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NO. 27

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TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM.

Eamus in jus. PLAUT. Pomiliue Act v. Dogderry. Are you good men, and true? Much Ado about Nothing.

BT GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MUNSTER PESTIVALS," ETC.

THE SECOND JURYMAN'S TALE.

THE STORY-TELLER AT FAULT.

" Ordgel thy brains no more about it, for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating." HAMLET, Act v., Sc. 1.

"Now, you Mac Eocha," said the stranger, "do not be guilty of inhospitality or churlishness from this time forward, or if you do, I'll come to you again, and break your leg worse than it was before, and not only that, but the other leg also I'll bres in such a manner that all the surgeons in the Fenian hosts will not be able to cure it for you. As for these sixteen impostors that pretended to treat it for you, not one of them shall ever walk without a limp from this time forward." "I promise you I will remember what you say."

replied Mac Bocha, "and to make a beginning, some in now and partake of a magnificent banquet which shall be prepared on the instant, for you and

They entered the house and were followed by the sixteen physicians who shortly after came limping across the threshold. However, while Mac Eocha was ordering the banquet, an attendant ran to tell him that the Ulster doctor was running down the hill, which sloped away from the door, faster than a greyhound with a hare in his eye. Mac Eocha was so much surprised at his abrupt departure, that he made those lines, which were often repeated after him e

Though my trust in his skill and his learning is high, I'd have liked him the better for bidding good bye: If the doctors of Ulster have all the same breeding, Twee fitter they stuck to their cupping and bleed.

Meanwhile, the Story-teller and his strange master found themselves on a wild heath in Slige. where they beheld O'Connor of Connaught, at the head of a pewerful army, with a vast herd of cattle and other spoils, which he had driven from the bondsmen of Munster. The Cael Riava went up and saluted him:

"Save you, O'Connor," he said boldly. "And you likewise," replied the monarch, " what

is your name." Call me Giolla De," said the Caol Riava, " what is the cause of the confusion which I observe

amonget your forces?" "We are expecting an attack from the Munster men, replied the king, "and are at a loss how to drive the spoils, and repel the enemy at the same

"What made you drive them at all?" said the Caol Rieva.

"You know," replied the king, "that a monarch ought always to be ready to redress the slightest grievance of his subjects. Now it happened that a Connaught woman lent a basket to a woman of her acquaintance in Munster, who refused to return it five pieces again, and that is a very good trick." at the appointed time. I heard of the injury and "He's welcome home to us with his tricks," immediately raised an army to avenge it. I am the same man who spoke before, "if he calls that a now returning with the spoils, a portion of which I trick. Only I was so hasty and so awkward a while now returning with the spoins, a possion of last her age, I could have done the trick well enough, but intend to bestow on the poor woman who lest her age, I could have done the trick well enough, but there's no great art required for this at all events."

And what will you do with the rest?", inquired

signalise my victory, and enhance the national as herb once mere to the place, and healed it as beglery; after the way of all great kings." I'm straid it will give you enough to do," re-

phod the tool Riava, for before you leave this now show you a more curious trick than either of heath you will have more Munster men to more

"What reward would you require?" asked O'Con-

"A share, little or much, of anything you may get while I am with you;" replied the Giolla De. "Agreed," exclaimed the king.
"Very well," said the Giolla De, "do you hold on

your journey driving your spoils, while I coax the

Munster men heme again."

The king proceeded, and saw nothing of the men of Munster, until he reached his own domain, where he arrived before any of his retinue. As he did so, he perceived the Giolla De, and the Stery-teller again by his side. Wearied from the fatigue of the expedition, after welcoming them he entered a shieling by the wayside, and called for a drink. It was brought, and he drank it off without even thinking of the Giolla De.

"I am sorry to see you forget your agreement," said the latter.

"Do you call that trifle a breach of my agreement?" said the king.

"Ah" replied the Giolla De, "it is trifles that

show the mind. You went to war for a basket, and you call a cup of wine a trifle." And he immediately spoke these lines:

The wrong a king doth, were it huge as a mountain, He weighs it no more than a drep from the fountain, The wrong a king suffers, though light as a bubble, Sends fools to the slaughter, and kingdoms to

trouble,
Thenceforth I'll not swear by the weight of a feather Nor the firmness of ice in the sunny spring weather, But I'll swear by a lighter, more slippery thing, And my troth shall be plight, by the word of a king. The instant he had uttered these lines the Caol Riava and the Story-teller vanished from the eyes of O'Connor, who looked around for them in vain in all directions. But what astonished him still more was, that not a particle of all the spoils he had driven from Munster remained with his host, nor could anything be found throughout the whole army but an old basket, which the Connaught woman already spoken of recognised as the one she had lent to the Munster woman. While all were wondering at those strange events, the Caol Riava and the astonished Story-teller approached the house of a man named Thady O'Kelly, who at that moment happened to be sitting at his ewn door, in the midst of his friends and dependants. The Caol Riava drew near, dressed in the same tattered gar-

in his hand. "Save you, Thady O'Kelly," said the Caol Riava.
"And you likewise," replied Thady, "from whence

ments as usual, and bearing a white crocked wand

do von come ?" From the house of O'Connor, Sligo," answered

the Caol Riava. "What is your occupation?" asked Thady.

"I am a travelling juggler," replied the stranger,
"and if you promise to give me five pieces of silver,
I will perform a trick for you."
"I do promise you," said Thady.

The Caol Riava then took three small sweens or

the two others in their places. All present said that such a feat was perfectly impossible, for the three sivens were so light and lay so close together that the breath which carried away one, must necessarily take the two others also. However, the Caol Riava put his two fingers on the two outside leeks,

and then blew away that which was in the middle. "There's a trick for you, Thady O'Kelly," said the Caol Riava.

"I declare to my heart," said Thady, " 'tis a good one." And he paid him the five pieces of silver. "Why then, that he may get good of your money, himself and his trick," said one of O'Kelly's men, If you gave me half what you have him, I'll engage I'd perform the same trick as well as he did

"Oh, 'tis easy enough to do it," said Thady. "Take him at his word," said the Caol Riava, I'd wager anything he fails, for I never saw a boaster succeed in anything he attempted."

Thady commanded him to proceed, and the fellow placed three sizeens on his hand, and laying his two fingers on the outside ones was about to blow away that in the centre. However, he had scarcely done so much, when his two fingers went down through the palm of his hand in such a manner that the tips appeared at the back, and would have remained so in all likelihood to the day of his death, if the Cleasaige or juggler, had not rubbed an herb upon the place and healed it.

"Well," said he, "you perceive that everything is not easy that looks so. But if you, Thady O'Kelly, will give me five pieces more, I'll do another trick

for you as good as the last." "You shall have them," answered Thady, "if you let us hear what it is to be."

"Do you see my two ears?" said the juggler,

thrusting his head forward. "What a show they are !" said Thady, " to be sure

"Well, will you give me five pieces, if I stir one

of my cars without stirring the other."

"Indeed I will," said Thady, "that is impossible at all events, for you can only move the cars by moving the whole scalp of your head, and then both must move together."

The juggler put'up his hand, and catching hold of one ear stirred it.
"Upon my word," said Thady, "you have won my

"He's welcome home to us with his tricks," said

So saying, he put up his hand and stirred his ear, but to his astonishment and terror, it came away the Giella De.

The Grella De.

The Grella De.

The But to his associations and the juggler rubbed between his fingers! However, the juggler rubbed between his fingers! However, the juggler rubbed between his fingers!

ore. "Well, Thady O'Kelly," said the juggler, "I will Riava."

those if you give me the same money."
The jugglet then took out of his bag a large ball heath you will have more Munster men to The juggler then took out of his bag a large out. The juggler then took out of his bag a large out. You then there are purple bells all over it. Of thread, and folding the end around his finger, of thread and folding the end around his finger, of thread what I fear, and the wind while all you give me if I help you? said the colling as it proceeded while all gazed after it, lost colling as it proceeded while all gazed after it, lost was a will it disappeared smonger; the clouds.

tonishment of the beholders, the animal ran up the line with as much dexterity as if she had been all her life at Astley's or Vauxhall. He next took out a greyhound, which he placed on the thread in like according to your majesty's orders, and he's as well manner, when the animal stretched away after the as ever again now in spite of us." He was afraid of hare with as much zest and security as if both were on the Carragh of Kildare on a March morning.

"Now said the Cael Riava, "has any one a mind to run up after the dog and see the course?" "I will," said the man who had spoken twice be

"You are always ready," said the juggler, "but I fear you are lazy, for you are almost as broad as you are long, and I'm afrald you'll fall asleep on the

way and let the hound eat the hare." "There is not a more active man in the known world than the very individual who is talking to you now," said the fat man.

"Up with you then," said the juggler, "but I warn you if you let my hare be killed, I'll cut off your head when you come down."

The fat fellow ran up the thread and all three soon disappeared. After looking up for a long time the Caol Riava said: "I'm afraid the hound is eating the hare, and that

our fat friend has fallen asleep." Saying this, he began to wind the thread and found the case as he had suspected it to be, the fat man fast asleep, and the greyhound with the last morsel of the hare between his teeth. Re immediately drew his sword and cut off the young man's

head at a blow. At this Thady G'Kelly stood up, and said he did not relish such conduct, and that it was not a thing he could ever sanction to see a young man murdered in that manner under his roof.

"If its grieves you," said the juggler, "I think as little of curing him now as I did before; but I must leave him some mark to make him remember his rashness."

So saying, he placed the head upon the shoulders again and healed them, but in such a manner that the countenance looked the wrong way, after which he spoke these lines :--

What I take at my case, at my case I restore, It becomes him much better I'm sure than before, If any man says I have wronged him thereby. Tell that man from me that I give him the lie, For an insolent braggart is odder to see

Than a fool with his face where his poli ought to

The Caol Riava had scarcely uttered those lines when he and the Story-teller disappeared, nor could any person present tell whether they had flown into the air or whether the earth had swallowed them. The next place the Story-teller found himself with his whimsical master, was in the palace of the king of Leinster, where the customary evening banquet was on the point of being prepared. The Storyteller was grieved and perplexed to hear the king continually asking for his favorite Story-teller, while

no one present was able to give any account of him. leeks and placed them lengthwise on his hand, and said he would blow out the middle one and leave have rendered you invisible in order that you may witness all that is about to take place here, without being recognised by any of your daily acquaintances.

So saying, he sat down close to the musicians, who were playing in concert at the time. Observing the attention which he paid, the chief musician said when they concluded:

"Well my good man, I hope you like our performance?

"I'll tell you that," replied the Caol Riava, " Were you ever listening to a cat purring over a bowl of broth ?"

"I often heard it," replied the chief musician. "Or did you ever hear a parcel of beetles buzzing about in the dusk on a summer evening?" "I did" said the chief musiclan.

"Or a bitter faced old woman scolding in a passion ?" "I did often," said the chief musician, who was

a married man. "Well then," said the Caol Risva, "I'd rather be listening to any of them than to your music."

"You insolent ragamuffin," said the chief musician, "it well becomes you to express yourself in that manner."

"You are the last that ought to say so," replied the Caol Riava, "for though bad is the best of the whole of you, yet if I were to look out for the worst I should never stop 'till I lighted on yourself."

At these words the chief musician arose, and drawing his sword made a blow at the Caol Riava, but instead of striking him, he wounded one of his own party, who returned the blow forthwith, and in a little time the whole band of musicians were engaged in mortal conflict one with another. While all this confusion prevailed, an attendant came and awoke the king, who had been taking a nap while

"What's the matter?" said the king. "The harpers that are murthering one another,

the music played.

please your majesty." "Please me!" cried the king of Lienster, "it does not please me. They ought to be satisfied with murdering all the music in my kingdom without murdering the musicians too. "Who began it?"

says his majesty.

"A stranger that thought proper to find fault with their music," replied the attendant.
"Let him be hanged" said the king, " and do not

disturb me again about him." Accordingly some of the king's guards took the

Caol Riays, and carried him out to a place where they erected a gallows, and hanged him without loss of time. However, on returning to the palace, they found the Caol Biava within, sitting among the guests, without having the least appearance of hav-

ing been ever hanged in his life.
"Never welcome you in," cried the captain of the guard, " didn't we hang you this minute, and what brings you here?"

"Is it, me, myself, you mean !" said the Caol

"That the hand may turn into a pig's foot with you when you think of tying the rope," said the Caol Riava, "why should you speak of hanging

me ?"
They went out in alarm, and to their horror. Colling as it proceeded, while ally gazed after it, lost found the kings given the clouds. They went out in alarm, and to when having in the law wonder until it disappeared amongst the clouds. So describe him went to the law wonder until it disappeared amongst the clouds. So describe him went to the law wonder until it disappeared amongst the clouds. So describe him wonder until it disappeared and the clouds are all the clouds and the cloud amongst the clouds are all the clouds and the clouds are all the

"What's the matter now?" cried the king, yawn-

ing and stretching himself.
"Please your majosty, we hanged that vagabond telling him about his brother.

"Take him and hang him again, then," and don't be disturbing me about such trifles," said the king of Leinster, and he went off to sleep again.

