nation.

AMERICAN SCULPTORS.—No fewer than twenty-seven American sculptors are said to be present in Italy—a large number—to be gathered together from any nation, considering the present condition of that branch of art, but strangely large to be sent out from a nation by no means strikingly artistic in its tendencies. Why American artists should as a rule unlike the rest of their countrymen, run counter to the spirit of the time by generally preferring marble to colour as a mode of expression, is a question more easily asked than answered, but the fact is obvious enough. Certainly the marked preference of a young nation for an ancient art which has long passed into its decline without showing any reasonable hope of revival is a curious chapter in a modern art history.—Globe.

It is announced that the price of coal next year has already been determined on, and that the market will open ten cents a ton lower than it opened last spring. This deduction is not considerable, and will not affect the retail trade. Meantime, the companies are negotiating with their laborers and miners as to the rate of wages to be given next year, and are proposing a general reduction of, we are informed, ten per cent. It remains to be seen whether the combination which controlled prices so completely this year will be able to do so with equal success another year. It is worth noting, in this connection, that the higher prices that have prevailed have not prevented an increased shipment. The amount of anthracite coal sent to the tide-water by the principal routes up to Dec. 13, was 17,876,226 tons against 16,747,067 tons for the same period last year—an increase of 828,159 tons, or about 2 per cent.—N. Y. Times.

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J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editors

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1874.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY—1874.

Friday, 9.—Of the Octave.  
Saturday, 10.—Of the Octave.  
Sunday, 11.—Sunday within the Octave of the  
Epiphany.  
Monday, 12.—Of the Octave.  
Tuesday, 13.—Octave of the Epiphany.  
Wednesday, 14.—St. Hilary, B. C.  
Thursday, 15.—St. Paul, Hermit.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Though the general opinion in France seems to be that the sentence of the Court Martial on Bazaine was strictly just, according to the severe French military code, there is also a general satisfaction that it has been modified by the executive; and that neither the death penalty, nor the public degradation, are to be inflicted on an old and brave officer. But though the condemned will not have to undergo the painful and humiliating ceremony of a public degradation; though in presence of his comrades his epaulets will not be torn from his shoulders, and his decorations from his breast, he will still have to suffer all the military and civil effects of degradation. These are many and severe enough; they comprise loss of rank, and the right of wearing the uniform of the soldier; incapacity to serve in the army in any grade; exclusion from all public employment; forfeiture of all political privileges, of the right to serve on a jury, or to act as a guardian, to keep a school, to carry arms, or to exercise any of the functions of a citizen. These penalties, together with 20 years in prison, constitute a pretty severe penalty, even for such an offence as that of which the old soldier has been adjudged guilty.

The investigation into the loss of the S. S. *Ville du Havre* is being proceeded with, but no important facts have been elicited. That the collision was the result of grossest negligence, and pig-headed stupidity was evident from the first, and on this point the investigation can make no new discoveries. As to the behavior of the captain and crew of the *Ville du Havre*, after the accident occurred, there has been much disputing; but the charges of cowardice and neglect of duty brought against the French captain, M. Surmount, seem to have been thoroughly disposed of. One witness deposed indeed that, when taken on board the *Loch Earn*, the clothing of M. Surmount was quite dry, thus making it appear that he had escaped in one of his own boats; but it is now clear that the witness who thus deposed mistook the pilot of the *Ville du Havre* for the captain of the same vessel. Indeed no blame seems to attach to the latter, but only to the officers of the watch on deck when the collision took place. The commander of the *Loch Earn* is completely exonerated from all blame.

We have tidings from the Gold Coast of a victory obtained over the Ashantees. They have been routed in a smart fight, and driven, with much loss of life, across the river Prabh. It was expected that General Sir Garnet Wolseley would follow up his victory by an advance upon Coommissie, the Ashantee capital. Reports reach us from the Cape of Good Hope of fresh troubles, and there seems to be danger that there also we may be drifting into another nasty little war.

The expected dissolution of our Dominion Parliament is now an accomplished fact, and in a few days we shall find ourselves in the midst of the turmoil of a general election.—As yet there is no great question of policy before the country, nor do we know wherewith, in any important particular, that of the present Ministry will differ from that of their predecessors. The words "Conservative" and "Reformer" have no sharp well defined meaning; for all who call themselves Conservative profess to be anxious to reform or amend all that is amiss; whilst we hope and, till the contrary shall have been proved, we will continue to believe that the Reform leaders are Conservative in the sense of being sincerely desirous to conserve the connection of Canada

with the British Empire, and to maintain what still remains of the monarchical element in our certainly very democratic constitution. Indeed it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to give a sharp concise definition of the words, *Reformer Conservative*; and he would be a smart moral draughtsman indeed who should be able to draw clearly the line which separates one from the other. The writs for the elections are dated January 2nd, and are returnable for Gaspe, Chicoutimi, Columbia, and Manitoba on the 12th of March; for the rest of the Dominion on the 21st of February.

As might have been expected the *Virginus* has gone to the bottom of the sea, having foundered, quite accidentally of course, when on her way to New York. This disposes of the claims of the Spanish government for her restoration; for as our readers must remember, these claims have been put forward by Spain upon the grounds that at the time of her capture the *Virginus* was not a *bona fide* United States vessel, and was not entitled to show, or to claim the protection of the United States flag. It was impossible to deny the justice of the Spanish claims; it would have been very disagreeable to the Yankees to have had, after all the tall talking there has been on the subject, to restore the *Virginus* to the Spaniards; therefore no body is at all surprised to learn that the difficulty has been disposed of by the accidental sinking of the *Virginus*.

So too it happened when the *Florida* was cut out of Bahia harbor, and brought into a United States port; that she too should have been quite accidentally run down, and sent to the bottom was the most natural thing in the world. It was impossible to resist the demands of the outraged Brazilian government for the restoration of the *Florida*; to have restored her would have been most displeasing to the Northerners; and so, of course by the merest accident, she was when at anchor run into one dark night, and sent to the bottom of the sea.

So too by another most providential accident the *Arapiles*, Spanish frigate, was effectually prevented from putting to sea the other day when hostilities betwixt Spain and the United States were hourly expected. The *Arapiles*, a very powerful frigate, had been undergoing repairs in a dry dock at Brooklyn. She was ready for sea; there was no honorable pretext for detaining her; so again—quite naturally, but quite accidentally, of course—a coal barge sank right opposite the dock wherein lay the *Arapiles*, and thoroughly blocked up the channel so that the Spanish man-of-war was unable to put to sea. Thus without any breach of good faith, or sacrifice of honor, and by the merest accidents, the United States government is always relieved from its difficulties.

We learn from Madrid that the Castelar government has been defeated; whereupon General Pavia occupied the palace of the Cortes, and dismissed the assembly. Much excitement prevails, but as yet no blood has been shed. It is expected that Marshal Serrano will be named President. One of the outlying forts of Cartagena has been captured by the besiegers. The Carlists are said to be in great force, and General Moriones in a very critical position.

There is much excitement in New York over the mysterious death, and secret burial of a Mr. French, Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Bahama. Detectives are at work to discover the murderers.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL LAW.—The proposals made by Mgr. Sweeney to the local government of the Province of New Brunswick, but which the latter refused, would, had they been accepted, have settled this long vexed question. What His Lordship asked was this:—

That Christian Brothers, and Sisters of Charity, after having given satisfactory proofs of their competency, by means of a written examination, and answers to test questions from the Board of Education—should be allowed to act as teachers in the public schools; that the schools so taught should be open to all the Catholic children in the district. That from those schools books objected to by the Bishop should be excluded, and replaced by the books used on the same subjects by the Christian Brothers.

To these certainly not very unreasonable propositions, or terms of peace from the Bishop, the local government has refused to accede; not of course because their acceptance would have in aught impaired the efficiency of the New Brunswick schools, or deprived Protestants of any of their rights; but simply because they would have been satisfactory to Catholics. As the Puritans set their faces sternly against the once popular amusement of bear-baiting, not as Macaulay tells us, because the process of baiting gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators, so the Protestant majority of New Brunswick reject the truly liberal proposals of Mgr. Sweeney; not because they would, if carried into execution be injurious to Protestants, but simply because

they would be fair, and acceptable to the Catholic minority.

This is how the question stands at present. How, if at all, or to what extent the Federal government can interfere therein without violating the all important principle of State Rights—which is the one good thing in our Federal Constitution, the one thing which makes it tolerable; and upon the maintenance of which in its integrity the future of Lower, or French Catholic Canada depends—are questions of pure law which we have not yet seen answered, and which none but a Court of Law is competent to answer. When Upper and Lower Canada were united by a legislative Union into one Province, and when the Protestant majority of Upper Canada attempted to oppress the Catholic minority, it was the clear duty of the Catholics of the Lower section of the Province to rush to the assistance of their unjustly treated co-religionists; because the political ligature that then bound Lower to Upper Canada was a legislative or incorporating, not a Federal bond. Now it is otherwise. There is no analogy, however remote, betwixt the relative positions of New Brunswick and the Dominion to-day, and those of Upper and Lower Canada before Confederation. What it was the duty of Catholics under the old order to do, under the new or Federal order it may well be their duty not to do, if by so doing they in the least encroach upon the sacred, and all important domain of State Rights."

But if with due regard to the preservation of these—the preservation of which every other consideration must yield—the Federal government can do but little towards the redressing of the wrongs of the Catholic minority of the Province of New Brunswick, we are not without hopes that relief may be had from the action of the next New Brunswick legislature. In that Province, as in all the others, there is a party in opposition which if it can thereby increase its resources, will gladly bid high for the Catholic vote. Catholics therefore, though in a minority, will, if they be united, and disinterested, suffice by their votes to turn the scale in favor of one party or the other; and of the New Brunswick papers already there are several which profess to treat the present tyrannical system of State-Schoolism as doomed. We shall watch the progress of this battle for Freedom of Education in which the Catholics of New Brunswick are engaged with deep interest. If in the actual *melee* we may not take part, still we can heartily re-echo the cry "Down with State-Schoolism; *Eccrasens L'Infame*."