They did as he recommended, and the same scene was repeated three times over, and each time some near friend or favourite kinsman of the king was hanged instead of the Caol Riava. By this time the captain of the guard was fairly at his wit's

"Well," said the Caol Riava, "do you wish to

hang me any mere?" "We'll have no more to say to you," said the captain, "you may go wherever you like, and the sooner the better. We got trouble enough by you already. May be 'tig the king himself we'd find

hanging the next time we tried it." "Since you are growing so reasonable," said the Caol Riava, "you may go out now and take your three friends down again. They will not be much worse for their experience, but they can thank you for finding them more comfortable quarters; and I give you a parting advice, never while you like again to interpose between a critic and a poet, a man and his wife, or a mether and an only child, after which he spoke these lin s:

He who censures a strain, which a minstrel com-

poses, Must lie upon something less grateful than roses: He who takes up a quarrel begun by a poet, May at bottom have wit, but lacks wisdom to

show it, For than him a worse ninny, will rarely be found, Who would peril his nese for a dealer in sound.

Immediately after he had uttered these verses, he disappeared, and the Story-teller found himself in company with him on the spot where they had first met, and where his wife with the carriage and horses were awaiting them, under the care of the man whom the Caol Riava had entrusted them.

"Now," said the latter, "I will not be tormenting you any longer. There are your carriage and horses, and your dogs, and your money, and your lady, and you may take them with you as soon as you please, for I have no business in life with any of them at all."

The Story-teller paused for some moments to collect his thoughts before he made any reply.

"For my carriage and horses and hounds," he said at length, "I thank you, but my lady and my money you may keep."
"No," replied the Boooch, "I have told you that
I do not want either; and do not harbour any ill

will against your lady on account of what she has

done, for she could not help.it." " Not help it f' exclaimed the Story-teller. "Not help kicking me into the mouth of my own hounds! Not help casting me off, after all my kindness to her, in favour of a beggarly old—I beg pardon," he said, correcting himself, "I gaght not so speak in that way, but a woman's ingratitude will make a

man forget his good manners." "No offence in life," said the Bococh, "for these terms are very just and apply not to my own real form but to that which I have assumed for the purpose of befriending you. I am Aongus of Bruff, for whom you obtained many a favour from the king of Leinster. This morning I discovered by skill in things hidden that you were in a difficulty, and immediately determined to free you from it. As to your lady, do not blame her for what has passed, for by the same power which enabled me to change the form of your body, I changed the affections of her mind. Go home, therefore, as man and wife should do: and now you have a story to tell the

king of Leinster when he calls for it." Saying this he disappeared, and the lady bursting into tears begged her 'husband's fordiveness, and assured him that she would sooner die a thousand deaths than act in such a manuer, if some extraordi-

nary influence had not possessed her. This explanation proving entirely satisfactory to the Story-teller, they proceeded homeward happily together. Notwithstanding all the speed they could make, it was so late when the Story-teller arrived at the king's palace, that his Majesty had already retired to his sleeping chamber. When the Story-teller entered, the king inquired the cause of his de-

Please your Majesty," said the Story-toller, "those is nothing like the plain truth, and I will tell it to

you if you desire it."

The king commanded him by all means to do so. Accordingly, the Story-teller began, and gave a detailed account of the adventures of the day, his diffigulty in trying to invent a story, the benevolence of the friendly Draoidhe (or Druid), and the ing mti-tude of his wife, remarkable in itself, and still more so in the singular manner in which it was explained. When it was ended, the king laughed so heartly and was so diverted with his narrative, that he commanded him to commence the whole again, and relate it from beginning to end, before he went to sleep. The Story-teller obeyed, and when he had concluded, the king commanded him never again to go to the trouble of Inventing a new story but to tell him that one every night, for he never would listen to another story again as long as he lived.

A general murmur of approbation followed the conclusion of the Second Juryman's Tale, after which a call arose for his "song," with which he complied as follows :-1

When filled with thoughts of life's young day, Alone in distant climes we roam, And year on year has roll'd away

Since last we view'd our own dear home. Oh then at evening's silent hour, In chamber lone or moonlight bow'r, How sad on memory's listening est. Come long lost voices sounding near Like the wild chime of village bells Heard far away in mountain della.

But oh | for tithe, let hind hearls grieve,
His term of youth and sailes o'er,
Who sees in Mars declining eve

II.

With alter'd eyes his native shore ! With aching hears and weary brain, Who treads those lonesome scenes again! And backward views the sunny hours When first he knew those ruin'd bow'rs, And hears in every passing gale Some best affection's dying wail.

III. Oh, say, what spell of power screne Can cheer that hour of sharpest pain, And turn to peace the anguish keen

That deeplier wounds because in vain ? 'Tis not the thought that glory won, Of hoarded gold or pleasures gone; But one bright course, from earliest youth, Of changeless faith—unbroken truth, These turn to gold, the vapours dun,

That close on life's descending sun. The song was received with as much applause as the story on the part of the company, after which the person who sat third in succession, was called on to choose the alternative of paying the fine, or

complying with the requisite condition:

"Gentlemen," said the third Juror, rising from his place, "apart from the satisfaction 1 must ever feel in striving to contribute to your innocent entertainment, I confess that my shillings are not so plentiful with me that I could feel myself warranted in. neglecting any honourable occasion of avoiding their expenditure. I will therefore endeavour to imitate the example of our worthy Foreman, hoping you will bear in mind, that a mau can only do his best in your service."

Lond cheers announced the assent of the company to this favourable proposition, after which the third-Juryman resumed his seat, and commonced his narrative in the following words.

THE THIRD JURYMAN'S TALE: THE KNIGHT WITHOUT REPROACH.

Honour that is ever living, Honour that is ever giving ; Honour that see all and knows, Both the cbbs of man and flows; Honour that rewards the best, Sends thee thy rich labour's rest!

VALBERTOTAN.

CHAPTER I.

At the time when Francis the First of heroic memery, was marching against the united forces of the Italian states, and that Sovereign who was in those days: emphatically styled the Emperor, he was suddenly called to France, by the revolt and desertion of the Constable of Bourbon. Accordingly he returned homeward, relinquishing with regret his dream of Conflicts, leaving the Milanese, which was already overrun by his troops, in the hands of the Admiral Bonnivet, who, so far from adding any-thing to what his master had already woo, found it more than he could accomplish to retain possession of what the latter had acquired with so much case and rapidity. His army, composed of the flower of the French chivalry, was found for less efficient when the ardour of the men was restricted to purely defensive measures, than it had been when they rode triumphant on the very ridge of conquest, with

the dauntless Francis at their head.

It was while the camp remained in this state of inactivity, that a knight, tall and well built, and having that in his aspect and demeanour which immediately, attracted the attention and remard of the behalder, sauntered illy towards a tent, the shady interior of which looked cool and inviting in the glare of an Italian mid-day sun. The heat had thinned the camp; the greater portion of the officers and men having retired within the tents. The field in which they stood, a few days before a grassy plain, was now beaten into a parcheck and dusty level, by the continual tramp of men and horses. Banners drooping in the noon-tide ain and revealing but partial glimpses of some device renowned in . history and song, distinguished the tents of the Admiral, of La Palice, of Suffolk, of Lorraine, D'Aubigne, Chabanes, and others, whose names shed a. lustre on the French noblity. In front of these a, sentinel paced slowly to and fre, broiling in his. heavy armour and arquebus, and occassionally giving salute to a small body, of horsemen as they gallopped hastly by on some mission from the Admiral, half obscured from the groy cloud which arose from the horses feet as they proceeded. At intervals, one or two soldiers of the Black Bands, that infantry renowned throughout all Burope, were seen pading leightely along, discoursing in quietly murmured tones, at their past victories and the comparative merits of their leaders. Occasionily too, the shrill pipe of a swendiere, complaining of some real or feigned pjustice suffered in the disposal of his goods, interrupted the summer stillness

of the camp.
"What sayest thou, Le Jay?" exclaimed the Knight already spoken of, as he entered the tent in which a single equery was occupied in arranging his master's armour; how are we to spend these scorohing days in which our cautious admiral will not allow us to retreat or to advance?

" It is a heavy time indeed my lord," replied the

ecuyer, with a modest air.

"I may speak freely with thee he Jay!" said the chevaller. "It will I doubt not, end worse than it has begun. The men are disheartened, and the Confederates as they loiter in our rear, seem to pick up the spirit, which, along with other more substantial good things, we are compelled to leave behind us. Fancis and Bonnivet Fire and snow !! The one; by his excess of etergy, hurries us into the very midst of danger, and then leaves us in the hands of the other who by his lack of that quality, is unable to take us out of it. These two extremes meet very punctually, and I fear to our

grievous loss." rievous loss." ... said the equery, "to whom it is agreed on all hands, the post of com shief might have been entrusted on this occasion

with better advantage.

"And who is that Le Jay?" enquired the Knight.

"Why, my lord," replied the rettiner, "E do not thing it safe to name him; and it is no casy maffer

to describe him. " Server year found there at a loss for all the server years and the server year found the server years and the server years are the server years and the server years and the server years are the server



D'Anbigne, then? What I thou a Still no! shakest that knavish head of thine again. Nav. then, thou must, perforce, do thy endeavor at wordpainting, for my guesses are run out."
"Why, sir," said the couyer, smoothing his neatly

trimmed beard for an instant with his hand, " it is a difficult task you set me, but it is my duty to obey. Were his temper tinged with ever so slight a hue of malicorit were easy, enough to sketch his portrait; but the subject is, without even so much shade as might serve the purposes of contrast, without which, I need not tell my gifted master, both the poet and the painter are as much at fault, as one of our own Black Band would be without his arms."

"Thou art right :: any dauber may paint a devil; but not all the art of Italy, bath ever furnished the world with even a poor idea of an angel."

"Imprimis," said the ecoyer ; "since thou talkest of angels, he is most religious."

I like him not the worse for that, if he wear it modestly, and it be sincere in him." "Sincere? He holdeth a swearer and a poltroon

at equal distance. In the day of battle, he is not simply the boldest chevalier under arms, but the most moving ghostly counseller; two separate filed him, and which, vulgarly speaking in the sense beings enclosed in the same suit of armour—half of our objectors, did defile the soul. So the body knight, half friar; the one demolishing bodies like a tempost, the other rescuing souls; he will, in the same instant, spit a Spanish grandes upon his lance, and in the next, fetch him a confessor."

"Thou wouldst have him put the steel through body and soul together, if it were possible,"

It is doubtful which of the two feelings predominate in his mind—his contempt for the curiess and helmet of an armed enemy, or his veneration for the bald head and hempen girdle of a mendicant

frier.".
"Why, I wonder whom thou meanest, for there are few such that I know of in the camp, much less at Court. But let us see a little of the shade, if thou have it, for the picture begins to grow oppressive with all this light. Remember we are in Italy, and the Christians make their god of bread. The and it is a summer noon."

"Ah, there my pallet fails me," replied the

"What! has this paragon no fault?"

"But one, that I can speak of." "And what is that?"

"That he sometimes bears too hard a hand upon the errors of a devoted follower who would die to serve him." And the ecuyer bowed low to his master.

"Chut-chut-chut-chut; thou wert speaking of myself all this while," said the chevalier, neither off inded nor gratified by the flattery of his follower; "thou, talkest of one pretended fault, and I could have furnished you with a hundred real ones, the least of which were enough to incapacitate him, though he had no other, for the high trust of which we speak . But a truce with such folly, and set thy wits to work to answer my first question -- how are we to consume these broiling hours ?"

"What say you tennis?", "In this weather?"

" a quiei jou de boule?"

"Worse and worse." "Then there remains but one resourse, which I have learned too much discretion in my good master's service to name without permission.

What is it, Le Jay? Thou hast it." And yet it was but yesterday morning I received a pointed chiding for the mention of it," replied the

"Oh ho! L'Amour !" said the chevalier, yet with-

out displeasure. Years-ages have rolled by since the gallant knight in question, in common with his other brother chevaliers, ceased to do or to speak, either

good or evil, for this world :--The Knights are dust.

Their good swords are rust. Their souls are with the saints, we trust.

The hand and tongue that were his instruments few of the more netorious of their mis-translations either for the one or the other, have been for cen- Of the books rejected alike by Catholics and Protestsuries resolved to dust. In the words of one of his ewn historians, this "chevalier sans reproche" WAR not at all times "un chretien sans defaut." The truth must be spoken but let it be enough to speak dom and Ecclesianticus; 4. Baruch, with the epistle the truth. Let us add no censure. Far be it from of Jeremias; 5. Parts of Daniel, the song of the us to extenuate the faults which history has ascribed to him; still farther to suffer that they should obsoure the unfading lustre, which his heroic virtues have shed upon the history of his times, and of his

At this period, when the heroism of the youthful Francis had revived the sinking chivalry of France, and brought back the days of Charlemagne in all but the consummate prudence, which usually directed the enterprise of that imperial here of song and tale, there were few names, even at this brilliant period, which might bear comparison with that of the gallant knight whom for the present it shall the book was on the canon of the Hebrows. (Josesuffice to designate as the chevalier. It has been remarked, indeed, that the court never entrusted him with the important function of commander in chief.; and even on this disastrous expedition, all tians book it chap. 8); Ruffinus (In Symbolo, book his fame and his services had not prevented his iv. 18); St. Cyril of Jerusalem (Catech. 4); Innobeing overlooked in favor of the feeble Bonnivet cent (Epistle iii.); III. Council of Carthage (397 The Chevalier, however, had a spirit incapable of jealousy. He could not avoid seeing and lamenting the incapacity of the admiral, but he never thought to Julius Africanus. Such a mass of evidence, supof marmuring against the choice of his king, for whom he entertained a pure and disinterested loyalty worthy of the early days of chivalry. Even in those courts where merit is most highly favored, it is not always independent of intrigue, and as those were means which the chevalier did not desire to use, it happened that at the hands of the great Francis himself, he merited honors more frequently than he received them. The enterprises in consequence, which were entrusted to his management, were often of that kind which rather demands ability than confers distinction; and in these he displayed is quick and well-governed genius, and an intrepidity of mind which nothing could disturb. From the age of seventeen years, at which he for the first time carried arms, to the close of his glorious career, his fame as a soldier and a knight, continued to extend from day to day, until it filled a space in individual history, fully equal to that of the chivalrous monarch whom he served with so disinterested a books are endless. Amongs others we notice iii.

Edelity to his latest breath. But his portrait is to Council of Carthage; Innocent, Gelasius, Augustine, fidelity to his latest breath. But, his portrait is to be sought in history; and enough has been already exetched to answer the purpose of my narrative.

rear-and a district of the control of the second complied to unable to take an

S ... 1 3 ...

They were just going up the steps to the Presi-

They were just going up the steps to the President workents room, when the Senator suddenly sturned to the control of the steps by the side, and said: "Oh, seemoo by the way, what are your politics?" "Well," said the office-seeker, "I've always been a Democrat, and not be successful to the office-seeker, "I've always been a Democrat, and not present the could district the could be seen the same winterested audience the stamping increase of intemperator, when he astonished his bearers by exclaim our basequing "said our ground in my heighborhood district a way preaching the Gospel in a state of beastly interior as ground that a man went hours at about 2

ness will sometimes affect a man's brain.

It is reported that a man went home at about 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning; and, using his tembrella as a billiard-cue, smote his sleeping wife in the short-rib, crying "Pool!" and sank into a sweet slumber. He has since explained to his wife in the last session of the Council of Lacdicaca. But

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO "THE BIBLE
His Grace the Archbishep of Toronto resumed his
lecture alst Michael's Cathedral, Bunday Syoning,
Rebrussy 7th, on the Bible. About half-past seven

his Grace entered the pulpit and commenced a We will notice in commencement a few more obshall not have life in you, (John vi. 54); and St. in attesting their divinity. Paul said (Cor. xi. 27); "Therefore whosever shall eat this bread and drink the chalice of the Lord unsalvation or damnation can come through the stomach. I apologise to my hearers for the reproduction of this assertion; but as it appeared in the public papers I have to notice it. We find, urged in support of it: "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth the man." (Matt. xv. 11). We must charitably suppose that persons who make such objections do it from sheer ignorance. We answer: The apple that Adam eat went into his stomach. It was not the material apple that deand blood of Christ, worthily received, sanctify both body and soul of him who receives it, and bring salvation through the stomach, even in the sense of the vulgar objector. We receive faith through the ears, from hearing; we receive also death through the ears, sinfulness and wickedness. We receive death through the sight as the windows of the soul, as one of the sacred writers remarks. By the sight we recognize both friends and enemies, avoid danger, flee from death, and seek life. Another blaschemous objection was made, let us hope also through ignorance, in one of the pulpits of the city. In speaking of transubstantiation the preacher says that the Israelites bowed down to a golden calf, and the Chinese have their gods of wood and stone, same objections were made by the Pagans against Christianity, in other words. They said the Christians adore a man taken from the body of a woman, whose flesh flew off piecemeal under the scourges and was even eaten up by the dogs in the court of Pilate. I ask our Reverend objector what answer he would give to these Pagans? The body of the Man-God was formed of the blood of the Virgin Mary. Could not the same omnipotent God form the body of Christ by a miracle and in a similar manner, though hidden from our material eyes, by changing the substance of bread into his own body

and the substance of the wine into His own blood. Neither Protestants nor Catholics can arrest the hand of omnipotence or confine His power within the limits of their own intelligence. This transubstantiation is a miracle and a mystery. None can explain it, the effect of the infinitely-loving God to captivate and sanctify the souls and bodies of his creatures. The connection between the material and the spiritual is very intimate. The sword can cut the link between them. The sword or a bullet can soon separate the soul from the body. The soul is preserved or killed through the body; good food and medicine will preserve life. So the spirit of wisdom entering through the ears with the words of life, will bring nourishment and life to the soul. We now proceed to the subject of this evening's lecture, the so-called Apocryphal Books of Scripture; that is, those books rejected by Protestants but received as canonical by the Catholic Church. We saw in our last lecture that the canon of the Council of Trent was by no means anything new, that it had existed and been in force in the Church from the very carliest times, from as early indeed as 120 or 136 A.D. Having thus established the entire Canon, we proposed to take up the various books rejected by Protestants, and in this connection a ants there is no question here. The books, then, of which we speak here are the following: 1. Esther, last seven chapters; 2. Tobias and Judith; 3. Wisthree children, the Idol, Bell and the Dragon, and the history of Susanna; 6. Machabees; I. and II. These are the books rejected by Protestants, but retained by our Church. The reasons for their rejection will appear afterwards. We will now take the books in order as we have marked them off. To prove their canonicity appeal must be made to tra-

dision : we have no real intrinsic proof : 44 I. Esther, last seven chapters. That those disputed chapters (x.-xvi.) were admitted by the Church from early times is apparent from the Roman Missal in several places. Passing over this. phus, book xi, and the Fathers generally.) Fathers, however, who more especially mention this book, are: St. Augustine. (De Doctrina Chrischap, xlvii); the Council of Laodicaca (chap.lix) The same truth is attested by Origen, in his Epistle ported by the authorities which in our last lecture we cited in favor of the entire canon, cannot be contested.

II. Tobias and Judith. Those two books, though entirely distinct, we place together for convenience sake. They are supported by almost the same Fa-thers and authorities. In favor of the canonicity of those books we find nearly all those adduced in favor of Esther, and in addition a host of such names as St. Cyprian (De Oratione Dominica); Gregory Nazianzen (Pastor, part. ili. 21); Isodorus (book vi); Cassiodorus (Divinarum Lectionum, chap. i.); St. Clement of Rome 1st Epistle, St. Clement of Alexandria (Book vi). To these we may add St. Chrysostom (Hem. zv. ad Heb.) Bede, Ambrose, Colasius &c.

III. Wisdom and Ecclesiasticus. Those two books are presented together for the same reason as in the last case. Authorities for the admission of those Cassiodorus, Isldorus, the il. Council of Toledo in Spain, Council of Sardis, Dionysius, Clement of Alexandria: Irenaeus, Origen (in many places), Pamphilus, Martyr, Athanasus, St. Ephrem of Syria, St. Basil of the Holy; Spirit, Epiphanius, St. Gre-gory Nazianzen, St. Gregory, of Nyssa, St. Chrysos-tom, Tertullian, Lactantius, St. Hilary, St. Ambrose, St. Hieronymus, Ruffinus, St. Oyril (in many places), St. Peter Chrysologus, and many others. In favor of Ecclesisticus, we have, between twenty and thirty additional authorities, Prosper, Sixtus, ii., Fabian,

Iv. Baruch and the epistle of Jeremias. These books were by many of the Fathers regarded as forming part of the writings of Jeremias. Baruch was his recreatery and intimate friend, whence the mistake. Thus we find Baruch omitted [not rejected] by many of those whose names we quoted above.-Many, on the other hand, attest its authenticity as a separate book, Sts. Hilary, Cyril, Epiphanius, &c.— Baruch and the Lamentations are expressly named that women can have no idea how the care of busi- let us be distinctly understood. ... The Fathers in whose works Baruch is omitted did not reject the book

dalous as could well proceed from open or covert infidelity. Christ has said: "Except ye eat the St. Augustine," bytwhom it was noticed infidelity. Christ has said: "Except ye eat the St. Ignatius, Tertullian, Sts. Cyprian, Chrysostom, Resh and drink the blood of the Son of Man, ye Augustine, Fulgentius, Ambrose and others concur

eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh cil of Carthage (397 A.D.) these books were menoring the body of the Lord." The objection is that it is absurd that under Pope Gelasius where 70 Bishous and salvation or damnation can come the company of the canon, as also in the Council of Romer salvation or damnation can come the canon as a sound that the canon, as also in the Council of Romer salvation or damnation can come the canon as a sound that the canon, as also in the Council of Romer salvation or damnation can come the canon, as also in the Council of Romer salvation or damnation can come the canon, as also in the Council of Romer salvation or damnation can come the canon, as also in the Council of Romer salvation or damnation can come the canon, as also in the Council of Romer salvation or damnation can come the canon, as also in the Council of Romer salvation or damnation can come the canon, as also in the Council of Romer salvation or damnation can come the canon, as also in the Council of Romer salvation or damnation can come the canon, as also in the Council of Romer salvation or damnation can come the canon, as also in the Council of Romer salvation or damnation can come the canon, as also in the Council of Romer salvation or damnation can come the canon, as also in the canon, as a sixth General Council of Trullus, [681] they were likewise received. They were like all the other canonical books, confirmed in the canons of the Councils of Florence and Trent. Besides: these authorities we have amongst the Fathers, Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian [Epistles book i. and in several other passages], St. Isodore, St. Gregory Nazianzen, who made a sermon on the Maccabees martyrs [2 Macc. vii.], and St. Ambrose [Book i. 41 Offic]. We see also in St. Jerome's commentary on the prophecy of Daniel, in what respect he held those books, though as he says on account of their not being in the Jewish canon he would not urge them against them. St. Augustine [De doctrina Christiana and De Civitate Dei] most clearly says: "Though the Jews deny those books the church hold them canonical." An objection urged against the Books of Maccabees is that the writer, speaking of Rasias, who slew himself rather than fall into the hands of Antiochus, said: "He struck himself with his sword, chosing to die nobly rather than to fall into the hands of the wicked; and to suffer abuses un-becoming his noble birth." [2 Macc. xiv. 42]. The historian, in recalling this, regards only the simple fact, without praising it or in any way setting it as an example to others, just as in many places of Moses and other writers of undoubted inspiration.-Basias [not the sacred writer] considered, in the excitement of being attacked by the multitude, that it would be better to die by his own hand than to fall into the power of his termentors and enemies. In this he was mistaken, but the historian was not mistaken in writing down the sentiments of the man. He does so without in any way approving of the act.

Now, with regard to the translations of the Protestant Bible. We must, however, permise by saying that it was a great miracle of God to have preserved so many of the sacred Books (we saw in our last lecture how many were lost) during so many centuries, in the midst of so many wars and desolations. The original Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament, have been long, long lost. Copies from them, however, are numerous and though they all agree in the main, they disagree in many minor points on account no doubt of inaccuracies on the part of transcribers. It is not to be wondered at that many mistakes should creep into the transcription of so large a work. It required an immense mental power and an iron constitution to transcribe accurately such an immense work. The Hebrews preserved their sacred writings with great care. The parchment upon which they were written was made of the skin of a clean animal, and the priest or Levite who had to write it had to be purified before transcribing the sacred name of Jehova. After the conclusion of the transcription the manuscript was revised by the Rabbis. If many mistakes were found the whole manuscript was condemned. Some rich Jew might sometimes procure a copy of the sacred books, or some of them, but these copies were not at all so correct as those copied for the Synagogue. The books were kept with the greatest care in a tabernacle in the Synagogues much as we at present keep the Blessed Sacrament in our churches. Hebrew Bibles were first printed in 1486 rejected by Protestants, and in this connection a at Soncino in Italy by a rich Hebrew family. It is quence the Greek gunaika cannot mean his wife, short sketch of the different translations which the not known from what manuscripts this Bible was though vulgarly woman is often put for wife. Christ of the Old Testament. Of the New Testament all the books were written in Greek, with the exception of St. Matthew's Gospel and perhaps St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, said to have been written in Syro-Chaldaic. The Acts of the Apostles are supposed to have been written in Latin. As we have said, the Hebrew Bible was translated by the 70 learned scholars into Greek. The books of the New Testament were in the form of scattered manuscripts. St. Jerome in his time, with the assistance of some learned Hebrews, translated and corrected the Bible, since called the vulgate, having gone to reside in Jerusalem for the purpose of consulting the most learned Rabbis of his time. This Bible called the Latin vulgate was revised by the most learned i. 28). The angel said to the Blessed Virgin: "Ave men of the church, and was adopted by the Church as the Standard edition of Scripture afterwards epeatedly sanctioned and finally pronounced substantially correct at the Council of Trent. Thus then we have the concurrence of centuries and the decree of the church that this translation was correct and that no substantial error has crept into it. As for the translation made, as we have said, in the heat and fury of the Reformation, they contain thousands of errors wilful or otherwise, the Calvinists putting an interpretation on the words, giving Calvinistic bias to the translation, Zwingle one, Luther another, and so on till, in the time of King James, all were pronounced faulty, and at present we have committees of men at work in England and

in the United States on its revision. Let us see now what Reformers have said of one another's translations. One of the first of these was Luther's Bible; and of it one of his disciples, Seckendorf, acknowledges that Luther made many corrections in it from the remarks of Emser. who indicated, en passant, more than a thousand grievous faults. Luther, in his usual elegant style, called his critics "asses who were not able to appreciate his labors." Martin Bucer says of Luther's translation, that his errors in the rendition of the Gospels and the Scripture were manifest and not a few."-Zwingle called it a corruption of the word of God. The version is no longer in use in Germany. The: Luthernn church, therefore, in 1836, called for its entire revision. Beza, the famous Genevan Reformer, pronounced the version made by Oaco Lampadius. impieus in many places; and in return the theologians of the Consistory of Basic pronounced the have closed the Roman Catholic Seminary at Fulds, same of Beza's version. Calvin's version was thus noticed by another translator. It is a violation of sequestered all the property of the Bishop of that the letter of the Gospel, which he has changed, diocese." Supplementing this ruthless piece of inthe latter of the dospos, which he has changed, process. Supplementing any requires piece of the making many additions of his own." The advisers telligence, comes the sad announcement that the opinion. The return regarding the deposits in the opinion. The return regarding the deposits in the opinion. The return regarding the deposits in the opinion of the whole prisonment expired on the 19th January will be than the depositors can find investment for in full control of the whole prisonment expired on the 19th January will be full existing the depositors can find investment for in full control of the whole prisonment expired on the 19th January will be full existing the depositors can find investment for in full existing the special state. wicked and unfaithful; and at the present day, as I have said, King James' edition is undergoing revision, being declared by many; even Protestant minimisers. Coaloguid in the grossest perversions of the original texts. Tyndale, Matthews' and Commentation of the ancient bishopricand principality of Fulda, and published Bibles, which were all pronounced unfaithful by King James' decree. Thus, whilst Protestant running back for, its original several constitution of the source, whence its decrease were drawn was vitiated and corrupted. Babtists have a glossery of their cown for translating and interpreting the divineration of the translation of all and everything demands of the imperial admit, that there are numbers of local Irish quatter. James' version, with all its boasted correction, retains

now called Baruch, but sanexed it to the prophecy of Jeremias. The inspiration of the work was never of Jeremias. The inspiration of the work was never of Jeremias. The inspiration of the work was never of Jeremias. The inspiration of the work was never of Jeremias. The inspiration of the work was never of Jeremias. The inspiration of the work was never of the fall of the work of the work was never of the fall of the work of the work was never of the fall of the work of 1562, 1577 and 1579. Again, "Husbands love your wives as Christ loved the congregation." These errors were corrected in later editions. Against the lations. In St. Mathew xxvi. 26; "Jesus took bread and blest and brake and gave to His disciples." The Bibles printed in the years mentioned above translated, "took bread and when he had given thanks, brake," &c. Here they endeavor to lay aside the idea of blessing, which is operative of the change of the bread and wine into His body and blood, for He immediately said: "This is my body