RITUALISM IN CANADA.—A writer in the *Montreal Witness* advocates the formation of a "Reformed Episcopal Church" in Canada, upon the model of that lately set up in the U. States by Dr. Cummins; one in which the "sacraments and the visible church shall be kept in the back ground as matters of secondary importance." To effect this however, the existing Protestant liturgy must be revised, and thoroughly purged of all traces of *Romish* doctrine, especially of "the soul destroying errors of baptismal regeneration, priestly absolution," and other kindred abominations. The writer also suggests that a meeting of the Anglicans be held in Montreal in the month of May next, for the carrying out of the above objects, and thus asserting the great principles of the Reformation now in danger from the rapid progress of "Romishness," aided by the culpable patronage of "so many of our leading bishops and clergy."

Whilst in Montreal the evils and dangers of Ritualism are thus denounced, in Toronto a society calling itself "The Church Association" has put forth an Address to the Anglican sect of much the same tenor as the letter in the *Witness*, though not quite so thorough in its demands. Ritualism has reached, even in Toronto, terrible dimensions. Protestant ministers, it seems, there ape the costume, and outward aspect of Catholic priests; they not only wear, M. B., or "Mark of the Beast" coat, and Roman collars—which are soul destroying things—but they make their appearance in soutanes; for we read in the Address that

"A clergyman of the diocese of Toronto has appeared as a delegate to the Provincial Synod in a soutane, hitherto the characteristic garb of a Romish priest."—p. 6.

Whilst—worse and worse:—  
"Two others of our clergy, one of them only recently ordained, presented themselves at last Diocesan Synod in similar garbs, and one of them with a large cross hanging at his breast, by what resembled, if it was not, a rosary. Yet such significant assumptions pass unrebuked."—*Id.*

We doubt the reality of the Rosary. We have heard of young Anglican ministers who in the first flush of their Ritualistic zeal, adorn themselves for evening parties with silk or satin waistcoats, that look like "hair-shirts," or *eilices*; and we suspect that it is on somewhat the same principle that the lately ordained Protestant minister of Toronto sported a bogus Rosary at the diocesan synod. Still it is pretty evident that if such practices be not at once put down, the Church of England in the

Province of Toronto must be in considerable danger.

It is idle, however, for the Toronto Church Association to wax indignant upon the ravages of the *Romish* epidemic, to point out the symptoms of the disease, and insist upon its highly contagious character, unless it can suggest a remedy. This it shrinks from, for the only efficacious remedy that can be suggested is that proposed by the writer in the *Witness*—to wit, the thorough revision of the Anglican Liturgy.—This is the stronghold of Ritualism, and this therefore must be thoroughly cleansed before a cure can even be commenced. So long as the ministers of the Anglican denomination are expressly told that, in, and by virtue of their ordination, they "receive the Holy Ghost for the work and office of a Priest in the Church of God"—so long will they be justified, as against their co-religionists, in claiming the right to perform the peculiar functions of the priest, and as such to serve at the Altar.

The perils which environ the Anglican phase of Protestantism are many and great, and its friends feel that great and unusual efforts are expected from them. It is this feeling that inspires the writer in the *Witness* and the Church Association of Toronto; and it is this same feeling that has suggested the publication of a new Protestant periodical to be issued in Montreal on the 1st prox., under the title of *The Protestant*, and to be continued monthly. Prominent amongst the reasons assigned for this publication are these: "The Attractions of the Jesuit Church on Sabbath evenings to Protestants; and The Insidious Teachings of the so-called Ritualistic Party." Thus everything indicates that the Ritualistic movement is assuming large dimensions in Canada, and is causing no small uneasiness to the opposite party.

The *London Times* begins to entertain doubts of the final result of the persecution commenced by the German government against the Catholic Church; and, it is only, as the same authority admits, by success that the anti-Catholic policy of the government can be justified. As coming from such a source the words of the *Times* are worthy of being preserved.

"Tudor legislation in ecclesiastical matters is, it must be owned, such as can only be justified by success—in other words, by the possibility of obtaining the ultimate acquiescence of those to whom it is applied. Our Statesmen judged correctly that the Church of England as a body was prepared in the Sixteenth Century to accept the reforms which were essential to the healthy union of Church and State, and they were therefore fully justified in enforcing them. But the coercion by force of a Clergy conscientiously and irrevocably pledged to resistance is not justifiable, and is still less likely to prove possible. For many conceivable reasons it may be necessary for the Prussian Government to make the experiment of reforming the Roman Catholic Church within their country, and if they could succeed it would be an admirable achievement. But for our part we think it more likely that they will fail, and that the failure will be the means of rendering possible the other solution to which we have referred—that of the separation of Church and State. German civilization ought to be able to take care of itself in a fair contest with the Roman Church."—*Times*.

The *Illustrated London News* is violently anti-Home-Rule. As it so evidently wishes *Ireland* to continue to be ruled by *Englishmen*, it would doubtless wish *England* to be ruled by *Irishmen*. Let it try.

Doubting the Home Rule movement, the *Illustrated London News* proposes a critical test. "On the principle (strongly smelling of the shop) that *those who part with money never feign*" it writes:—

"Let these gentlemen agitators establish a 'Home Rule Bank of Ireland' with Mr. Isaac Butt, Mr. Sullivan of Cork and other distinguished patriots as trustees. Then let Irishmen be invited to take their money out of all the Saxon banks, savings banks and the like, and deposit it at the Home Rule establishment, taking, of course, such interest and dividends as will be satisfactory to enthusiastic but thrifty patriots. A few millions carried to such a Bank would do more to make England believe that Ireland is for Home Rule than all the blatant orations that could be delivered in the four provinces."

Now if the *Illustrated News* is in earnest in its proposal of "a critical test" (and is not merely "letting off bile") we will offer one we think more effectually crucial and less smelling of the shop. Let England withdraw from Ireland, if only for twenty four hours those 20,000 bayonets to which Goldwin Smith attributes the hold of the British Constitution on the affections of the Irish people, and we shall then see by an undubitable proof what hold Home Rule principles have taken on the Irish people, however distasteful they may be to English oligarchs. Nothing can shew more clearly to unprejudiced persons the great necessity of Home Rule for Ireland, than the rabid writings of such periodicals as the *Illustrated London News*. Better be ruled by a "blatant orator" than a rabid bigot.

SACERDOS.

The Sisters of Charity of the Providence Asylum tender their thanks to the Directors of the Montreal City and District Saving's Bank, for their liberal donation of the sum of \$700 in aid of their funds.

The Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick is to meet on Thursday, 5th of next month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

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

This season is one of great difficulty to us owing to the large sum due by our subscribers in the aggregate. If then, you believe it important to keep up a Catholic Journal in the Dominion, and to have an organ which will faithfully defend the Catholic Religion against the multiplied assaults made upon it, and Catholics as such, from the slanders of which they are constantly the object at the hand of an unscrupulous and bigoted press; and if you think the *True Witness* has been, in the past, such an organ, you will do well, not only to remit your own subscription, but to do your best to extend its list of paying subscribers, and its consequent influence and ability to do good.

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

THE ELECTIONS.—There are many names mentioned in connection with Montreal and the approaching General Election. Up to the time of putting to press the only name brought formally before the public was that of our old, and long tried representative for Montreal Centre, M. P. Ryan, Esq. He, appealing to the record of his faithful services, again presents himself to the electors. Nothing is yet definitely known as to the candidates for the other divisions of the City.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The St. Patrick's Society will hold their Annual Concert in the Queen's Hall, St. Catherine Street, on Monday, the 19th January, in aid of the charitable fund of the Society. As the Society relieves a good deal of the distress of the Irish poor in this city, we hope the public will patronize the Concert, and thereby give the Society more means to extend in a greater degree their good work.

Galignani announces another schism in the French Protestant church. One party of course calls itself *orthodox*, and brands the other party as rationalists for putting "reason above faith." This is certainly a funny complaint in the mouths of men who, as against the Catholic Church, assert the supremacy of reason, and the right of private judgment.

We would inform our subscribers in Downeyville, that Mr. Michael O'Neill, Postmaster, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *TRUE WITNESS* in that locality and is now prepared to receive subscriptions to this paper and grant receipts therefor. We hope our friends will keep him busy.

We return thanks to those of our subscribers who have answered the appeal made to them in the three last issues to pay up their indebtedness. There are yet numbers whom we would like to hear from.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—Dec., 1873.—New York: The Leonard Scott Publishing Company; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The *Parisians*, is the first article; as the story draws to a conclusion, it does not diminish in interest, and the representation that it gives of Paris during its siege is no doubt drawn from authentic sources. The second article is entitled *International Vanities*, and treats of the ceremonial observances that characterize the intercourse of nations. Phidias and Elgin Marbles is next on our list, after which comes a Gibraltar tale—*A Story of The Rock*; followed by a political article on—*The Conservative Party and National Education*; whilst a critique rather hostile to the Comte de Chambord, concludes the number.

The following "Ode to Canada" may be sung to Converse's "Thinking of Thee," as found in p. 108 of the *Tip Top Glee Book*. Words by *Sacerdos*:—

Oh! thou fair Canada! land of my heart!  
No other clime has power such joys to impart.  
Ever I'll think of thee, where'er I roam,  
Thou art my sweetest joy—thou art my home.  
  
Oh! thou fair Canada! land of the free!  
No other land has joys equal to thee;  
No other land can boast freedom so pure—  
God grant that freedom may ever endure.  
  
Oh! thou fair Canada! land of my love!  
Land of the beautiful lake! land of the dove!  
No other land can boast forests like thine;  
No trees may equal thy maple and pine!  
  
Oh! thou fair Canada! land of clear stream!  
Land where the rippling wave laughs in the gleam.  
Of thy bright sunlight on thy bright shores,  
Thou art the idol that my soul adores.  
  
Oh! thou fair Canada! land of my heart!  
No other clime has power such joys to impart;  
Ever I'll think of thee, where'er I roam,  
Thou art my sweetest joy—thou art my home.

The municipal elections for the Parish of Montreal take place on the 12th inst. A very hot contest is expected as it is likely a number of opposing candidates will be nominated.

CAPE BRETON COAL TRADE.—The shipping season for 1873 has about come to its close, says the *North Sydney Herald*. We have had a remarkably fine fall for business operations, in spite of occasional storms of considerable severity, which have caused great damage, but more at a distance than in our immediate vicinity. The aggregate shipments of our great staple from Sydney and outports are in excess of a half million of tons.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, took place in the afternoon of Sunday, 28th Dec, 1873, and was attended by a goodly number of the friends and supporters of the institution.