> had: Let us destroy the tree with the fruit thereof." Now this translation is maliciously false. St. Jerome, interpreting this passage, says: "Let us place the cross upon the body of our Divine Lord, for he has said 'I am the bread which descended from heaven.'" This very text has been corrupted by the Jews themselves to obscure the crucifying of Christ on the cross. The Protestants, not wishing in motion for the destruction of the faith of over to receive the Sacrament under one kind were under thirteen millions of his fellow-subjects. the necessity of rendering the Greek He, Latin vel by and, so for "Therefore, whosoever shall eat this bread, or drink the chalice of the Lord unworthily shall be guilty of the body and of the blood of the Lord" (1 Cor. xi. 29), they translate, "Wherefore whoseever shall eat this bread and drink the chalice of the Lord," &c., by this corruption endeavoring to deny the real presence under cach species alone and to prove the necessity of receiving under both kinds. In order to exclude the idea of sacrifice, implied in the word altar, they have mistranslated it and made it "temple" in many places. Hence whilst we translate (1 Cor. ix. 13). "Et qui altari deserviunt cum altari participant" ("And they that serve the altar, participate with the altar,") they change the sense by translating "temple" instead of "altar."

They then proceeded to root out the priesthood by translating "elder" instead of "priest." For instance: "against a priest receive not accusation," (i. Tim. v. 19) the Protestant Bible has to the present day "against an elder," &c. Again in James v. 14: "Is there any one sick among you? let them bring in the priests of the church," &c., they again put elders of the church." And to put away the idea of grace received in ordination, they have mistranslated . Tim. iv. 14. "Noli negligere gratiam quae in te est"—"Neglect not the grace that is in thee"—by saving—"Neglect not the gift which is in you."— And in the same verse they put the Greek word "presbytery" for the plain English "priesthood."

Against Bishops they translated "overseers."—
For the word "Bishops" (Acts xx. 28). "Bishops to rule the Church of God." They make it "overseers to feed the congregation of "God." Against the single lives of priests they translated falsely 1 Cor. ix. For: Have we not power to lead about a woman a sister," they say, "Have not we power to lead about a wife a stater," forgetting most likely that St. Paul never was married, and that in conse-

As the Reformers did not like doing penance, forgetting what St. Paul said of crucifying his body with its lusts and concupiscences, they have translated instead of "penance," repeniance, a mental affliction. (Luke ili. 8). "Yield, therefore, fruits worthy of penance," they say, "worthy of repent-ance." In the Acts of the Apostles St. Peter said: Poenitentiam agite et baptizetur unusquisque vestrum in nomine Jesu Christi." "Do penance, and be every one of you baptized in the name of Jesus Christ. Here again they translated " repent and be

baptized," &c Against honor and devotion to the Blessed Virgin their mistranslations are especially offensive. (Luke gratia plena. Dominus tecum." "Hail, full of grace, the Lord is with thee." This they trans-lated, "Hail, thou that art highly favored."— St. John was "filled with the Holy Ghost" from his birth, St. Stephen was declared "full of grace."-Why, then, should this title be denied our Blessed Lady? The translators made a great oversight in this point. Speaking of the beggar in Luke zvi. 20, they render "elkomenos," (ulcerosus) by "full of sores." Why, then, not translate the word of kindred form, "kecharitomene" (gratiosa) by "full of grace ?"

And so with a multititude of other examples.-For instance, in John ii. 4: "Quid mibi et tibi, mulier" (ti moi kai soi in the Greek), in order to make Christ appear to speak disrespectfully to his mother they have made the monstrous translation of "What have I to do with thee woman," instead of the apparent meaning, "What is it to me and thee." It would be almost amusing were it not so serious an evil to hear them quoting Pliny, or Cicero or Livy in favor of their corruptions.

<u>يا ما المحافظة في المحاورة المحاورة والمحاورة والمحاورة والمحاورة والمحاورة والمحاورة والمحاورة والمحاورة والمح</u> - 11 c THE DEVIL'S WORK ABROAD.

The devil must be in high glee with the management of his interests in Germany. He must chuckle with delight as he witnesses the unfaltering fidelity with which the Prince Chancellor executes every portion of his policy within the territorial confines of the Empire which had its birth in fraud, and can only be sustained by fiendish inspiration. The latest news informs us that "the Prussian authorities expelled the head priest from German territory and

deminion and the expatriation of all and everything

Church, and of course they must have Scripture to sciously assisted in rearing an engine of destruction fayor them. This was the motive; let us see its to spread desolation among their own ranks, he is in the first of the same of th rock I will build my congregation; read the Bibles of evinced feelings of gratitude for the great aid rendered on the day when Catholic patriotism was tried in the bloody ordeal; of battle; for it must be remembered that it was the Catholic soldiery from Blessed Sacrament they had very serious mis-trans- the Southern States of Germany that bore the brant in almost every engagement of note in the late war between their Fatherland and France. But Bismarck never gives way to sentimentality, and his greatest admirers will acquit him of being moved to any such emotional feeling, as that which generally, for the honor of our common humanity makes itself felt under the warm-heart designation of gratitude. True to his heartless temperament this is my blood." "Mitamus lignum in and giving a fresh illustration of how difficult a panem ejus." The Protestant Bibles quoted above thing it is with some "to forgive those who do them a favor," he devises the most iniquitous enactments through the sid of an obsequious Reichsteg to crush the spirit of right and independence in the hearts of men infinitely more honorable and patriotic than himself. As a consequence, persecutions rivalling in malignity and in devilish ingenuity any recorded in the history of modern times, are set

The cardinal principles in his deeply laid plan, were first of all, to disperse the shepherds and the flocks would be almost at the mercy of the ravening wolves howling in angry eagerness around the folds, and next, to cut off the spiritual supplies, from which the souls of those thus afflicted had hitherto derived sustenance and support. The scheme was well conceived, we will admit, and admirably concocted, if looked at from the same stand-point oc. cupied by Bismarck and his colleagues.

In harmony with this portion of the programme was the famous circular sent out by him in 1872 to the Great Powers with the object of obtaining a joint consent to interference in the election of the next Pontiff. This circular has been recently published, and shows clearly the character of his motives. He would subject the conclave engaged in electing a Pope to the most urgent State influence, and substitute human dicoation and royal wishes, instead of the guiding wisdom of the Holy Spirit. He would have a Pone who would bow to the decrees of the State, and subordinate spiritual weal to temporal considerations. It must be said his conceptions dovetail one into the other with a nice precision worthy of a sagacious and thoroughly unserupulous statesman, and his strong will and unlimited power would achieve wenders in presence of a for less formidable than the Church, against which the gates of hell can never prevail.

But here is the Rubicon over, which he cannot pass. A certain length, Providence, for wise purposes, may allow him to go with impunity; yet the omnipotence of God's promise is more than able to tranquilize the agitation which may arise in the human breaston seeing His own institution well-nigh prostrated under the overwhelming load of adversity and tribulation. It is this confidence which cheers us in moments when the spirit inclines to dreop, and lifts us up with its hopeful influence to the plane of Christian philosophy, and indeed to greater religious energy.

The result of all the means used to destroy the Sacred Books have undergone, noticing en route a compiled. The next edition was printed in Bresclain, said on the cross: woman behold thy son, not "wife few of the more netorious of their mis-translations." Luther took his translation behold thy son," yet he used the same word junai. commemoration of his supposed success in abolishing Christianity, had struck the medal with the terse "Nomine Christianorum deleto," up to the legend. present hour) has been but to seat more deeply the principles of morality, which Christ and his Apostles had taught, in the reverence of faithful Christians.

This is the universal verdict of over seighteen centuries, and we doubt not that when some future historian comes to record the Church's history of to day in Germany, the evidences of her vitality and increased power, because of the afflictions will not be wanting. It is a generally accepted maxim that to persecute a faith is to propagate teachings, to gather around its altars those who had been indifferent or at best, lukewarm in times antecedent to the era of persecution. We are confident that the Catholics of Germany; and every other land wherein the Church is assailed by the civil power will come from the crucible purified in purpose, and clinging more closely than before the inestimable legacy of faith which is their most precious birthright .- Pittsburgh (Pa.,) Catholie.

IRELAND IN THE COMING SESSION

The policy of the coming Session, in relation Ireland, has been scanned and speculated on members of Parliament, on the stump during the vacation, and the Press. There are two classes of measures that demand consideration, those that the country requires, and those the settlement of which the Government is likely to undertake. These two classes of questions are, of course, widely distinct We shall endeavour to indicate the chief division or heads, of each class, will be seen

That Ireland has advanced within the last forly or seventy years in material and in moral prosperi there can be no question. Under every single hear save that of population, there are cumulative, ore whelming evidences of this growing prosper But, while these evidences show, that Ireland is vancing generally, as regards material (presperit) they fail to exhibit the backwardness of that progre as compared with corresponding advancement England and Scotland. The relative inferior P gress of Ireland is striking. The causes are not to seek. They are historical, political, religion

social and industrial are in the parameter of the order o English capital. There is no foundation for such

province to discuss. This however, we frankladmit, that there are numbers of local Irish quastic many glaring errors and additions. It is all but likely to advance the cause of Catholicism in Ger- that the Imperial Parliament is utterly incompeted sible to avoid porcelving them. In the various many. It does not simply signify the imposition of to discuss, and whose settlement should be translations we notice a greater liberty taken with certain restrictions on the conduct of those favorable vided for by some elequate local tribunal.

Imperialist however fanatical, can deny, that lecal interests cannot be dealt with satisfactorily in the present Parliament. Whatever chance there may be that English, Welsh, or Scotch interests may be fairly dealt with in the imperial Parliament there is less chance that Irish interests may be so successful. The Irish representation is less than one-sixth of the whole, and there is the additional element that it mainly represents Catholic constituencies.

In the coming Session Government may possibly bring forward the following Irish measures: the Judicature Bill, some measure in relation to the Poor Law, another in, relation to the lunatic saylums, another in relation to the prisons, and one in rela tion to the Grand Juries. Education may, possibly, engage attention. The salaries of the Irish teachers, and the hitch that has occurred regarding their training, are subjects before the Government, subjects that must be settled as part of the great question of which they are portions... The question of Intermediste, as well as of Primary Education, will, probably engage attention. Sir M. Hicks Beach has given a pledge that the Government will, during the recess, consider the question of the Endowed Schools System in Ireland. This is a great question, one to which we trust the Chief Secretary will give all the consideration that its importance demands. It is also said, but we discredit it, that the Government means to deal with the Irish University question. We believe that no such intention is entertained. The Irish Catholics are, therefore, left to support and develope their system under the scheme laid down by the Holy See nearly thirty years age. London Tablet.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE RESEMPTORIST FATHERS .- A mission given by the Redemptorist Fathers of Limerick during the past fortnight was brought to a solemn close on Monday in the splendid church of the order. At early morning fully four thousand men of all classes partook of the sacrament, and subsequently attended Mass, specially celebrated for those who had attended throughout the fortnight. In the evening the church was thronged in every part, and the religious services were of the most impressive character. The conraternity established in the city by the Redemptorists some years ago now numbers 6,000 members, and has long since conferred incalculable benefit on the community generally.

A meeting of the Catholic Union was held to-day under the presidency of Lord Granard. It was addressed by the chairman, the Catholic Primate, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Leaby, J.P., Major O'Reilly, M.P., Lieutenant Colonel Chichester, Dr. Dorrian, Roman Catholie Bishop of Down; Serjeant Sherlock, M.P. Mr. M'Carthy, M.P., Mr. Thomas Tighe, J.P., Mr. P.J. Smyth, M.P., Mr. O'Byrne, M.P., and Mr. G. Mansfield, High Sheriff of Kildare. The report, which gave a favourable review of the condition of the Union, was adopted and resolutions passed expressing satisfaction at the repudiation by the Council of the doctrine propounded at the meeting of the British Association by Professor Tyndall, their sorrow at the centinued persecution of the Church in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Brazil; gratification at the spread of the Catholic Union by the provincial branches, and continued adherence to the principles enunciated by the Catholic Prelates with respect to education .- Times, Jan. 18.