ADDRESS.—TO MARTIN BATTLE, ESQ.

Dear Sir—The Council of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum cannot allow you to retire from the position you have so long and ably filled as Secretary to the Institution, without giving expression to the feelings which animate us towards you, and to our hearty appreciation of your valuable services.

We are not unmindful of the onerous duties devolving upon you during your connection with the Asylum, extending over a period of eight years, nor of the faithful and efficient manner in which you have always discharged those duties, sacrificing your time, comfort, and convenience to a degree which renders the fact abundantly manifest that to you it was a labour of love, to assist by every means in your power in maintaining a suitable refuge for the Irish orphans of the Ottawa district, and if tenable and meritorious efforts of our venerated and much-beloved chaplain, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, have, under Divine Providence, been crowned with success, if the Institution is to-day on a footing of permanence and stability, and a standing monument of his charity, you assuredly have the proud satisfaction of feeling, and we the privilege of testifying, that you stood by it in its infantile struggles side by side with its revd. founder and heroic sisters in charge, and participated in every act of the glorious work of bringing it to its present state of prosperity.

It is needless to say, therefore, that we regard your retirement from the position you have so long and faithfully held, but we seize the opportunity which the occasion affords of offering you our best thanks and kindest regards and asking your acceptance of this gold pencil case as a little souvenir of your official connection with the Asylum, and of the sentiments of esteem we have endeavored briefly to express. We wish you, Mrs. Battle and family, many happy returns of this joyous season.

- D. O'CONNOR, President. DENNIS WHELAN, M. KAVANAGH, W. McCARTHY, JOHN HENRY, NAT. McCALL, JOHN QUAIN, J. J. O'CONNOR.

Mr. Battle was perfectly unprepared for the episode, and had to make an impromptu reply, which, though brief, was appropriate.—Abridged from the Citizen.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, OTTAWA.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN AT THE ENTERTAINMENT SATURDAY NIGHT.

A musical and dramatic entertainment was given on Saturday night 27th ult by the pupils of St. Joseph's College, in honor of their Excellencies, Earl and Countess of Dufferin. Passing through "the snow which winter o'er earth's forehead now so softly flings," the vision was for a moment enchanted by the pretty aspect of the college, which was brilliantly illuminated in every window with colored lights.

THE COUP D'ETAT.

was certainly not a little imposing. At one end of the room was the improvised proscenium, evidently arranged by some one not ignorant of stage arrangements. There was a well-executed drop scene, and throughout the performance the eye found a pleasant relief in gazing on the two tableaux effectively arranged on either side, and on which were imprinted the two mottoes "Welcome to their Excellencies, and "Per vias rectas." At the other extremity of the room was the dais, most tastefully arranged with scarlet cloth and draperies, surmounted by a canopy, in the front of which was a delicate and unique representation of the Governor's coat of arms. The normal sculptural attractions of the room were supplemented by

NATIONAL FLAGS.

which imparted an additional glow to the already pleasing scene. For these admirable arrangements credit is due to Father Durochic and Father Balland, who were the leading parties in superintending the work which had been so ably carried out by themselves and their coadjutors. Precisely at eight o'clock "the blast of the trumpet" from the guard of honor, announced

THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

The audience gave them a warm reception whilst the college band played the National Anthem. The honored guests having taken their seats, and the Countess having bestowed a smile on the gay assemblage before her, the young men appointed to deliver

THE ADDRESSES.—

Masters A. Leyden (English) student of Philosophy, and E. Bauset (French) student of Philosophy—walked up the carpeted centre, and, bowing to their Excellencies, the former student read in English the following

ADDRESS.

May it please your Excellencies:—The presence of your Excellencies within the walls of the college of Ottawa, stirs up within us emotions of loyalty, which are more warmly felt than easily expressed. That two august personages should add the honor of their presence to our New Year's festivities, was a joy not to be anticipated. Standing, therefore, before the representative of our gracious Sovereign the Queen, we the inmates and students of this College would wish to prove in some adequate way that deep respect which we just-

ly owe and sincerely entertain for her who so worthily sways the sceptre of a mighty empire. Welcome then, my lord, as the holder of Sovereign authority, and accept the expression of that fealty which your presence always commands, and which we at this moment so proudly pay. But, my lord, allow us also to bid welcome to him who, as our immediate ruler, concerns us little less than the common sovereign. You have given too many proofs of your interest in our country and countrymen, not to receive a hearty welcome; and if your lordship ever evinces partially for a class we flatter ourselves that for literary institutions you feel a special interest. Here then, as scholars of a rising college it is our daily task to form our judgments and refine our tastes. For, from the day on which we first set our minds to take in the rudiments of human knowledge, we were taught to regard science as a queen, who as both powerful and wise, would successfully conduct us on our way through life. We were taught that under her guidance man learns to respect the laws and government under which he lives, and to make a noble use of his rights; while he is employed in extracting from nature her deepest secrets, and giving to the world these wonderful creations of mind of which our age is so justly proud. These thoughts which we call from the teaching of those who direct our studies, seem to gain greatly in truth and elevation, when they present themselves to us as proclaimed to the young all over the land by him who has a right and a mission to promote them by a noble earl, eminent for his abilities as a statesman, and for his varied and deep knowledge as a savant. From this day, therefore, we shall date a new era; our young minds receiving a new impulse in the noble career of liberal studies, will more earnestly than ever foster a taste for polite literature; and following in the wake of him who has always prized intellectual more than material progress, we hope to approve ourselves to his high judgment in his own favorite pursuits. To crown our joy, your lordship does not come alone; but to render your visit complete and in every way amiable, you would grace the entertainment with the presence of one whose interest in the general happiness is not less than your own; and who kindly comes on this occasion to countenance our amusements. Allow us, from our hearts, to thank her ladyship. That Providence may prolong the days of your Excellency and leave you to guide triumphantly, as hitherto, the destinies of the Dominion, is our sincerest wish and fondest hope.

The reading of the address was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. Master Bauset followed with

THE FRENCH ADDRESS.

which he delivered with much spirit, and the acclamations were even more frequent and hearty than those which greeted the first address. At the conclusion, the addresses were handed to his Excellency and the readers retired. After a brief pause for the rising of the curtain

THE PROGRAMME

was commenced in earnest by the band giving an overture, a grand military fantasia "The Siege of Paris." We might observe that this composition was arranged by the composer for the pianoforte but through the skill of the bandmaster of the college it was rendered by a full brass band. After this had been met with a round of applause—and most deservedly so—the choir (under the direction of Father Balland) rendered the chorus "Sing Welcome." Mr. L. Baudry followed with "L'Etat Militaire" in a very lively and agreeable manner. Mr. A. Plunkett gave one of Moore's "Saw from the Beach," with a vigour of expression which pleased every one. Meyerbeer's chorus "Noel" was rendered with much power and precision, by the choir. In Donizetti's grand fantasia "The Favorite," the band displayed still more careful and skilled execution than before, and the parts picked out for the cornet were ably given. Danks' pretty song "No father, no mother," was sung by Mr. L. Brophy, with that pathos without which these emotional compositions are insipid. Mr. W. Renaud followed with "Les Peines d'un petit cocher." Such was the pleasing style infused with it and the clearness of the articulation that the audience gave him all their sympathy and tried in vain, to secure an encore, sometimes encores are prohibited, perhaps it was so on this occasion. Out of the programme, but in the room, and quietly announced by one of the reverend Fathers to His Excellency, Mrs. Kearns—whose name is so agreeably associated with the harp—kindly came forward and played a choice morceau with her accustomed delicate manipulation. Two more selections brought the musical performance to a close.

THE SECOND PART

was devoted to a very amusing French play entitled "L'Auvergne du Veau Doré ou le Poète dans l'Embarras," a comedy in one act supported by the following pupils:—O. Coyne, E. Bauset, L. Beaudry, L. Trudeau, W. Renaud. The play was most successful and was kept up with all that vivacity which is characteristic of the French humorists. The various "actors" were well up in their parts and the audience did not fail to show their appreciation of it. After a pause, during which the band and choir again took up their position on the stage,

HIS EXCELLENCY ROSE AND REPLIED

to the addresses. He was met with enthusiastic applause, and in his subsidence, he said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure I shall not be intruding inopportunistly on your attention by endeavoring to discharge, on behalf of this assemblage, a duty which we all owe to the pupils and authorities of this institution. It is in the names of your guests, to-night, that I now proceed to thank you for the most interesting and agreeable entertainment with which you have been pleased to gratify us, and which has displayed, not only the organization and system which prevails here, but also the intelligence of the pupils. (Applause.) It has seldom been my good fortune—outside of a professional theatre—to see a play produced with so much propriety and, at the same time, evincing such an excellent comprehension of the rules of dramatic art. We are also able to congratulate you most sincerely upon the musical performance which has occasioned so much satisfaction and pleasure to your audience; and in alluding to the musical performance, I am sure I shall not be out of order if I venture, in an humble manner, to pay a tribute of gratitude to the lady who has so delighted us with her harp, an instrument which has so long been dear to us Irishmen. (Applause.) After having spent so agreeable a period in this room, I think it would be out of place on my part if I were simply to congratulate the authorities on the success which has crowned the efforts and has secured this institution a reputation which, I trust, is destined to increase year by year in continuous proportion. (Loud applause.) Of course, we are all of us aware of the importance attached to that particular class of education which is given within those walls, and upon that subject it is not my intention at this late hour to dilate. I will conclude the observations I have had the honor of making in a way which I trust will be acceptable to every one in this institution, and to the authorities of which I have no desire to offer any advice or sermon on the prolix subject of education—and that is, to endeavor to stimulate the pupils to renewed exertion by promising next year a silver medal for the best proficient in Greek, under such conditions as the authorities of this College may hereafter be pleased to determine. (Loud applause.)

THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

The audience gave them a warm reception whilst the college band played the National Anthem. The honored guests having taken their seats, and the Countess having bestowed a smile on the gay assemblage before her, the young men appointed to deliver

THE ADDRESSES.—

Masters A. Leyden (English) student of Philosophy, and E. Bauset (French) student of Philosophy—walked up the carpeted centre, and, bowing to their Excellencies, the former student read in English the following

ADDRESS.

May it please your Excellencies:—The presence of your Excellencies within the walls of the college of Ottawa, stirs up within us emotions of loyalty, which are more warmly felt than easily expressed. That two august personages should add the honor of their presence to our New Year's festivities, was a joy not to be anticipated. Standing, therefore, before the representative of our gracious Sovereign the Queen, we the inmates and students of this College would wish to prove in some adequate way that deep respect which we just-

The City and District Savings' Bank have distributed \$10,000 among the following charitable societies, being the interest on the Poor Fund; Sœurs de l'Hôpital Général, \$1,500; St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; St. Bridget's House of Refuge for self, \$1,000; Sœurs de la Providence, \$700; Sœurs de la Miséricorde, \$300; Sœurs du Bon Pasteur, \$300; St. Bridget's House of Refuge for the Almoner Irish poor, \$500; L'Asyle St. Joseph, \$500; Protestant House of Industry, \$500; Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$450; Montreal General Hospital, \$450; Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$400; Protestant Infants' Home, \$400; Montreal Dispensary, \$300; L'Asyle des Aveugles, \$250; University Lying-in Hospital, \$200; L'Asyle des Sourdes Muettes, \$200; Orphelins Catholiques, \$200; Industrial Rooms, \$150; Home and School of Industry, \$150; Salle d'Asyle, rue Visitation, \$150; Salle d'Asyle St. Joseph, \$100; L'Hospice St. Vincent de Paul, \$100; Salle d'Asyle Nazareth, \$100; Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society, \$100; total, \$10,800.

EXPENSIVE SLEIGH DRIVING.—On New Year's day a number of persons amused themselves by driving with horses and sleighs stolen away from the doors of houses, while the owners were passing the compliments of the season to friends inside. Several of these thieves were fined by the Recorder yesterday morning \$10 or two months.—Gazette, 3rd inst.

STATISTICS OF LAST YEAR'S CRIME.—The criminal statistics of the city have been collected by Deputy Chief Nargely; the following are the principal figures:—The total number of arrests for all offences were 12,085, an increase of 1,143 over the return of the preceding year. The arrests for drunkenness reached 5,668, an increase of 500; prisoners sent before other courts, 852, increase, 122; arrests for assault and battery, 414; for assaulting the police, 186; for aggravated assault, 9 (all men); for keeping houses of ill-fame, 17, four being men; as inmates of such houses, 24; for selling liquor without a license, 45; for selling on Sunday, 23. The money and goods returned by the detectives to owners were valued at \$39,162.50, while the amount under the name heading for 1873 was \$17,399. Number of licensed taverns at present in the city, 314, an increase of 37 over 1872; number of unlicensed saloons, 176, increase, 73.—Mont. Gazette.

A NOVEL VISITOR.—Yesterday, about ten minutes to twelve o'clock, a live fox was observed to run from the direction of the Victoria Bridge on the verge of the ice until he came opposite the Market place and the City Hall, when he laid down, reflecting whether he would take the Island or the shore; at last he dashed between the two skating rinks, up the hill and disappeared from view, probably taking to the Mountain as a place of refuge. This was observed by hundreds of people who were skating and on the street, who were in great consternation, thinking it some wild animal of a dangerous nature. The farmers, we are informed, are almost afraid to venture out at nightfall on account of the wolves, and it is probable that the wolves may also be driving the foxes out of the interior. Our informant thinks that the fox took St. Denis street, but its speed prevented pursuit on foot or in a sleigh.—Mont. Gazette, 2nd inst.

THE MENNONITE EMIGRANTS.—Regarding the wing of the Mennonite emigrants that proposed to settle in Manitoba, and in whose interests a deputation visited that Province some time ago, we see it stated that a number of gentlemen who take an interest in the settlement of the great Northwest, met, by appointment at Hamilton, a business committee, representing seven hundred families of Russian Mennonites. The members of the Mennonite Committee are Messrs. Shantz, of Berlin, Prussia; Cornelius F. Janzen, and Pette, from South Russia. They have selected eight townships in Manitoba, and are now making preparations for the reception and forwarding to their destination of the emigrants as they arrive from Russia.

IMMIGRANT RETURNS FOR 1873.—The entire number arrived at Toronto depot during 1873 are:—English, 7,791; Irish, 2,435; Scotch, 2,828. Total, 13,054; and other nationalities, Germans, Irish, 475, gives the total number, 13,529, all of whom remained in Ontario. This shows a considerable increase over the arrivals in 1872, which were English, 6,125; Irish, 1,635; Scotch, 1,710; other nationalities, 95. Total 9,565, an increase of 3,964 in 1873 over 1872. It is also observed that these immigrants, all of whom are understood to have stopped in this Province, were respectively off, healthy, and with fair prospects.—Toronto Globe.

THE SCHOOL WAR IN GLOUCESTER.—A correspondent informed us some days ago that an attempt would be made to collect the School Tax in Bathurst, and that a number of executions had been issued. Another correspondent informs us that "a raid was made" on the 22nd, when constable Carter seized a box of tea, the property of John E. O'Brien, Esq. Mr. Carter next visited the store of Kennedy Burns, Esq., to make a seizure there also, but an excited crowd had collected very suddenly, and Mr. Carter was glad to act on Mr. Burns' advice, abandon the attempt to enforce payment, and go home peacefully. It is doubtful whether any other constable can be found to enforce the execution.—St. John's Freeman

CHRISTMAS CHARITY.—An uptown dealer had a half barrel of herring which had lain so long about his premises that it began to send forth an odor anything but pleasant. He felt very loth to order its total destruction as there might be some poor family who would be glad to get it. He therefore kept it, and when the joyous Christmas season came around he thought to get himself a cheap reputation for charity by giving it to some of the numerous applicants that the season always brings to the surface. But in this he was disappointed. The proffered herring were indignantly spurned by more than one independent resident of Preston and the Plains; but the owner did not despair, and held on to the barrel until Christmas Eve, when he made a last desperate effort to pass it off upon a big coloured man from Maynard Street. But it was too fishy even for him; and in a fit of desperation the dealer rolled the half barrel out on the sidewalk, intending to leave it there to be stolen. Then he closed up his shop and went home. The merry part of his Christmas was interfered with by thoughts of that barrel; and it was therefore with considerable relief to his mind that he found, on visiting the shop on Friday morning, that the barrel was gone—that it had been stolen. But, as is well known to fishermen and many others herring are uncertain in their movements, going and coming when least expected and these do not appear to have been an exception to the rule, for on Saturday morning the same old barrel, with undiminished numbers, was back before the door, looking as though it had never been moved. It was even too bad to steal, and the owner was at last compelled to have it taken down to one of the wharves and cast into the sea.—Halifax Express.

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL SYSTEM.—Before this system went into operation we warned the public that the value of the work done should be estimated not by the number of names on the registers but the average attendance. As it costs nothing now to get the names put on the Registers it was to be expected that the names of nearly all the children in the district would find their way on during the year; yet we find that the whole number of names on the Registers at any time was little more than half the number of children of the school age, while the average attendance was not much more than half of the number on the registers. Taking the average we find that not many more than one-third of the children receive daily instruction in the public schools. The city and Province pay about \$17.50 per annum for every child whose name is on the Registers. They pay \$28 a year for every child who receives daily instruction in these schools.—Halifax

the average. Such dreadful extravagance as this is unknown in any other city or town of the Dominion. And in none are the result so small. The official statement shows clearly that not one half of the children of the city are receiving at these schools what can properly be called an education, even in the most limited sense of the word. The average attendance is too small to justify the conclusion that even 3,500 children are taught to read and write and cypher fairly in these schools.

PROSECUTION.—The remark of a six year old youngster to his mother on Christmas afternoon, just after he had laid in a good stock of eatables, including a fair share of the "pudding," that his "panta were choking him" was as quaint as it was honest. He lives in London, it may be added, and is his mother's "white haired boy"—St. Catharines News.

In consequence of the approaching dissolution of Parliament, the following gentlemen will be obliged to resign their seats in the Quebec Legislature, to become eligible to the Senate or to the House of Commons, on account of dual representation being abolished by the new electoral law:—Hon. Messrs. Archambault, Ross and McGreevy, of the Council; Hon. Messrs. Langevin, Cauchon, Robitaille, Fortin, Holton, Trudel, Bellerose and Blanchet, and Gendron, Pozer, Tremblay, Beaubien, Joly and A. P. Pelletier, of the Assembly.—Mont. Herald.

The river has fallen about 3 feet since Saturday night, leaving a quantity of ice on the wharves. It is almost clear above the Bonsecours market, but below that there is much broken ice.

QUEBEC, Jan. 3.—The last day of the old year was unhappily in this neighbourhood signalized by a deed of violence at present unaccountable in its causes as it is rare and unnatural in its occurrence. Mr. Gabriel Lemieux, on Wednesday the 31st Dec., shot his son at his own door at St. Romuald, wounding at the same time, but not seriously, another boy who was playing with his son. No cause has been assigned for the horrible act. Mr. Miller, J.P., and the Clerk of the Peace left to-day to take the young man's deposition.—Gazette.

We are informed that Mr. Sydney Bellingham, the local member for Argenteuil, will resign his seat in the Quebec Legislature, and run for the Commons, as a supporter of the Mackenzie Government in opposition to the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.—Witnes.

James Ross, Collector of Customs at Margaree, C. B., writes to the Marine Department here that, on the 20th November, several barrels of flour and a quantity of wrecked material drifted on shore between Cheticamp and Cape Rouge, C. B. This would confirm previous reports regarding the fate of the steamer Picton.