ROBBERT OF A CATHOLIC CHAPEL IN DROGHEDA. Monday morning it was discovered that the handsome newly-erected chapel of St. Dominic was broken into on Sunday night. Once inside, every article in the place appears to have been rummaged. A chest of drawers was broken open, by taking out the back and rifled of its contents, Sunday's offering included. The chalices and priest's vestments underwent an overhauling; but there appears to be a limit even to sacrilegious robbers's consciences for they were

THE IERSE LAND QUESTION .- Our Dublin Correspondent telegraphs on Wednesday :-- "The Land nference was held to-day in the Rotunda. It was attended by the following members of Parliament: -Messrs. Butt, Meldon, Browne, O'Shaughnessy, O'Sullivan, Major O'Gorman, Callan, Shaw, Ronayne, M'Carthy, Collins, Captain Nolan, John Martin, O'Clery, and W. R. O'Bryne. Representatives were present from 19 tenants' associations and farmers' clubs, and several Poor Law Unions and municipalities. Resolutions to the following effect were passed and will be submitted for approval to a public meeting to-morrow. They re-affirm the principles of the resolutions adopted at previous conferences in Dublin and Beliast, and declares that experience dispels the conviction that the Land Act is sufficient to remedy the admitted evils of the Ifish land tenure, and that no measure can be satisfactory which does not give to all tenants security of tenure, protection against capricious eviction and arbitrary increase of rent, the acknowledgment of the tenant's property and the value of his improvements, and the free right to sell his interest. They express a willingness to support a measure for extending practically to all tenants in Ireland the Ulater tenant right custom in its integrity, and contend that aggressions upon the spirit and meaning of the Land Act by pouring upon tenant's exorbitant rent and agreements subversive of the tenants' custom, make it important that the land question should be brought before Parliament next Session, and that a Bill should be submitted and a committee appointed to promote the object of the Conference."-Times.

COMMENCE IN TRELAND.—A series of four proclamations appears in the Dublin Gazitte of Friday week revoking the application of the Peace Preservation ... Act in the entire county of Mayo, and in parts of the county Limerick, the county Roscommon, and the county Tipperary. The districts specified to be relieved from the operation of the act are, in Limerick, the parishes of Ballyscadden, Emlygrencan, Galbally, Knocklong, Athnessy, Dromkeen, Rathgordan, Agliscormick, Templebredon, Doon, Grean, Kilteely Ownebeg, Ballinlough, Ballynamona, Ballinard, Hospital, Kilcullane, Kilfrüsh, Knocksiny, and Uregare. The districts relieved in Roscommon comprise the parishes of Termonberry, Bumlin, Lissonuffy, and Clontuskert. In Tipperary, the act is repealed in the parishes of Emly Lutton, Templebredon, and Doon.

Ulster Tenant-Right. "An Ulster Landowner, writing to the Times says :- "Lord Waveny has, in " the Times of the 6th inst, made a very valuable and interesting contribution to the history of Irish land tenure, but I must venture to assert that he is far too sweeping in his statement that the description of tonant-right corresponding to the knight, tees of the companions of the Conqueror was modified yet always with reference to an inherent equitable interest in the Plantation counties, such as Derry, and in the debenture counties of Cayan and Fermanagh.

Dord Waveney, does not distinguish between the cases of land granted by James I __ condition of which grants was always the building of a house, more or less defensible, and the settlement of a certain number of men, of Scotth or English birth and of those granted subsequently, to the great massacre of 1641, and confirmed by the Act of Settlem at in 1662. (I write without access to books and may not be quite right in my dates.)); These later grants do not contain the stipulations which are inserted in the former, and the grantees, therefore, dealt with their land just as anyone does at the present day—let it fer

land; the rents are small, sums of money, some sheep and hogs, and so many days' work. On all such grants the Crown imposed relatively heavy quit rents, and, of course stipulated military duty. Obviously there is no inherent injustice on the tenants improvement becoming the property of the landlord at the expiring of the term of letting; this is but the ordinary case of an improving lease. All depends on the amount of rent.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND. The Begistrar-General has compiled the returns of the number of emigrants from Ireland during the year 1874, with comparisons of the proportions for that and former years from 1851. In the last-mentioned year 152,-060 persons emigrated from Ireland; in 1852 the total was 190,322, the maximum aggregate of any year tabulated. In 1858 the numbers had fallen to 84,337, rose to 80,599 next year, and in 1860 fell to 60,568. Ten years after, in 1870, nearly 75,000 emigrants left Ireland; in 1871, 71,240; in 1873, 90,-149; while the total for last year was 73,184. Thus, notwithstanding all that has been represented of the retardation of the Irish exodus caused by the American industrial panic, more persons left Ireland last year than in 1871, and nearly as many as in 1872, both years when the inducements were greater across the Atlantic and the popular condition worse at home than they were last year. The total decrease of emigrants for 1874 as compared with 1873 was 16,985. In all, the enormous total of 2,325,922 persons emigrated from Ireland in the period between 1851 and 1874.

REWARDED AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR. -Our Listowel correspondent writes :-- An old man, named Walsh, 85 years of age, residing in Anagh, has been just awarded by the Lords of the Admiralty an annual pension of £23 16s, for the remainder of his life under circumstances of a novel and peculiar nature It appears that about 65 years ago, when Walsh was in his twentieth year, he joined the British Navy as a marine, and after about two years' active service he received a gunshot wound in an engagement with a French frigate. He was then discharged and sent home, but, strange to say, without either compensation or pension. After a lapse of 63 years, when he became infirm through old age, it was suggested to him by some friends who were acquainted with the story of his services to memorial the Lords of the Admiralty on the subject of his claim to superannuation. He had the necessary memorial drawn up and signed by several of the magistrates in North Kerry, who recommended its prayer, and it was furthermore supported by certiicates of some local physicians, who testified that from the effects of the injury received by Walsh, which still left some apparent traces, he must have been for some years after incapacitated for any manual or bodily labor. In due course a reply was received from the Admiralty, stating that they had given the subject of the memorial careful consideration, and being satisfied, after reference to the official records of the date of Walsh's enlistment, that the statements it contained were founded on facts, they ordered that a yearly pension of £22 16s. be paid him henceforth.—Irish paper.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT. - The Builder is responsible for the following curious statement:—A report reaches us from both sides of the Channel that the O'Connell statue, for many years in the hands of the late Mr. Foley, the sculptor, is likely to be the subject of a lawsuit between the committee in Dublin and Mr. Foley's executors. Through the death of the artist, the completion of the statue has been retarded; and the committee some months ago entered into the proposal to celebrate the centenary of O'Connell next August, by the inauguration of the statue in Sackville street. Much correspondence has passed between the committee and the representatives of Mr. Foley, and the committee, it appears, insist upon its completion, or to its being handed over to them, that it may be entrusted to other artists. It is, of course, very doubtful that the work will now be finished in time for the proposed centenary celebration, and if the event is commemorated, it must be by the substitution of a model.

Unseaworthiness. - Our Dublin Correspondent At Waterfo Loughlin Freeman, Town Councillor, was committed for trial for having sent the schooner Alcedo, his property, to see in an unseaworthy state in October last."—Times.

THE COMING SESSION .- Whatever prospect may be pen to the Radicals in the distant future, it is certain that their opinions were never less popular than they are now. They have received from the Legislature the household suffrage and the secret voting on which they relied for the triumph of their principles, and the result is that a " Tory" Government is in power, pledged to appose their principles, and backed by the great majority of the constituencies. The faults of the late administration have brought home to the electors the fact that revolutionary politics are a mistake, and that a perpetual meddling with the institutions of the country is certain to do more harm than good. Questions of great importance to the material interests of the country have long been pending. In last Parliament they were almost utterly ignored. Nothing was done to settle the question of local Government, and there was no step taken to give the tenant farmers the security for the profit of their investments in the improvements of the farms on which the encouragement of the cultivation of the soil depends. There is now a hope that these and other questions of a similar nature will receive the attention they deserve. They have been thoroughly "thought out," and it may be expected from a Conservative Government that they will be dealt with without striking at the root of the rights of property, and without harassing or alarming any legitimate interest.—Dublin Freeman.

RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN GALWAY .- Mr. F. H. O'Donnell writes to the Times respecting accounts which have been published of a scene which occurred recently in Galway, at the funeral of the late Sir Thomas Blake, of Menlough. According to Mr. O'Donnell, the facts were as follows. Sir Thomas Blake was baptized a Catholic, and had frequented in his boyhood the services of the Catholic Church. During his riper years, though often seen in Catholic places of worship, he had generally ceased to be regarded as a member of that Church. When his remains were," waked" the chamber of death was adorned with all the insignia of Catholicity." At the funeral the Menlough tenantry "believing that they were fulfilling the wishes of their late landlerd and not seriously contravening the inclinations of his heir, insisted on burying the body in the portion of the graveyard consecrated to Catholic use. In spite of a number of Protestant acquaintances of the deceased; who; rushed with passion to disperse the tenants, in spite of the numerous Catholic clergy-men, who declared that Sir Thomas Blake had resovered no rights of Catholic sepulture, the men of Menlough, dogged in their rough fidelity, laid their old master in Catholic soil; and if the bishop of the diocese; had been, there to reinforce his exemplary priests, the tenantry, would in all lik lihood have still had their way." Mr. O'Donnell edds his

of the lrish schoolmasters, who only by straining language to the rerge of falseness can be said to be paid at all. They consist of three classes. The assistants, receive considerably less than the wages of an agricultural labourer. The pecuniary condition of another class, the monitoes, may be in ferred from a story told-at the meeting of teachers held at! Dublin on Thursday In a school at Kenmare one gentlemen was in receipt of 5d. a day from the National Board of Education. Being naturally enough disgusted at this rate of pay he went to Dublin, and there got employment in unloading ships, and we are told that he carned at this avocation £2 5s in the same space of time he carned 7s, 6d, in the service of the National Board. The average income of the head teachers is, on the most favourable reckoning, and including presents from parents, £70 16s., or about three fourths of the remuneration of a minister in recent years, and about one half as much as the remuneration of a Scotch school master. In fact, this is not a quite correct statement of the comparative position of the two, for the latter acceps his salary, such as it is, only because he regards the pedagogue's desk as a step to the pulpit. The Irish schoolmasters merely ask a salary of £100 a year ,and if this modest demand cannot be granted, we very properly ask what has been done with the property of the Disendowed Church? We commend the facts disclosed by the Commissioners of National Education to Dr. Appleton, who has been arguing so ably that in these enlightened days education need not be endowed and that the educator, like the navy, will always,

command a fair price. LIPE IN CORRORD WESTMEATH .-- On Wednesday night the house of a very respectable man living within five miles of Mullingar, was visited unceremoniously, by a patrol of the B. I. C., attracted by the light of a candle. There happened to be two young gentlemen in the house not belonging to the family. The Acting-Sergeant informed them that should be find them away from their homes on any future occasion, they would get the benefit of the There is also a young man living in the house who is pursuing his studies, and who also gives lessons to a couple of young gentlemen at night. It is most probable that the R. I. C. will be again attracted with the light, which is indispensable in such cases.—Correspondent of Free-

A MIXED MARRIAGE.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublia, on Monday, a conditional order for a writ of habeas corpus was granted at the suit of a man named Lenuon, directing his wife (who has left him) to bring their four children into court Lennon is a Catholic and his wife is a Protestant. The children he swears were reared as Catholics. Last year they went to live in Sandy Row, Belfast, and Mrs. Lennon finding herself there supported by sympathizing relatives and friends, and, as she boasted, "in a place where the police were powerset her husband at definnce and sent the children to Protestant schools. Lennon's remonstrances were met with threats and insults by his wife's friends, and eventually, after he had made an unsuccessful attempt to remove them from the locality, they were carried off he knew not where.