THE MERIT APPRECIATED.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy. For sale everywhere.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- St Hyacinthe, J W, \$2; Curran, J Mc C, 2; Gananoque, Rev C H G, 6.50; Brockville, R E, 2; St Malachi de Durham, Rev A J, 2; Clontarf, J R Mc D, 2; St Johns, T R J, 2; Lancaster, D J Mc L, 2; Boston, Mass., Miss R A B, 4; Beaverton, D J Mc K, 2; Hamilton, Mrs M S, 3; Clayton, T M, 2; Brockville, P C, 2; Varna, J H, 1; Norwood, T S, 2; Chatham, N B, Miss A Q, 4; Woodville, L J C, 2; Trenton, T C, 2; South Duro, Rev D O C, 2. Per Rev K A C, K, 2; Brechin, A Mc R, 2; Jarratt's Corner, J K, 2. Per Rev M G P, Nicolet—Miss K Mc D, 1; J P K, 1. Per P O'D, Goderich—Self, 1; J L, 2. Per J B, Ingersoll—Putnam, P B, 2. Per J Mc C, Port Hope—Self, 2; P R, 2. Per J M, Quebec—G M M, 2; Rev B Mc G, 2; J C, 2; M O B, 2; P W, 2; Rev M H, 2; M C, 2; H M, 2; J E, 2; Point Levi, T D, 2. Per Rev F V B, Guysboro', N S—White Head, N S, J O D, 1. Per D F, Westport—C M, 2. Per P M, Mayothon—Self, 2; J I, 4. Per P L, Escott—Caintown, T F, 1.50; Mallorytown, O H, 1.50; Farmersville, M S, 1.50. Per A Mc C, Norton Creek—Self, 1.50; J D, 1.50; D C, 1.50; Mrs J L, 1.50; W D, 1.50; Starnesboro', J K, 1.50; St John Chrysostom, J Mc N, 1.50. Per M O'N, Downeyville—Rev B C, 2; R D C, 2.

DIED.

On December 22nd, 1873, at Allumette Island, Province of Quebec, Angus Duncan, son of Donald McGillis, formerly of the Parish of St. Raphael, Glenagary, after a long and painful sickness which he bore with Christian resignation, aged 23 years six months and nine days.—R.I.P.

MONTEAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and Total Price. Includes items like Flour, Superior Extra, Extra, Fancy, Wheat, Supers from Western Wheat, Supers City Brands, Fresh Ground, Canada Supers, Western Supers, Fine, Fresh Supers, Ordinary Supers, Strong Bakers, Middlings, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Barley, Lard, Cheese, Oats, Oatmeal, Corn, Pork, New Canada Mess.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and Total Price. Includes items like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Dressed hogs, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Apples.

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and Total Price. Includes items like Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Turnips, Cabbage, Onions, Hay, Straw.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR—XXX retail \$8.50 per barrel or \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs, and Fancy \$3.50. GRAIN—nominal; Rye 65c. Barley \$1.00. Wheat \$1.00 to \$1.02. Peas 60c. Oats 40c to 45c. BUTTER—Ordinary fresh by the tub or crock sells at 23 to 24c per lb.; print selling on market at 25 to 26c. Eggs are selling at 24 to 25c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 13c. MEAT—Beef, grass \$4.00 to 5.00; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$5.00 to 6.50; Mince Pork \$17 to \$18 00; Mutton from 5 to 6c. to 00c. Veal, none, Hams—sugar-cured, 15 to 17c. Lamb 0 to 0c. Bacon 13 to 14c. POULTRY—Turkeys from 50c to \$0.80. Fowls per pair 35 to 50c. Chickens 00 to 00c. Hay steady, \$21 to \$25.00. Straw \$5.00 to \$8.00. Wood selling at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for hard, and \$5.50 to \$4.00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7.00 if contracted for in quantity. Soft \$8. Hides—Market unchanged, quiet, \$6.25 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 30c for good Fleecing little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7 to 00 c per lb., rendered; 4c rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5.00 to \$5.30 per 100 pounds.—British Whig.

WANTED.

For the Roman Catholic Separate School, Eganville, a qualified Male Teacher for the year A.D. 1874. Applications stating Salary, &c., to be made to JAS. McDERMOTT, M. J. KEARNEY, Trustees. S. HOWARD, Sec.-Treasurer.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted for the Cobourg Separate School, a FEMALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Certificate, and competent to teach music. Must be well recommended. Apply, stating salary, to JOHN M'GUIRE Sec. B. S. S. T. Cobourg, 15th Dec. 1873.

WANTED.

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

TEACHER WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, holding a Second Class Certificate, for the B. C. Separate School, being established in Almonte, Co. Lanark, Ont. Duties to commence on 5th January 1874. A liberal salary will be given. Application with reference to be made to JOHN O'REILLY, Sec.-Treasurer. Nov. 27. 1873.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS NEW AND SECOND-HAND, OF FIRST-CLASS MAKERS will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this Financial Crisis and the Holidays, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATER'S CELEBRATED PIANOS, CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, etc. 4ins-19

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1859.

In the Matter of ALPHONSE LACOSTE, Insolvent. I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 531 1/2 Craig Street, on the 30th day of January next, at 3 o'clock, p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. MONTREAL, 30th December, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1860.

In the Matter of CHARLES ROCH, Insolvent. Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent has deposited in my office a deed of Composition and discharge, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of his Creditors, representing three-fourths in value of his liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion; and if no opposition to said deed be made to me within three judicial days from Saturday the 17th day of December instant, the last appearance of this advertisement, I shall act upon the said Deed according to its terms. G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee. MONTREAL, 31st December, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1860.

In the Matter of ANTOINETTE PERRAULT, Insolvent. I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 531 1/2 Craig Street, on the 26th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 16th December 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of ZOTIQUE CONTANT, Insolvent. I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 531 1/2 Craig Street, on the 28th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 16th Dec., 1873.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The London Times thus comments on the finding of the Bassine Court Martial:—

It is well that the sentence passed upon Marshal Bazaine should be commuted, but it was most necessary that it should have been pronounced. The Judges at the Trianon have solemnly declared, as the result of their prolonged and careful inquiry, after hearing evidence on both sides and all that the ingenuity and eloquence of the advocate of the accused could urge in his favor, that Marshal Bazaine did not do and did not attempt to do all that was possible in the interest of France, that he failed altogether in singleness of devotion to his country, that he suffered opportunities to slip away and the means of harassing the enemy to be neglected, while he parleyed with the invader, and listened to political suggestions from emissaries whose approach he should have instantly repelled. It is admitted by the Marshal himself that he felt no difficulty in receiving the visits of Regnier, the volunteer or pretended messenger of the exiled Empress—that he willingly listened to his proposals.—But a soldier's first duty is to the Government of his country, and if he finds this obligation inconsistent with the observance of any higher law, he must put off at once the character and authority of a soldier. He cannot retain power and command, and then abstain from using them with the utmost effect against the enemies of the nation, without subjecting himself to trial by the authorities of the nation for traitorous conduct while at the head of her army.

The plain truth is that Marshal Bazaine was double-dealing from the moment he heard of the change of Government at Paris. Whatever may have been the state of his mind before, he had thenceforth no heart in the discharge of his duty. It is possible that he never distinctly put before himself the plan of action he was manoeuvring to pursue. It is characteristic of such natures as his appears to be to allow themselves to drift with apparent unconsciousness into a position where there shall be no choice left them but to adopt the course they have all along been desirous of following; but it is not too much to say, when the truth is searched out, that it was Marshal Bazaine's plan to husband the force he had under him at Metz so that he might use it not so much in fighting against the Germans as in subduing other enemies after an agreement had been made with the Germans. Some confused notion of Dumouriez's policy may have haunted his memory, without the warning thought that Dumouriez expiated his fault in exile. Perhaps he may have read how Monk brought back the son of a deposed race, but did not remember that England was engaged in no war with an enemy when Monk achieved the Restoration, and that Monk did not use for his purpose the powers confided to him for the repulse of invaders. Those Frenchmen who are distressed at the public unveiling before a military tribunal of the double-dealing of a Marshal of France may find a healthy consolation in the fact, which has also been made public, that Bazaine stood almost, if not absolutely, alone. It must always be remembered, to the infinite credit of the illustrious lady now living in widowed seclusion at Chiselhurst, that she would have nothing to do with the combinations to which the officious Regnier had so easily procured the assent of the Marshal.—"Fight, and fight on, with the cause of France, and that of France only, in your mind;" was the spirit of her answer. Undeceived by the sophistries of personal interest, she saw at once, with womanly instinct, the path of honor.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S LETTER TO HIS COUNSEL.—NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A Paris despatch says Marshal Bazaine's last act before leaving for the island of Sainte Marguerite, in banishment, was to write to his eloquent defender, saying, "I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the heroic efforts you have made to sustain my cause. If the accents of the highest eloquence which you have drawn from the sentiment of truth and from the devotion of your noble heart could not convince my judges, it was because they could not be convinced at all, for in your admirable speech you have surpassed human effort. I shall not appeal. I do not desire to prolong before the entire world the spectacle of so painful a struggle, and I beg you to take no steps whatever in my favour. I no longer demand to be judged by men. It is from time and the calming of public passions that I hope for my justification. I await firmly and resolutely—strong in my own conscience, which approaches me for nothing—the execution of the sentence.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The Commission on the project of a submarine tunnel between France and England held a sitting to-day. Many delegates, engineers, &c., were present, and the meeting was unanimously of opinion that the establishment of a submarine railway between the two countries should be declared to be a matter of public utility. The English engineer, Mr. Lowe, advocates a counter-scheme. The Commissioners have terminated their labours.

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD.—The Union contradicts, in the following terms, the report of the Comte de Chambord's journey to Pau and Lourdes:—"We have not thought it worth while to contradict the rumours hawked about by certain letter-writers concerning pretended journeys taken by the Comte de Chambord in the South of France. Some of the less frivolous journals appear to take in a serious light this romance of pure imagination. We are in a position to declare that the whole is mere invention. The Comte has returned to his chateau of Frohsdorf."

SPAIN.

AN IRONLAD FIRED BY A SHEL.—MADRID, Jan. 1.—On Tuesday night a shell from besieging batteries set fire to the insur-

gent ironlad Tehuan in the harbour of Cartagena. After burning for three hours the fire reached the magazine, which exploded with tremendous force, damaging the vessel.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—There is a complete rupture between Castelar and Senor Salmeron, President of the Cortes; there is some excitement in Madrid, but the success of the Government in the Cortes is considered certain.

A despatch from Madrid reports that the situation in the city is serious.

ITALY.

AN EDIFYING REPENTANCE.—Some thirteen years ago grievous scandal and no little sorrow were caused in Rome by the sad apostasy of Monsignor Liverani, a Canon of the Basilica of St. Mary Major. He left the Eternal City about that time and proceeded to Florence, where he published, in a bulky volume, a series of false and mischievous attacks upon the Holy See, its Court, and its venerable head. The book was noticed and most ably refuted at the time in the Civiltà Cattolica. He became a prominent teacher in the self-styled "liberal" school of theology and politics in Italy, and shared the honors with Passaglia and other unhappy wanderers from the unity of the Church. By God's grace, the erring pastor has been stirred into remorse, and he has gone back to the Sacred City to make reparation for the past. He has written a letter to the Holy Father, whom he so falsely and so bitterly reviled, and asked from him a pardon, which, we need not say, the merciful heart and hand of Pius IX. have not refused. He is going through a course of penitential exercises with the Passionist Fathers in Rome, and is giving unbounded consolation and edification by the sincerity and the severities of his atonement.—Dublin Freeman.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.—LONDON, Dec. 30.—A special despatch from Berlin to the Daily Telegraph says the project to make Crown Prince Frederick William Regent has been abandoned, in consequence of improvement in health of the Emperor William.

Prince Bismarck has just met with a check. He had undertaken, says Galvani, to obtain the adoption by foreign powers of German as the language of negotiations. He had not hitherto endeavored to impose it officially, but had confined himself to semi-official propositions by his agents. He has just himself commenced the struggle. He sent a note in German to Prince Gortschakoff, who replied in Russian. As the Emperor William's Prime Minister does not understand that language, he had to send for a translator, and opposition journals of Berlin state that he was much irritated at the result of his experiment.

PIO NONO.—AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF THE ROMAN PONTIFF.

Among the bands of prisoners brought from the field of Mentana by the Papal Zouaves and their French allies, was an old hazel-eyed, slim and sinewy veteran, named Giuseppe Critoni. He looked more like a bandit than a soldier, and he wore the red shirt of the Garibaldians. He was well known among the rebels, and he was feared by the Papal gendarmerie as a very dangerous man. He had been in Rome previous to the disturbances of 1848, plotting in favour of the revolutionists, and on many occasions since that memorable year, he had acted a spy for Mazzini and Garibaldi. Critoni had a charmed life, so far as escaping keen and crafty policemen is concerned. He never was arrested until after the Papal victory at Mentana. In 1866 he narrowly escaped the clutches of Alberto Massullo, the shrewdest detective in the service of His Holiness, by putting on the disguise of a mendicant friar. Critoni was a native of Viterbo, and in his boyhood he played with and loved one Mastai Ferretti, whom the veteran rebel often in later years called the most noble and gentle of boys. Critoni and this boy often practised sword-exercise together, and they became somewhat familiar with the use of the rapier and broadsword. Critoni's chum being remarkable for his devotion of religious duties, his parents had sent him to an ecclesiastical training school, while Critoni himself went to Ancona and joined his father in the banking business. After a lapse of over a decade of years Critoni visited his native city, and when he asked for Mastai Ferretti, was informed that he had entered into holy orders and was then a curate in one of the parishes of Viterbo. The meeting of the two former playmates was as ardently enthusiastic as two Southern Italians could make it. Critoni had not been many days at Viterbo when he was seized with small-pox, which was prevalent there during his stay. In a critical state of his malignant disease, Critoni sent for the curate, Mastai Ferretti, who, after administering the rites of the church, enrolled him in the order of the "Seven Dolours," a pious institution, established in honor of the seven great afflictions which the Catholic church attributes to the Mother of Christ. The members of the order wear two black scapulars, suspended from a cord worn around the neck and inside the clothes. It was this badge the curate, Mastai Ferretti, placed upon Giuseppe Critoni's neck, after having enrolled him a member of the "Sette Dolori." Critoni recovered and went back to Ancona, promising ever to retain the sacred insignia of the order to which he belonged. Time rolled on, and Mastai Ferretti went as a missionary to South America. Hence the intercourse of the rebel and the priest ended for over forty years. In turns, Critoni became a bankrupt broker, a journalist, a school-master, and a revolutionist. In the last named profession he remained till he died.

When on a rainy, spring evening in 1867, the Papal and French soldier had marched in triumph through the Porta di Popolo and the Corso, greeted by the cheers of the popolani, while lovely flowers were showered from the adjoining windows, the most important of the prisoners, among whom Giuseppe Critoni was first, were brought under De Charette's charge, to the dungeons of Castle St Angelo. Before nightfall, a special courier from the Pope brought orders to the officer in charge of the castle to grant the prisoners every privilege that prudence would allow. Consequently, the nauseous food and sour wine, usually supplied to the incarcerated in the dingy cells of St. Angelo, were substituted by good fare and wine of a generous flavor. On the second day of his confinement, Giuseppe Critoni became seriously ill. In a few days an indubitable case of typhus fever developed itself, and the physician advised that the patient be removed to the Santo Spirito hospital, an institution founded by Pius IX. When His Holiness had heard of Giuseppe Critoni's arrest, he seemed uncommonly interested in the news—an old feeling seemed aroused within him. Critoni recovered, and was sent back to Castle St. Angelo. Confinement again told on the old rebel's constitution, and a relapse of the dreadful fever ensued. This time the veteran's heart fell. He knew that death was upon him, and the chaplain

approached his bedside more frequently than usual. The night upon which Giuseppe was warned that his hours were briefly numbered, the officer on duty in Castle Angelo was informed by the sentinel that two priests demanded entrance into the prison. As neither of them could give the pass word of the night, the sentinel referred them to this officer.

"Have them searched and then closely questioned by the corporal of the guard, was the officer's direction." The clergymen were searched, but no revelations of a treasonable nature were brought to light. The officer, coming forward, inquired upon what ground they sought access to the prison at that hour. One of the priests, a corpulent and grey-haired old man, said that they had come to visit Giuseppe Critoni, who lay at the point of death. The mention of the old rebel's name by a priest at such an hour was suspicious, and the officer bluntly refused admittance. The younger of the priests then said: "I am here in the name of His Holiness the Pope. He gave me permission, in person, to enter the prison to-night." The officer replied that in such troubled times as those a verbal permit was not valid.

"And by whose authority are you here?" the officer asked the old grey-haired priest.

"On the authority which the holy church has given me."

The officer was confused by the indefinite answer, and insisted that the parley should end, declaring that his orders were such that he could not converse unnecessarily with unknown priests or laymen who came to the gates of the castle, after the hour of "Ave Maria," unprovided with the parole and an order from the General-in-Chief, or the Pope. The old, grey-haired clergyman then requested the officer to give him a sheet of paper, which was duly furnished. The old man, placing the paper on the door of the guardhouse, wrote: Pass the Pope and Monsignor Moriassi, Pope Pius (In propria persona.) The officer read the communication, and stood confounded. The Pope raised his hat, the moon beamed down on his silvery locks and handsome face. There was no doubt. The officer fell on his knees and begged the holy father to spare him the disgrace and penalty which his insolence deserved. The officer was not only excused, but promoted the next day. More like a poor priest from Piedmont, than the lord of the Vatican, Pio Nino, with Moriassi, passed into the room where Giuseppe Critoni, the rebel lay dying. They confronted each other—each the dearest companion of the other's youth, who were playmates at a time when their destinies were unknown, and when their prospects on the life-path seemed equal. One was now Pius IX., Pope of Rome; the other, Giuseppe Critoni, the most trusted adherent of Mazzini and Garibaldi, that Pope's arch enemies. But Pius IX. was not the man to consider these things at that moment, for his heart being as open and liberal as his purse, he could not forget the associations of his childhood, and recollections which no man can be worthy without revering.

"Do you remember me, Giuseppe?" asked the Pope, while he grasped the thin, sinewy wrist of the dying revolutionist. The raving was over, and the calm which precedes death, had set in. Giuseppe, looking up, said: "A priest, but I do not know you."

"It is, indeed too long for you to remember my face," said the Pope of Rome. "Do you recollect Giuseppe, that in Viterbo, more than 40 years ago you knew a boy named Mastai Ferretti?"

The old rebel strove to raise upon his pillow, and, opening wide his flickering eyes, he exclaimed: "Where is Mastai Ferretti—Pio Nino—il papa?"

"He is here, Giuseppe. I am he, and I wish you to speak to me. The dying man pressed the Pope's hand, and then fumbled his shirt, as if searching for something on his bosom. At last he clutched something, and gasped: "Mastai!"

The Pope looked down and found between the rebel's fingers a scapular of the Seven Dolours. The promise had been kept nearly half a century, and tears rolled down the venerable Pontiff's cheeks.—The last words of the dying rebel were: "Not against you, Mastai, not you," which meant that it was not against the Pope, but papacy that he had taken up arms.—Appleton's Journal.

BOSTON SCHOOLS INFERIOR TO THOSE OF AUSTRIA.—Boston has been proud of nothing so much as her schools and school system, and that justly, as compared with the schools of this country; but her honest pride has been taken down a little by the report of Mr. Philbrick, our superintendent of schools lately returned from a European tour of observation. He spent four months in Vienna, and visited also the schools of Dresden, Munich, Prague, Berlin, Brussels, &c. On the whole he regards the Austrian system of education as most advanced, and worthy of imitation. Her schools are graded from the lowest primary up to Middle, Real, Gymnasial, Polytechnic, and the University. So high is the standard, that one cannot become a teacher without attainments seldom thought necessary for a college professor in this country. But the severest task of fitting for such a position, Mr. Philbrick says, is made an object by Government, which pays liberally, and in case of death the family is guaranteed a pension equal to the salary, and at the end of thirty years the teacher may retire with a pension equal to his salary. Educational buildings are on the same grand scale, one of high grade built five years ago, costing \$500,000, and another of subordinate grade \$300,000. So it has come to pass that Austria, but a few years ago buried deeper under papal superstition and ignorance than any other European country, now leads them all, and perhaps America too, in educational enlightenment and progress. The most perfect model of a school-house Mr. Philbrick found in Sweden, though its furniture was not equal to that of Boston manufacture.—N. Y. Evangelist.