IRISH TENANT RIGHT .- Our Dublin Correspondent

writes, under date on Friday:—"The tenant right agitators are working hard at the preparations for the intended conference on the land question next week. All the local Clubs in the country have been invited to send deputies, and an effort will be made to have a large representative assembly. The Queen's County Independent Club held their annual meeting on Thursday, and wished to send deputies, although the member who advised his associates to do so made the rather discouraging remark that the people in general had very little hopes from that source. They looked to a domestic Parliament alone for remedy. Another member differed from this view, and said he thought it quite possible they might get from the present Government a better measure than was expected. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, seconded by Dr. Mages, resolu-Treland: that Mr. Gladstone applied to Ireland the provisions of English land tenure, whereas the conditions of English and Irish land tenure are quite different: that the Land Act has done mischief in freland, inasmuch as it has put landlords on their metitle to take advantage of its bad provisions and deprive the tenants of certain privileges which they often enjoyed before, and that the tenantry of Ireland would be far better off to day if the Land Act had never been passed, and that it had given rise to embittered feelings on the part of the landlords without protecting the tenants against arbitrary evictions and rack-rents. If these resolutions, which were passed unanimously, reflect correctly the sentiments of the Irish people on the subject of the Land Act, the Legislature may well despair of attempting to win the loyalty and gratitude of Ircland by any concessions, however, liberal. Louth Tenants' Defence Association also held a meeting on the subject this week, in consequence of the ejectments brought by Lord Dartrey against certain tenants who refused to pay an increased rent. It was resolved to form a defence fund and to hold a meeting to express sympathy with the evicted tenants, and to petition Parliament for an amendment of the Land Code. One of the speakers, a Mr. Murphy, he said he would himself, if necessary, subscribe £200 for the purpose. - Times,

INGREASE OF LOCAL TAXATION IN IBELAND .- The returns on Local Taxation in Ireland for the year 1873 have just been published. We learn from this volume that the Local Taxation of Ireland, after making the usual deductions and calculations, may be set down for '73 at £2,981,320, being an increase of 2.5 per cent. for last year. The following is a comparative statement of the principal accounts in which there was an increase or decrease in the Local Taxation statistical tables of '72 and '73 :- In 73 the Poor Bate increased £108,000 and the Grand Jury Cess over £67,000, while the Arterial Drainage de reased £46,000; Harbours, £38,000; and Towns £10,000. The actual increase on Grand Jury Cess and Poor Rates is £175,000, or nearly 10 per cent, on the year. Of the total Grand Jury Cess collected in 72, 52 per cent, went for roads and bridges, and 12 per cent. for the maintenance of lunatic asylums Within a fraction of 24 per cent, was almost equally divided between Miscellaneous," " "Salaries of County Officers," and "Prison Expenses." The emoluments of the Clerks of the Crown for 73 were £22,029, or about £500 a year each. The emolu-ments of the Clerks of the Peace were £12,468, or about £300 a year each. The Petty Sessions Clerks and other officers of the local courts received £33,585 in the year. The large sum of £30,231 was received for Dog's License Duty during the past year, about £17,000 of which went in aid of the Grand Jury Cess and about £10,000 to the officers of local courts for management and collection, In '73 the Irish town authorities received a total sum of £637,276, and spent £819,017., From the summary of returns of all sums levied and received by Town Councils in the financial year ended in 73 we find there were belief that if the tenantry had believed that their received in Dublin, £231,537; in Belface, £162,298 late master had died a Protestant, however disap-nointed they might, feel, they would have carried rick, £13,685; in Londonderry, £14,117; in Sigo, him; aye, for miles, to, a Protestant Interment, and £4,383; in Drogheds, £3,590; in Kilkenny, £3,002; stood with uncovered heads while the Anglican minister read the service of his communion. It to townships we find that in the same paried the Tan Namonal Taxonan —The Observe makes the Blackrock: Township received £7,038; Kingstewn,

Loudonderry, £138,951. The Poor Law Unions re-ceived £938,964 and spent £959,736 during the year From one of the returns we learn that there are only two toll bridges in "Ireland, the expenditure and receipts of which returns are to hand. One of these is the Athlumkard-bridge, in Clare, where the tolls amounted to £341, and the other the Youghal-bridge where the tolls amounted to £300 .- Freeman. The Dublin Freeman says :- " We are indebted to

the genial Mail for an authentic account of a secret meeting held on Jan. 5, in Mullingar. The whole world knows of the Coercion Act in the County of Westmeath. The domiciliary visit which, according to the Prime Minister, is unknown to the English workingman, is a calamity never absent from the dweller in Westmeath. The Prime Minister is apparently sorry for the fact. It is an ugly fact, and has spoiled many a boasted period and many an eloquent nothing. Mr. Disraell, we can readily believe, is personally averse to any such violence as that terribly expressed in the laws of coercion, of which Mr. Gladstone is the author. He has accordingly directed the Lord Lieutenant to inquire whether the laws are really necessary or not. His Excellency has already made investigation in Meath, with what result we are all familiar. The manner of investigation precluded the possibility of any other result. In Westmeath we find the Lieutenant, his deputies and the magistrates, all in secret conclave, empowered to sweep away in the dark the liberties of their fellow men. We find a score or two of persons sitting in judgment and pronoucing sentence on a population of nearly 80,600; and this we call justice. There is no law in Westmeath save that of violence. The British Constitution repudiates all government by such means. Nevertheless, in certain exigencies it employs them, but in deference to its pretensions and character with-draws the sword when the bitterness has passed away. There is no outrage in Westmeath now .--There is no necessity for violence, and its maintenance is unconstitutional and therefore indefensible. If England cannot govern Ireland in a constitutional fashion, let her confess the fact before nations, and no longer pretend to have an united kingdom under common laws and enjoying common libertles."

The Ukter Examiner gives the following account of a recent Orange outrage: -On Tuesday, the 5th instant, two men, named Thomas Cauldwell, of Middletown, an egg dealer, and his brother-in-law, Patrick Gromley, left Armagh market in the evening for their homes, and when near Mr. Oliver's they were overtaken by four men who had a horse and a cart, and without the slightest provocation they were ordered by some one of the four men to curse the Pope, which they refused to do. They were at once brutally attacked by the men, one of whom had a whip. Cauldwell ran back to take refuge in a gate-house convenient, but he was overtaken, knocked down and stabbed in three places about the abdomen. Whilst in this prestrate condition his cowardly assailants again ordered him to curse the Pope, and the man who came from the gate-house said, "Cut his throat if he don't curse him." Cauldwell was taken home to his mother's house at Middletown, where he died on Monday night, the 11th instant. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful

murder against some person or persons unknown. A correspondent writes :-- "Cork is pre-eminently the stronghold of Irish nationalism; but it is, at least, as Catholic as it is national. On Sunday, Jan. 3, there took place there a very important Catholic demonstration. The local Young Men's Society held its annual meeting. The Bishop presided, and the Mayor (Alderman Nagle), Mr. Ronayne, M. P., and a large number of other prominent citizens attended. All the speakers, and they included the Mayor and Mr. Ronayne - two advanced Home Rulers—strongly insisted on the necessity of all Catholics speaking out boldly in defence of their religion. Mr. Ronayne, who is admired and loved even by the Fenian party, began a vigorous speech by declaring that 'he was a Catholic first, an Irishman afterwards, and an Englishman never.' The tions were passed which declared that the Land Act Bishop delivered a very able and eloquent address, had not improved the condition of the tenantry of in the course of which he alluded to the men of cience who centended that contains, were self-produced. 'Well,' his lordship is reported to have said, 'if they had minerals and chemicals enough, and set them all seething and tumbling together properly mixed and infused, one with another, behold! this earth, and all its variety of creatures upon it, would be produced of themselves (laughter). Well, as the philosophers knew that to be a truth—if not, how dare they put it before the world?—and as the wide world, with all these materials was before them, why did he not get up a joint-stock concern, get a lot of these materials, undertake the manufacture themselves, set the elements to work, and exhibit the grand result? This reductio ad absurdum of the materialistic doctrine naturally enough drew forth the hearty laughter of the audience. On the whole the demonstration was, as I have said, very important and successful."

A STEAMER DISABLED .- During Friday night the Coast Guards stationed at Dunnycove, near Clonakilty, observed signals of distress from a vessel about three miles off the land. There was a heavy sea, and the weather being thick, no assistance could be afforded. In the morning when, the mist 'cleared, a large steamer was seen, evidently in a disabled condition, and with her bulwarks gone. There was another steamer alongside, apparently rendering assistance. The steamer turned out to be the Abbots. ford, of the American line. It has arrived in port. A fortnight ago the Abbothford broke down through the loss of her propeller, and on Friday she was fallen in with by the steamer Pennsylvania of the same line, like her outward bound. The Pennsylvania stood by her until both vessels arrived off Clouckilty Bay, where a hawser was passed on board the Ab betsford, and she was taken in low by the Pennsylvania, which bore up for Queenstown.

REPRESENTATION OF TIPPERARY -- Should a vacancy occur in the county of Tipperary Parliamentary representation, the Nationalists have determined to

start John Mitchel as their candidate. IRISH MEMBERS AND ENGLISH LIBERALS.—A Statement is made by the Liverpool Daily Post to the ef fect that some of the Irish members of Parliament have signified their readiness to work cordially with the Liberal party under a new leader, if no attempt be made "to follow up Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet by an uttack of Catholic interests."

GREAT FLOODS IN COUNTY WATERPORD .- Exceed ingly heavy rain has fallen since Saturday morning, The lower districts are all flooded, and the country work is stopped. In many places very little fodder can be brought to market in consequence.

GREAT BRITAIN

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH -Speaking plainly, we should say, that few institutions in the world of an important and venerable character are more careless of appearances, more indifferent to the principles which rule other self-supporting bodies; more haughtily or blindly regardless of anomalies, abuses, and neglects, not to say positive scandals, than the Church of England. It ex-hibits that climax of faith which some fanatics have put in the utter absence of works. "We have the put in the utter assence of works.

it the sind we are the rightfule authority, is: the in the State of Massachusetts last year was one military and single sind working language of a thousand pulpit; it is at lion two hundred and ainety eight thousand dollars; your own cost if you leave us and go elsewhere. It and the State Commission reports that there are is a sober truth that there exists nowhere under the now twenty-seven of these structures in an unsafe

We refuse to deny the full-claim-of-Ireland to some nearly 10,000 acres (English) of land in the county of the schemes of national autonomy which are decided to me from ancestors of the schemes of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the schemes of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the schemes of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the schemes of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the schemes of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the schemes of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy which has descended to me from ancestors of the scheme of national autonomy wh to play the fiddle while Rome is burning. If the to play the nucle white home is ourning. It the spiritual rulers of this Church really had the flunders of Heaven at command, they could not affach less value to the vulgar means and ways by which unaided mortality tries to compass its modest ends.

THE RADICALS, AND THE NEW LIBERAL LEADER -A section of the Radical party in the North of England have adopted and are obtaining signatures to a declaration to the effect that they will support no new leader of the Liberal party unless both the leader and the party are pledged to uniformity of the borough and county franchise, redistribution of seats, a good Land Bill, the assimilation of the law of employer and employed, and the discstablishment and disendowment of the Church of England.

ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—The Weekly Register and Catholic Standard states that its correspondent at Rome sends the following announcement, which, the Weekly Register and Catholic Standard believes, will gladden the heart of every Catholic in England : Rome, Thursday, Jan. 20, 2 10.—I can affirm, upon positive and reliable authority, that there is trutk in the report announced in the columns of one of the non-Catholic papers here that there will be a fresh creation of Cardinals in March, and that among them will be his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster."

John Bull states that Miss Louisa Jenkinson, second daughter of Sir George Jenkinson, M.P. for North Wilts, has joined the Catholic Church.

THE CELTIC TONGUE.-Professor Blackie has alrundy succeeded in collecting 2,0801, for the estabishment of a Celtic Chair at Edinburgh University. PROTESTANT TESTIMONY ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION .-Last night, at a meeting in Wolverhampton in support of the National Society, Bishop Solwyn urged Churchmen to stand fast by the principles on which the Society was founded. Religious education was now a political battle-field, but could they dare profess to be a Christian people and banish religious education from their schools? Unless Christianitz was taught in their schools it was clearly impossible that England could exist as a Christian nation.

A PROTESTANT WORKHOUSE NURSE -"Found dead" was the verdict at an inquest held at Sheffield on the body of Mary Ann Handley, who, while assistant nurse, got drank at the workhouse on brandy given out for the patients, and fell on the firegrate, where she was durnt to death. She had been in prison forty times for drunkenness. (Such are the attendants on the inmates of Protestant workhouses, and who have replaced the Sisters of Charity.).

REVISION OF THE ANGLICAN BUBBICS .- That a large number of Anglican Bishops and of other very distinguished ecclesiastics should have memorialized the Upper House of Convocation against showing fresh favour to the Ritualists was, we suppose, a matter of course. The wording of the memorial is characteristic. "We beg leave to represent that such doctrines (that is, the doctrines of the Ritualists) should not be inculcated, by symbolical acts and things, in a service which is intended to form a common ground whereon all Churchmen may meet 'in perfect charity." "Perfect charity" is an equivocal term when applied to harmony in differeucos. There is not to be sufficient charity to adopt the doctrines of the Ritualists, but there is to be sufficient charity to remain in communion with them, even while utterly abhorring their doctrines. The "use of the castward position," and "a distinctive characteristic dress to be worn while celebrating the Lord's Supper," are the obnoxious customs referred to; but there is a careful discrimination between condemning "sacrifice" as a (possible) part of the Anglican belief and condemning that doctrine of sacrifice which the Ritualists hold, and are determined to teach by symbol. "This use" (the Ritualists' use), say the memorialists, "is avowedly by many persons desired as typifying and im-plying such a sacrifice in the celebration of the Holy Communion, and such a sacrificial character in the Christian priesthood, as we believe are mot in accordance with the teaching of the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England.". This is vague. The guarded introduction of the word "such" caves all positive belief out of the question. Sacrifice" is implied to be admitted as an Anglican item of belief; but it is to be "such" a sacrifice as will not interfere with the "perfect charity" of oven the most ultra anti-Catholies. We are less near to a definite belief after reading this protest of the memorialists than we are while listening to the Ritualists; and since definite belief is certainly to be more honoured than any amount of indefinite protest, we think the Ritualists have the best of it.

UNITED STATES.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1874 .- The year 1873 has probably been one of the most eventful periods in the history of American commercial enterprises. In the fall of that year fluancial and mercantile institutions of every description, were prostrated by a panic, perhaps unparalleled for its severity. The country was plunged into financial disorder; destitution struck down many victims among the masses; want of confidence and uncertainty regarding the future kept everything in a state of agitation, and the list of failures for the year contained banking houses, which collapsed from reckless speculation, manufacturing establishments, whose system of transacting business only discovered when too late to be a suicidal one; minor firms engaged in every branch of commerce, broke down under the extraordinary pressure and helped to bring the liabilities of that year to the exormous amount which they touched. The influences of that unfortunate panic, are now, ho wever, fast dying out. Confidence is being gradually restored; trade is steadily recovering from the depression which characterized it for so long a time, and commercial undertakings rest upon a healthier and sounder basis than hitherto.—Mont. Herald.