LETTER FROM A PASSENGER OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE.—NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The Tribune to-morrow will publish a second letter from Randolph A. Withaus, one of the passengers on the ill-fated ville du Havre, to his father in this city. He writes as follows:—"In my last I gave you a sketch of my experience in connection with the sinking of the Ville du Havre. I will now give you my opinions concerning the cause of the accident, &c. From all that I can gather from the officers, I conclude that the blame rests entirely with the officer on watch on the steamer, whose duty it was to get out of the Loch Earn's way, and it appears instead of doing this he did the very opposite—altering the course of the steamer so as to run right across the bows of the Loch Earn, at least so says the officer who was on watch on the latter boat at the time of the collision. In any case it is an acknowledged rule at sea that a steamer is bound to get out of the way of sailing vessels and as the night was magnificently clear and calm, the accident can only have occurred through some inexcusable blunder of those in charge of the steamer. After the accident, if it can be so called, had occurred and while the ship was sinking, the officers and crew behaved in the most cowardly manner, the latter I know, and the former I believe, looking out for themselves and leaving women and children to look out for themselves. The only exception I saw being the doctor, Mr. Audinot, whom I saw three or four minutes before the ship went down, going below. I told him he would not have time to get up again, to which he answered that he must look after those who were crushed in their state rooms. He never came up again. A significant fact, and one needing no comment, is that not a single passenger was taken from the sinking ship by the boats, all being picked up in the water, while at least 20 of the officers and crew reached the Loch Earn without as much as the soles of their shoes wet. Of Captain Surmont's conduct I know nothing. Those who saw him spoke well of him, and I do not

think that he is directly to blame for the collision, although he is to blame for not having the crew under better discipline, and for not having his boats in a condition to be lowered. In great contrast with the demoralized condition of the crew was the calmness of the passengers, even women and children.

RELIGION AND REASON.—In this age of intellectual progress, it seems to be the general tendency of sectarianism to confound religion with reason, or else to make reason the guide which must lead religion blindfold to its final destination. Both biblical and profane history furnish us with ample proofs of the excesses into which such rash and false conclusions have led men of every age, from the very dawn of creation down to this so-called rational Nineteenth century. Even the angels came in for their share. Lucifer became puffed up about his intellectual powers and Adam reasoned to see whether he should eat the apple or not, and he fell dragging the whole human race into misery along with him. Since his time, many of his children have but too faithfully copied his example, and made extensive improvements on the pattern. Not to speak of the countless multitudes and nations who gradually merged off into idolatry, and thence into the lowest depths of degradation, we can come down almost to our own times, and see a whole nation fall from the highest pinnacle of human glory, and become one of the basest of kingdoms—and all under the guidance of reason. We see Voltaire, Rousseau, and Payne heralding reason to the world; and all France following at their heels, hastens to obliterate every vestige and landmark of Christianity. Stately churches, are reduced to ruins, priests, monks, and nuns butchered without pity, and all, either calling on, or suspected of calling on the name of Christ, are tortured, slaughtered or banished. Then comes the grand tableau. On the very altar, and in the place of the living God, they plant a denuded female as the goddess of reason, to become the object of popular veneration. This is a specimen of what reason will lead to, if left entirely to itself. It must go hand in hand with religion and be guided by it. Reason is as incapable of taking the place of religion as religion is to occupy that of reason. Man's final end is supernatural, and as the means must be proportionate to the end, in order to obtain their effect, we must conclude, that man must employ supernatural means to work out the end for which he was created. Now, the supernatural is entirely above the grasp of reason, and hence the hand-book of salvation must come from another source. This hand-book is religion, given to men by God Himself, that they may at length come to Him, and reign with Him in His Kingdom. Religion, then is the guide we must follow if we wish to obtain the end for which we were created. Religion must be mistress of the house and reason her house-maid.

ANCIENT BEAUTY.—Among the novel thoughts which we meet in Miss Bremer's volumes for the first time, the following is curious, and will somewhat surprise those who have exalted notions of Greek and Roman beauty:—"I derived the following impression from the Galleria di Firenze. The ideal of beauty was high among the Greeks and Romans; but their actual humanity, at least what we see of it, as represented in their historical characters, is far below the ideal, and even below the standard which is general among us at the present day. The heroes of antiquity, the wise men and emperors, are most frequently very ugly men, often extremely repulsive. The women, the Julias, Faustinas, etc., with few exceptions, in the highest degree of an ordinary character, from simple beauty to pure ugliness. Among the wise men of the Greeks, Plato is the only one who has a noble and a fine forehead; among the warriors, Alcibiades; but even this head is deficient in the higher, nobler character; among the rulers, Alexander the Great; among the Roman emperors, the eye rests gladly on the handsome and mild countenance of Augustus, and that of Antoninus Pius might belong to a noble Christian ascetic; in the features of Marcus Aurelius we observe a calm beauty, but the forehead is broad rather than lofty, and the expression lacks depth and elevation. These, and two other great men among the Romans, are exceptions in the great multitude of heads of emperors and military commanders, many of whom are actually caricatures of humanity, although evidently excellent portraits. Such are Marius, Sylla, Claudius, Caracalla, etc. From all of this it is clear to me that the human race, at least the Christian portion of it, has not, since this time, deteriorated, but, on the contrary, considerably increased in the beauty of harmonious structure of the human frame. The form of the head has especially undergone a change; for in the people of antiquity, the forehead and upper portion of the head was low, in particular among the Romans, with whom the head has a square build, broad rather than high. Among the modern civilized nations, the arch of the skull is considerably higher, so likewise the forehead; the opening of the eye is also larger, and the whole countenance has a more beautiful rounding and lovelier proportion, especially among the women. Must it not be so? A higher spirituality has taken up its abode in the human race. Must it not, therefore, form for itself a dwelling in harmony therewith? The ideal has descended into reality, and has elevated it to a resemblance to itself.

What can be done to save our young men? "Pray for them," says one. "Invite them to attend the social meetings of the Church," says another. Yes, we answer, but is this sufficient? Does not this problem we have to deal with, require active effort and wisely directed planning and expenditure? The lights in the billiard-saloons and the bar-rooms burn brilliantly every night, while the dark shadows of the closed churches fall across the path of the young man, who is forced in his loneliness to spend his leisure hours outside the cheerless boarding house, that at the best is a poor substitute for a home. The influences that have six days in which to gain a hold will not be broken by the seventh. Perhaps it is impossible to use even a portion of the church buildings for the purpose of a reading room and library, that shall offer a welcome every evening to all who may choose to enter, but it is possible to secure such rooms elsewhere. Let it be done at once. This is a practical way of doing good that will meet the approbation of the better part of the Community. Go, especially, to those who employ young men in their stores and factories. If wise, they know that it is money in their pockets to aid such organizations. Late hours in dissipation break down mind and body. Sin costs, and the beginning of dishonesty and defalcations can usually be traced back to misspent evenings. Indirectly, if not directly, employers have to pay largely for running these haunts of sin that meet us on every side of our cities and villages, and they are glad to assist in these enterprises that will attract their employees away from these places. It is a good sign to see so many of our large manufacturing corporations making provisions for opening reading rooms and libraries that shall be free to all. Where this is not done, a few earnest workers will find it easy to start the enterprise, and reap the rich reward that comes from opening doors that may lead young men into paths of usefulness.—De la Salle Monthly.

It is said that the word panic arose out of the battle of Marathon. In that immortal fight a mere handful of Greeks encountered an infinite host of Persians and put them to utter rout. How did they do it? The Persians were smitten by the god Pan with a sudden caseless and extreme fright. They lost their wits; and that state of things took its name from the god who produced it.

Lord Houghton adds the following to the long list of Sydney Smith's jokes:—Of Lord Macaulay he said that "Macaulay not only overflowed with learning; but stood in the slop." And here is a pretty compliment to his friends Mrs. Tighe and Mrs. Cuff: "Ah, there you are, the cuff that every one would wear; the tie that no one would lose."

The University of Edinburgh, which was founded by James VI., has a library of over one hundred thousand volumes, and one of the finest museums of natural history in Scotland.

During an affray in a bar-room in Washington, D. C., on the night of Dec. 29, a German shot at three roughs, who were beating his wife, but missed them and killed his wife.

ASTHMATIC BRONCHITIS, OF NINE YEARS' STANDING, CURED BY THE SYRUP.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 11, 1869.  
MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—DEAR SIR: I consider it my duty to inform you of the great benefit I have received from the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have been, for the last nine years, a great sufferer from Bronchitis and Asthma, at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie down or take any nourishment of consequence, and during the time suffering intensely. I have had, at different times, the advice of twenty-two physicians.

The least exposure to either damp or draught was sure to result in a severe attack of my disease. Finding no relief from all the medicines I had taken, I concluded to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and have great reason to thank God for the result. I have, in all, taken twelve bottles, and now I feel as strong and well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have had not one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness or draught have the least effect upon me. Were I to write on the subject for hours, I could not say enough in praise of your invaluable Syrup of Hypophosphites, or give an adequate idea of my sufferings.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, because I hope its publicity may be the means of benefiting other sufferers as much as it has me.

I remain yours, respectfully,  
MRS HIPWELL, Exmouth street.

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

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND AMENDMENTS THEREON.  
In the matter of MARTIN FINN, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent.  
The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 145 St. Peter Street, in Montreal, on Monday, the Twenty-ninth day of December next, at eleven o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.  
JAMES RIDDELL,  
Interim Assignee.  
Montreal, 19th November, 1873. 21118.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

G. H. DUMESNIL,  
Assignee.  
Montreal, 16th December, 1873. 21118

CANADA } DAME MATHILDE LA-  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } LANDE, of the Parish and  
District of Montreal } District of Montreal, wife of  
No. 2565. } SOLOMON ERIGE DELA-  
PLANTE, of the same place, Shoemaker, duly  
authorizid injustice to the effect of these presents,  
Plaintiff.

The said SOLOMON ERIGE DELAPLANTE, Defendant.

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

TRUDEL & TAILLON,  
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 16-6

CANADA }  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869  
Dist. of Montreal. }  
In the SUPERIOR COURT,  
In the matter of GEORGE HENSHAW, Junior, Insolvent.

On Thursday, the Nineteenth day of February next, the Undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.  
GEORGE HENSHAW, Jr.,  
by J. S. ARCHIBAND,  
Attorney ad litem.  
Montreal, 19th December, 1873. 10-5

Breakfast—Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Co. ... By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition...