The mass of the testimony taken in Alabama seems to show a disorderly state of society y fout we knew before that any one of the Southern States in which troops were keering the peace, and the legal status of which the Attorney-General was engaged in solving, was apt to be in a disordered state.— The only Southern communities in which perfect peace and order reign are those like Virginia and Georgia, over which the whites have complete control, and with which the troops do not interfere. It is only in the States in which the negroes are actually governing, and in which they have the whole force of the United States , behind them, that the whites give complete rein to their love of murder

and intimidation — N. Y. Nation.

To show that intimidation can be used as well by one side as the other, we must call attention to the fact that Frederick Douglass and a large number of prominent negroes in Washington, including P. B. S. Pinchhack, is senator-elect, as he is called bave hold a meeting and resolved on a war of races, to begin as soon as possible after the adjournment of Congress—unless meanwhile the Supplementary Civil-Rights Bill; and other measures which they like, are passed .- 10. This on west front

I The look by the breaking of dams and recevoirs

The National Taxonian — The Observe makes the Blackrock: Township received, £7,038; Kingstewn, is a society that their cause and an institution with a condition of the National E10,797; Pembroke, £11,692; Rathmines and Rather sun, we say not a Church but an institution with a condition of the National E10,797; Pembroke, £11,692; Rathmines and Rather sun, we say not a Church but an institution with a condition of the National E10,797; Pembroke, £11,692; Rathmines and Rather sun, we say not a Church but an institution with a condition of the National E10,797; Pembroke, £11,692; Rathmines and Rather sun, we say not a Church but an institution with a condition of the National E10,797; Pembroke, £11,692; Rathmines and Rather sun, we say not a Church but an institution with a condition of the National E10,797; Pembroke, £11,692; Rathmines and Rather sun, we say not a Church but an institution with a condition of the National E10,797; Pembroke, £11,692; Rathmines and Rather sun, we say not a Church but an institution with a condition of the National E10,797; Pembroke, £11,692; Rathmines and Rather sun, we say not a Church but an institution with a condition of the National E10,797; Pembroke, £11,692; Rathmines and Rather sun, we say not a Church but an institution with a condition of the National E10,797; Pembroke, £11,692; Rathmines and Rather sun, we say not a Church but a condition of the National E10,797; Pembroke, £11,692; Rathmines and Rather sun, we say not a Church but a condition of the National E10,797; Pembroke, £11,692; Rathmines and Rather sun, we say not a Church but a condition of the National E10,797; Pembroke, £11,692; Rathmines and Rather sun, we say not a church but a down a complication of the first through the formation of the first through the firs notify all the second and the second of the

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195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

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tion FROM THAT DATE.
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, and Gro. Rowall & Co., 41 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, PEBRUARY 19, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY-1875.

Friday, 19-Ember Day. The Holy Lance and Nails. Saturday, 20-Ember Day. Of the Feria. Sunday, 21—Second in Lent. Manday, 22-Chair of St. Peter at Antioch. Tuesday, 23-St. Peter Damian, B. C. D. Wednesday, 24—St. Matthias, Ap. Thursday, 25—Of the Feria.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday the journals published a telegram with reference to Spain. Alfonso had arrived in safety at Madrid on the 14th. His army which he had left behind him, does not seem to be in safety Those sad dogs the Carlists have been pitching into it, inflicting upon it checks, and repulses, and all manner of outrages, so that it has had to fall back; to this it is added that the Carlists in Biscay and Guipuzcoa have been reinforced, and have resumed the offensive, menacing Bilboa .-Pampeluna is again besieged and in a worse state than it was before it was relieved by Alfonso. As these reports reach us through anti-Carlists chanmels, we may safely presume that the losses of the Alfonsists have not been exaggerated. It seems that on his way to Madrid ex-Marshal Bazaine showed himself at Santander. His appearance was the signal for a strong hostile manifestation on the part of the French residents, who treated him to a concert of hisses, and at one time seemed inclined to use violence upon him, so that he had to be protested by the police.

In France there has been another Ministerial erisis, but this scarce deserves recording as something new. The Duc de Brogle is spoken of as head of the new administration.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin has issued a Pastoral putting the faithful on their guard against two itinerant Yankee revivalists, Moody and Sankey, who have been running the conversion business in Dublin, after having carried on the same dedge in Edinburgh and parts of the United Kingdom. His Em in particular denounces the antinomian tendencies of these self-commissioned apostles, who beguile the simple, and encourage self-indulgence on the part of sinners by substituting a mawkish sentimentalism for repentance and a holy life. This warning is timely, and we may perhaps need it here. Who can tell! Perhaps when the Opera Bonf's company shall have exhausted its attractions it may be succeeded by a Gospel Bouffe troupe, with sensational preaching, "No-Popery" costumes, and musical accompaniment on the accorchen. The success of Spurgeon in this line has stirred up a host of imitators.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY. To the Editor of the TRUB WITERES.

Em-Pray read a short letter about Pope Benedict IX, that came out in the Witness of Wedness day, the 27th ult. Tell us what you think of it and explain, if you can, how, if the facts as therein stated be true, all Popes can be infallible?

INQUIRER.

We have read the letter in question. It purports to be a rejoinder to Father Murphy's lecture on Papal Infallibility. The story of the pontificate of Benedict IX, accords with that given by most historians, not always to be credited, of the events of the eleventh century; and after the expulsion of Benedict from Rome, and his subse. nepent restoration by the Emperor Coursed in 1088 there was a short interval when there were three elaiments to the Papal throne; but this confusion was of short duration, since in 1046 Clement II was unanimously accepted as legitimate successor to Gregory VI., in whose favor Benedict IX. had resigned his pretensions, two years before, A.D. 1044. In reply to the question put by Inquirer we reply therefore that, during that period, i.e., from the resignation of Benedict IX, to the installation as Pope of Clement II., Gregory VI .- of whom Dr. Dollinger in his coclesiastical history speaks as one who enjoyed the respect of and was praised by his contemporaries was the logitimate inheritor of all the privileges attached by Christ to the office of Pope, as successor of St. Peter, and was therefore invallible in the sense of the Vatican Council and sulvinson

But admitting those things to be facts, what then ? how do they in any manner affect the grows truth of the Catholic doctrine that the Pone as um enecessor of St. Peter when addressing the Church Paul relatis, by the assistance of the Holy, Ghost, so guided and restrained, as to teach nothing but, and corrected cultion. Catholics do not attribute what is true? From one premiss you cannot deany infallibility as a proof reader to the Pope; fives a conclusion; so neither from the immorality and a thousand typographical errors in the first should any charge of interference with Protestant aroused to increased vigilance. The sale of of a Benedict IX, nor from the victous life of any elition of the Sistine edition of the Bible, would not religious exercises be substantiated before them, diseased meat is very properly denounced; but no

premiss of your syllogism :- that no man, who is himself a sinner can in virtue of his office or seat, teach the truth. But the falsity of this premiss is evident from the words of Christ Himself as by his biographer reported in the 23rd of St. Matt. 2nd, and 3rd verses :-

2. "The Scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses

geat. 3. "All Merejors whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do; but do not ye, after their works; for they say and do not."

Nothing can be plainer than this distinction. Although the Scribes and Pharisees were violators of the law themselves, yet because they sat in Moses' seat, therefore Christ commanded His hearers to observe and do all that they commanded. And so St. Augustine, commenting this passage of the Gospel Serm. 137, well defines the duty of the Christian layman in analogous circumstances :- "Laicus enim qui vult bene vivere cum attenderit clericum malum, quid sibi dicit? Dominus dixit : que dicunt, faeile ; que faciunt, facere nolite. Ambulem viam Domini, non sequar istius mores. Audiam ab illo, non verba ipsius, sed Dei." There is therefore no necessary connection betwixt holy living, and infallibility as a teacher; since it was not because they were just men-for they were notoriously unjust; but solely because they sat in Moses' seat, that Our Lord commanded His hearers to do and observe all that the Scribes and Pharisces taught; for surely unless, because of their office, the Bribes and Pharisees taught truth and nothing but the truth, Our Lord would never have so commanded His disciples. The major premiss therefore, that without which from the isolated fact of a Pope's vicious life, it is impossible to conclude as to his fallibility as a teacher, falls to the ground.

The true lesson to be learnt from the fact of Pope like Benedict IX. is this :- Not Papal fallibility, but the danger of the intremission of the civil or secular power in things ecclesiastical and spiritual. To this vicious intromission, to this interference on the part of Cosar, are attributable all the evils and corruptions with which the Church can be reproached. Gallicanism or Casarism, to use the modern name for this interference has been from the beginning, the curse or cankerworm of the Church; and never was this more manifest than in the persons of some of the Popes whom Cæsarism by means of threats, and blandishments, of bribes and violence, in the tenth and eleventh centuries, succeeded in thrusting into the Chair of Peter. In the case of Benedict IX. this was very conspicuous. He was the son of a Count Alberich, one of those Counts of Tusculum, who had conceived the hopes of making the Papal dignity hereditary, in their family. In this hope they were encouraged by their having so often succeeded, aided by the Emperor of course, in forcing scions of their house upon the reluctant people of Rome. The state of the Church in those days is depicted by the Protestant historian Gibbon :-

"The Vatican and the Lateran were stained with blood; and the most powerful senators, the marquises of Tuscany, and the Counts of Tusculum held the Apostolic See in a long and disgraceful servitude. The Reman Pontiffs of the ninth and tenth centuries were insulted, imprisoned and murdered by their tyrants."-c. 49.

In very similar terms speaks Dr. Dollinger :--"The Roman Church was at this period borne down with the depths of misery and degradation; the greater part of its lands, its possessions and to-day); there were no apparent means of averting the ruin which threatened the Church of the Appar tles."-Vol. iii., p. 145.

But in this extremity God raised up one who, ascending the Pentifical throne under the title of Gregory VII. averted the impending ruin vindicated the rights of the Church against Casar, and so restored her purity, humbled the Emperor, and repulsed the encroachments of the civil power on the spiritual domain. His first great object was as Gibbon tells us "for ever to abolish the right or usurpation of the Emperors, and the Roman people," in the election of the Pepe; and succeeding in this, he carned for himself a name to be honored to the latest generation by all friends of religious freedom. Within a quester of a century of the death of a Benedict IX. a Gregory sat upon the throne of Peter! Catholics should therefore never despair, even when, humanly speaking the ruin of their Church seems inevitable. Things went worse with her in the days of the Counts of Tusculum, than they do to-day; and her prospects were more gloomy from a human stand point in the beginning of the eleventh century, than they are at the close of the nineteenth.

Yes! Let us remember that if the Papal throne was disgraced by a Benedict IX; it was because in his days there obtained an accursed system of Cossarism or Gallicanism, such as that, which modern Liberalism is seeking to impose upon us again to-day; and for resisting which Pius IX. the worthy successor of a Gregory VII. is a prisoner in the Vatican. New, as in the days of which Dr. Dollinger speaks-the Church is despoiled of her land and possessions; the swine have broken in upon her wasyard, and the wild boar has trodden down her pleasant places under foot, Shall we therefore despair? No. God has not left us desolate. In His own time He will raise up again for us a deliverer as He did of old in the person of a Gregory VII. and again shall the enemies of His Church be confounded. Let'us for which a Gregory so nobly fought and so nobly, as British subjects we are bound to respect even as died to wit, that the civil power has no rightful we demand respect for our own we would say :authority over the Church that in the appoint Be not so illogical, so unjust as to hold us rement of her priests, of her Bishops, and of her Pope, neither King nor Cesar has any right to

meddle. We have alleady answered the question as to the infallibility of Sixtus V. impugned on the grounds that the first edition of the bistine Bible, was to full of typographical errors; that one of his revents to discountenance for the future all intersuccessors called it in and replaced it by a revised ference with your undoubted legal rights. Trust-

defining a question of faith and morals, so guided unpleasant subject—with this remark professed in so restrained by the Holy Ghost as to be an infall our individual capacity:—that, if the disturbances so restrained by the Holy Ghost as to be an infalproof readers, or the careleaness of type setters, to the law are not sufficient to repress them, we sindo with this question? Transfer Text and -Second to head

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. On the 11th instant, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie brought forward his motion of which he had given previous notice, for the granting of a conditional amnesty to Riel and Lepine, unconditional to all others implicated in the North West disturbances. In a long and powerful speech Mr. Mackenzie defended the course which he and his colleagues had pursued in this very complicated, and exciting business. Mr. M. Bowel warmly censured the action of the actual Government, as he also censured that of its predecessor. Sir J. A. Macdonald defended the policy of the Government of which he had been the head, and stoutly denied that it had given any promise of an amnesty in the case of those who had taken part in the shooting of Scott. The Hon. Mr. Blake followed; and after recess the debate was resumed by M. Mousseau, who spoke strongly, and at length, in favor of a complete and immediate amnesty. Other speakers followed. Mr. Devlin delivered his maiden address, which was well received, in support of the Ministerial motion-which, after an animated debate, was finally carried by a large majority-the numbers being 126 to 50.

Thus a long agitated and very difficult question has been disposed of at last. Let us be thankful,

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The proposed amendments to the City (Montreal) Charter were discussed in Committee on Saturday, 13th inst. Amongst other important decisions arrived at by the Committee was one to the effect that the clause requiring a seat for three years in the Council as a qualification for the Mayoralty, was struck out. A lively debate ensued on the question of exempting places of worship and charitable institutions from taxation. It was by some of the members pointed out that such exemptions were general throughout the Province of Ontario, where all charitable, educational, and literary institutions enjoy immunity from taxation By others it was urged that, if the proposal to exempt these institutions in Montreal from taxation were carried, it would diminish the civic revenue by about \$61,009; finally a motion by the Hon Mr. Angers to the effect that churches, presbyteries Bishops' palaces and establishments occupied for charitable puposes, was put and carried by a majority of two; the vote being 5 for, 3 against it.