Wanted Agents.—Worthy the special notice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel-plate Engravings, viz.—"Cala's Voyage of Life,"...

Teacher Wanted. Wanted, for the COMMON SCHOOL of LAFONTAINE, in the Township of King, Co. North Simcoe, a MALE TEACHER, holding a second class certificate...

Wanted. For Roman Catholic Separate School, Brockville, a MALE TEACHER, holding a First or Second Class Certificate, to enter on duty on 7th January next...

Wanted. A Lady, a situation as Organist, either in the city or in a country town. Is also capable, and would desire to have, charge of the Altar, Altar Linens, Vestments, Decorations, &c. &c.

The School Commission of the Municipality of St. Henry, County of Hochelaga, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for a Bill authorising them to levy a special tax, for the building of a model School.

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

Notice. Application will be made to the Federal Parliament at its next Session for a Charter incorporating a Joint Stock Company, Limited, under the name of the "COMMERCIAL PROTECTION COMPANY," for the economical settlement of doubtful debts and other purposes.

Removal. JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER. Has removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.

Insolvent Act of 1869. In the Matter of HONORE MARIER, Insolvent. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the 8th day of December, next, after which dividend will be paid.

The Young Crusader for 1874. In addition to the leading story, entitled BRAVE BOYS OF FRANCE; A Tale of the late War in Europe, Will present to its readers a series of SHORT STORIES complete in each number, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of eminent men and women, REMARKABLE EVENTS OF HISTORY, interesting passages in the lives of GREAT SAINTS, LIMPSES OF ERIN, incidents of TRAVEL and ADVENTURE in many lands, WONDERS OF EARTH, SEA, and AIR, curious facts in NATURE, SCIENCE and ART, together with a great variety of amusing and instructive FABLES and other reading of interest to young and old.

Insolvent Act of 1869. In the Matter of CHARLES ROCH, Insolvent. I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Insolvent Act of 1869. In the Matter of GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 581 1/2 Craig Street, on the 8th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

Insolvent Act of 1869. In the Matter of GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 581 1/2 Craig Street, on the 8th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

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English Catholic Prayer Books. The subscribers have just received, FROM DUBLIN, a very fine assortment of ENGLISH CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS with a great variety of bindings and AT VERY LOW PRICES; amongst them will be found the cheapest book, bound in cloth, at 13 cts, to the very finest, bound in morocco, velvet, and ivory, with clasps, at 35 cents to \$7.50 PLEASE CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

Rosaries, Fonts, Medals, Lace Pictures, Statuary, Medallions, Crucifixes, &c. &c. FABRE & GRAVEL, 219 NOTRE DAME ST. Dec 1st 1873.

Prospectus for 1874. — SEVENTH YEAR, "THE ALDINE," An Illustrated Monthly Journal, Universally Admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

NOT FOR SALE IN BOOK OR NEWS STORES. THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white.

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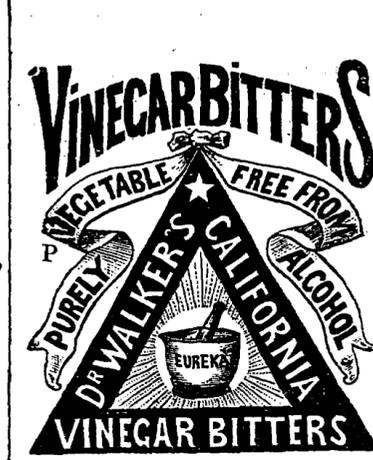
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MONTREAL.  
MEASUREMENTS AND CALCULATIONS ATTENDED TO.

**THOMAS P. FORAN, B.A., B.C.L.,**  
ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c.,  
NO. 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

**INVITATION—FURS!!!**  
Ladies and Gentlemen are Requested to call and examine the Varied and Elegant Stock of Furs made up This Fall at  
**O'FLAHERTY & BODEN'S,**  
269 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
(Late G. J. Moore.)  
N.B.—Furs Re-made, Repaired, and Cleaned.

**GRAY'S SYRUP**  
OF  
**RED SPRUCE GUM**  
FOR  
COUGHS, COLDS, LOSS OF VOICE, HOARSENESS, BRONCHIAL AND THROAT AFFECTIONS.

THE GUM which exudes from the Red Spruce tree is, without doubt, the most valuable native Gum for Medicinal purposes.  
Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now well known to the public at large. In this Syrup (carefully prepared at low temperature), containing a large quantity of the finest picked Gum in complete solution all the Tonic, Expectorant, Balsamic and Anti-spasmodic effects of the Red Spruce Gum are fully preserved. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per bottle.  
Sole manufacturer,  
**HENRY B. GRAY,**  
Chemist,  
Montreal, 1872.



**HEARSE! HEARSE!!!**  
**MICHAEL FERON,**  
No. 23 St. ANTOINE STREET,  
BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.  
M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.  
Montreal, March, 1871.

**THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,**  
[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]  
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Address.  
**E. A. & C. R. MENEELY,**  
West Troy, N. Y.

**NEW GOODS!**  
JUST RECEIVED  
AT  
**WILLIAM MURRAY'S,**  
87 St. Joseph Street,  
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gold Jewellery and Fancy Goods, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, &c., &c.  
As Mr. M. selects his Goods personally from the best English and American Houses, and buys for cash, he lays claim to be able to sell cheaper than any other house in the Trade.  
Remember the Address—87 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.  
Montreal, Nov. 1873.

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**S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,** 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

**HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED.**  
Teaches practical piano playing and theoretical music thoroughly. Clarke's New Method for the Piano-Forte carries the pupil by easy gradations to the highest practical results. Sent by Mail, Price \$2.75  
**LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.**

**SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.**  
NEW ROUTE TO LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, WHITE MOUNTAINS, BOSTON AND NEW YORK, &c.

ON AND AFTER 10th JULY, 1873, Trains will run as follows:—  
**GOING SOUTH.**  
EXPRESS—Leave Montreal at 7.30 A.M., arriving at West Farnham at 9.30, Cowansville at 10.05, Sutton Flat 10.35, Richford 10.55, Newport 12.30 P.M., White River Junction 5.22, White Mountains 6.00 P.M., Boston 10.50 P.M.  
MAIL AND EXPRESS—Leave Montreal at 3.15 P.M., arriving at West Farnham at 5.15, Cowansville at 5.45, Sutton Flat 6.25, Richford 6.45, Newport 8.15, Boston 8.35 A.M., New York 12.50 P.M.

**GOING NORTH.**  
MAIL AND EXPRESS—Leave Boston (Lowell Depot) at 6.00 P.M., New York 3.00 P.M., arriving at Newport at 5.15, Richford 6.35, Sutton Flat 6.50, Cowansville 7.20, Brigham 7.55, Montreal at 10.00 A.M.  
EXPRESS—Leave White Mountains 7.00 A.M., W. R. Junction 8.30, Newport at 1.25 P.M. Leave at 2.00 P.M., Richford 3.35, Sutton Flat 3.55, Cowansville 4.25, West Farnham 5.15. Arriving in Montreal at 7.15 P.M.

**PULLMAN CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. NEW AND SUPERB CARS ON DAY TRAINS.**  
This Route takes you through the Eastern Townships, the Green Mountains, Skirts Lake Memphremagog, arriving in Boston, New York, and all points South and East, as soon as by any other route.  
For particulars as to Freight and Passengers apply at Company's Office,  
202 ST. JAMES STREET.  
**A. B. FOSTER,** Manager.  
Montreal, Aug. 15, 1873.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.**

1873-74 WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. 1873-4  
Pullman Palace Parlor and Handsome New Ordinary Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Palace Sleeping Cars on all Through Night Trains over the whole Line.  
TRAINS now leave Montreal as follows:—  
**GOING WEST.**  
Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at..... 8.30 a.m.  
Night Express " " " " " 8.00 p.m.  
Mixed Train for Toronto, stopping at all Stations at..... 6.00 a.m.  
Passenger Train for Brockville and all Intermediate Stations..... 4.00 p.m.  
Trains leave Montreal for Lachine at 7.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., and 5.30 p.m.  
Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., and 6.00 p.m.  
The 3.00 p.m. Train runs through to Province line.

**GOING EAST.**  
Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations..... 7.00 a.m.  
Mail Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations..... 4.00 p.m.  
Night Train for Island Pond, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, and the Lower Provinces..... 10.00 p.m.  
Night Mail Train for Quebec, stopping at St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe..... 11.00 p.m.

**GOING SOUTH.**  
Train for Boston via South Eastern Counties Junction Railroad..... 7.40 a.m.  
Express for Boston via Vermont Central Railroad, at..... 8.20 a.m.  
Mail Train for St. Johns and Rouses Point, connecting with Trains on the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South-Eastern Counties Junction Railways, at 2.45 p.m.  
Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at..... 3.30 p.m.

As the punctuality of the trains depends on connections with other lines, the Company will not be responsible for trains not arriving at or leaving any station at the hours named.  
The Steamship "CHASE," or other Steamer, leaves Portland every Saturday at 4.00 p.m. for Halifax, N.S.  
The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p.m., for St. John, N. B., &c.  
Baggage Checked Through.  
Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal stations.  
For further information, and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at the terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket office, Bonaventure Street, or at No. 143 St. James Street.  
**C. J. BRYDGES,**  
Managing Director,  
Montreal, Oct 6, 1873.

**MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA**  
TRAINS Leave Port Hope for Peterboro, Lindsay, Beaverton, Orillia as follows:  
Depart at..... 9.30 A.M.  
Arrive " " " " " 3.00 P.M.  
" " " " " 1.00 P.M.  
" " " " " 6.45 P.M.

**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—TORONTO TIME.**  
Trains leave Toronto at 7.00 A.M., 11.50 A.M., 4.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M.  
Arriving at Toronto at 10.10 A.M., 11.00 A.M., 1.15 P.M., 5.30 P.M., 9.20 P.M.  
Trains on this line leave Union Station five minutes after leaving Yonge-st. Station.

**NORTHERN RAILWAY.—TORONTO TIME.**  
City Hall Station.  
Depart 7.45 A.M., 3.45 P.M.  
Arrive 1.20 A.M., 9.20 P.M.  
Brook Street Station.  
Depart 5.40 A.M., 3.00 P.M.  
Arrive 1.00 A.M., 8.30 P.M.