ROWDYISM.

We will not pause to enquire how much of exaggeration there may be in the accounts given by some of our City contemporaries of disturbances caused by persons called, or calling themselves Catholics, in a Protestant church on Craig Street, on the occasion of the delivery of a series of anti-Catholic lectures. Exaggeration there may be: but we fear that some blackguards have given cause for the indignation, very natural indignation, expressed by our Protestant fellow-citizens; and as Catholics we cannot teo strongly protest against such outrages upon the legal rights of our fellow-subjects-no matter what their creed. In so doing we presume to speak, not only in the name of our lay co-religionists, but of the entire revenues was in the hands of strangers (as they are body of the Catholic Clergy, who hold in abhorrence all illegal acts, all appeals to physical force,

We may be told that the language of the lecturer is very insulting, very scurrilous, very provocative of violence. As to the truth or falsity of tional establishments which were a credit to themthis plea we will not pause to enquire; but granting for the sake of argument that it is true, it offers not a shadow of excuse for the conduct complained of in the Witness and other Protestant papers. No man is compelled to go and listen to the lecturer; indeed no Cathelic can go to his lectures without sin; but if he of his own free will, and in violation of the precepts of the Church, will persist in his attendance upon such loctures, he is bound to refrain from giving any sensible expression of his indignation. It must be remembered that in their own churches Protestants are as much at home, as much masters, as we are in our places of worship, in which most assuredly we would not tolerate hissing, shouting, stone throwing, or disorderly conduct of any kind.

The worst-because the most dangerous enemies of our religion are those who seek to defend it by uplawful means. The true, the best controversial weapons are a pure and hely life, and the exercise of charity towards all men. If we as Catholics are calamniated we must live the calumnies down; we cannot crush them by stones, or knock the brains out of them with axe handles.

It is painful, humiliating to have to treat of such a topic as this; but our readers will pardon us for alluding to it, since our object is not to remind them of their duties-for these they have heard from the lips of their clergy-but, to disabuse our Protestant fellow-citizens of the idea which some may entertain, that our Church countenances or winks at acts of violence. For this purpose we have but repeated in our own feeble words what the Church always enjoins in such cases as that under notice, upon all her children. To our Protestant fellow-citizens and neighbors, with whom it is our interest and our duty to culbut be true to ourselves, and to the great principle twate good relations and all whose legal rights

sponsible for the acts of a handful of rowdy blackguards, of whom we are heartly ashamed, if incordially co-sperate with you in bringing the blackguards to punishment if possible; and at all other Pope, can you logically conclude against Papal touch the question, to wit—is, or is not the Pope, by inflicting the extreme penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by inflicting the extreme penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by inflicting the extreme penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is, the selling as butter of a the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned is the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned in the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned in the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by less to be condemned in the chernal Pressure penalties allowed by l Intility unless you postulate as the major | because he site in Peter's sent, and when a cathedra law upon the effenders, we take our leave of a very fifthy mess composed of grease and flour.

lible teacher? What have the oversights of are regewed, and if the police, and the servants of cerely hope that the Protestant congregation will take the law into their own hands, and cuff and kick their assailants into good behavior. In so doing they will have the sympathies of all true members of the Catholic Church.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK TROUBLES.

The recent disturbances in New Brunswick, growing out of the attempts to enforce a tyrannical school law, and attended with loss of life must needs invoke the attention of the Dominion, and Imperial governments; and without violating provincial rights, the first named, as charged with the task of preserving order throughout the Dominion, may find itself in a position to speak its mind frankly to the authorities of New Brunswick. If it has no legal or constitutional right directly to set aside the school law of that Province, it may refuse its aid to enforce the provisions of that law should further persecution drive the people into rebellion.

It must be remembered that the question at issue in New Brunswick is not as to whether Education shall be enforced by law? but as to whether a particular sort of education to which, as being Catholics, a very large portion of the people are opposed, and are determined never to submitshall be enforced? Even by the testimony of witnesses who cannot be suspected of partiality towards Catholics, the latter had previous to the in as much as, calumny is restricted to the speak. passing of the law complained of, succeeded in ing saything untrue against our neighbour whilst establishing and maintaining at their own cost an true or false, which is calculated to injure his efficient system of education. The object of the character. Back-biting may be considered the Protestant party evidently was not to promote education, but to put down these schools; to crush them, by compelling the Catholics who supported them, to support also the burden of taxation for non-Catholic schools. Thus the Globe, certainly not an organ of Rome, says in a recent editorial. (The Italics are our own).

"The occurrences of last week broadened and widened the interest which had been hitherto felt in the New Brunswick School Law. The attitude of all Canadians must now be something more than that of mere spectators. All must feel that the New Brunswick School question is becoming of as much national importance as the Manitoba question, or any other question which has convulsed the whole county. With rioting, the killing of men, the calling of the Dominion militia, the Government of Canada is concerned; and that Government, much as it would desire to ignore our School question, will, we fear, be compelled to deal with, it, in order to preserve the public peace and to restore harmony among all classes of the people.

The last election abundantly demonstrated that the feeling of the majority was to sustain the law at all hazards-a feeling that induced many Protestants to support the measure simply because it was obnoxious to the Catholics, a feeling much stronger than the sincere and honest desire for fre education. For it is a notorious fact that in several Counties which sustained the law there are many districts without schools, or with schools so miserable and inefficient that they are not worthy of the name, whilst no effort is being put forward by the people to remedy this state of things. If the Catholic people had set themselves against all education; if they were avowedly determined to remain in ignorance; if they did not make as many personal sacrifices as Protestants in the interests of education, there would have been some justifiable reason for the way in which it has been sought to compel them to the adoption of this law. But the truth is that before this law was enacted at all, and in other parts of the Province they had educaselves and reflected honor upon the Province. Further, the class of young men going out from all of these schools were good, honest, industrious citizens, capable and intelligent. So that the Catholio objection to this law-be it reasonable or unreasonable -is not an objection to education itself; and therefore, ought to have been met in a better spirit than it has been.

Such being the case the Dominion Government if invoked by the provincial authorities of New Brunswick, or in any manner called upon to pay for the expences arising out of the discontented condition of that Province, will have the right to insist upon certain conditions—prominent amongst these the duty of the said provincial authorities to remove the provoking causes of this discontent the people of the Dominion, pay for it. They, by their injustice to their Catholic fellow-citizens, of God, is evidently included in the very first without, even as the Globe shows, any pretext of words of the first table of the Law. zeal for education to urge in defence of their action, have provoked the trouble, and are the real guilty parties in the late homicides; and if they he might swear. And he swore by Himself, he tells are resolved to persist in the luxury of oppressing Catholics, and of walloping their Romish niggers, in other words if they are determined to have their whistle, they must pay for it—and roundly too.

The duty of Catholics in New Brunswick is clear Whilst keeping within the limits of the law of the land, it is their duty to oppose, always, and everywhere, by every legal means in their power the highest acts of homage and adoration of which odious school law; and to throw every possible ob- Christian is capable, and when taken is the prestacle in the way of its working. Then at last the Dominion Government will be obliged to interfere, even as it has interfered in the case of Maniof margine on his fault will all

chance that befell two ladies; the other day when justice the most important of humlin institutions making their purchases in the Bonsecours market. Is at stake.

They bought what they understood was butten. But the perjurer reverses all this apknowledge. deed, even in name, they belong to our commu- They bought what they understood was butten nion; and do us the justice to believe that we will from a dealer named Lamotte, but on investigation it turned out that the stuff, was, a beastly mess of which the basis was tallow or grease of some kind levents to discountenance for the future all inter—
The case was brought up before the Police Magis—
ference with your undoubted legal rights. Trust—tiate, and the purchase money was at last reing then that the Police will Ido their duty and funded—so, we learn from the far of the 3rd instconfident that the magistrates will do their duty Wel hope that the market authorities may be

WRITTER FOR "THE TRUE WITHESS!" SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. 67.

THOU SHALT NOT HEAR PALSE WITHESS AGAMMET THY NEIGHBOUR."

By the eighth commandment of that great decaogue which Almighty God from the heights o Mount Sinai gave to the world to be its guide for its moral conduct in all time, we are forbidden to bear false witness against our neighbour. Not indeed that the ten great moral truths or prohibitions contained in that decalogue were unknown to the world before that time. Moses received them graven on tablets of stone from the hands of Almighty God, but those ten great laws written on stone, were already written in the heart of man, and if God gave them to Moses graven on stone it was because he would have an exterior testimony as well as an interior one of his divine will

By the eighth great moral law, we are forbidden to bear false witness against our neighbour. This prohibition extends not only to the bearing false witness under cath in a court of justice-which is perjury-but also to the bearing false witness in our ordinary conversation which is called calumny, Nor is this all; what we are forbidden to say, we are forbidden to think, hence all rash judgment (whether expressed outwardly in words or conceived inwardly by thoughts) is forbidden by this commandment.

It is well, Christian soul, to bear clearly in mind the distinctions between the different sins against this commandment. The first great sin against it -perjury, as commonly understood, is swearing to what is false in a court of justice. Before God however it is equally as much perjury to affirm anything untrue on oath out of court, as in court hence habitual swearing may as often be perjuny as not. Calumny is distinguished from detraction detraction includes the speaking anything whether same as detraction with this difference, that whereas detraction (or the taking away our neighbour's character) may be done either in his presence or behind his back; backbiting as its name imports comprises only the taking away our neighbour's character, when he is not present. The first great sin against this commandment is then the truly heinous sin of perjury, or the affirming on oath against our neighbour's character what is not true, Of this sin the Holy Ghost speaks in the strongest terms of reprobation. Amongst the six things which the Book of Proverbs declares God hates, it enumerates the liar and the false witness. (c. 6) And the same inspired book tells us that "the lying witness shall perish," and in another chapter it declares " the false witness shall not go unpunished."

And if we look to the Fathers of the Church speaking of this sin, we shall find it no less strongly denounced. St. Isidore argues that the fulse witness outrages three persons; God whose name he outruges by his false oath; the person before whom he witnesses, whom he outrages by the lie; and the innocent person whose character he destroys. In similar terms St. Thomas (2.2. q 70) declares perjury mortal on three counts. account of the oath; second on account of the injustice, and third on account of the untruth.

This crime of perjury has been called "the head of all impiety;" that as the head towers above the rest of the body, so this crime towers above all others impleties or dishonourings of God. And if we study its character we shall see that it is so. The highest attribute of God is-not his power, or wisdom, or bounty, or mercy, but his wuth that he is true to himself, that he cannot contradict himself; that within him there is no contending of principles; no combat; all is peace. His power mercy and goodness concern him only in his acts towards his creatures; his truth concerns him also in his acts towards himself; hence his attribute of Truth is his highest attribute; it concerns Himself. Now the slightest untruth directly attacks this highest attribute of truth is that before this law was enacted at their educational institutions were of the very best it sets itself up against this truth; untruth seeks kind, and were doing excellent work. They had in the City of St. John the best Common Schools in existing the class:

God, who is Truth. But if untruth attacks the God, who is Truth. throne of Truth, perjury attacks it in a double manner; it attacks it in its property of untruth, and it attacks it by seeking to bring Truth down from its throne in heaven to bear witness to a lie. Is not this to dethrone truth? is not this to make God a slave to untruth? is not this to turn God into a creature and that the most base of creatures, a liar?'

Do not tell me that this crime of perjury is only written on the second table of the law and cannot therefore be so great a crime. It is written on both tables of the law, for it is forbidden by the second commandment as mach as by the eighth; it is much forbidden by the commandment "thou shall not take the name of the Lord thy God in vaint as by the commandment "thou shalt not hear false witness against thy neighbour." May, it is forbidden by the very first words of the decalogue, "I am the Lord thy God." Ker what does Almighty God mean by this declaration? God is truth. If he is God then, he is truth. In affirming therefore The Protestants of New Brunswick cannot in rea- that he is God, he affirms that he is truth; and in son expect to have their whistle, and to make affirming that he is truth, he declares against all untruth, which is the opposite to truth. Perjury therefore which is untruth affirmed on the authority

The Apostle St. Paul reminds us that when Almighty God made promise to Abraham he swore by Himself, because he had no greater by whom us, that by two immutable things Himself and His word, we might have an intallible agurance. In swearing by Himself Almighty God further showed to men that he, as the God of truth was the highest witness that could be sought in the cause of truth, and that He is unchangeable truth so the testimony which man would beer should also ever be unchangeable truth. Hence an cath taken to God in the cause of truth is one of the of justice it offers to God an additional homage By an oath proporty taken, man acknowledges Almighty God, to be the supreme and Almighty God-he acknowledges Him to be truth unchange-Booss Burran.—Housekeepers going to market

Should keep their eyes open, or they may chance to have a heastly mixture of corn meal and tallow palmed upon them for butter. Such was the misconnected to the project of the highest attribute join and when chance that beful two ladies the other day when the because offered to the highest attribute join and when chance that beful two ladies the other day when

> ing God to be supreme, lie yet makee, the ,t of thing untruth more supreme! Acknowledging to be truth he yet makes untruth God Aoknow edging God to be the rewarder of truth and the avenger of untruth he yet, with a disbolical rach ness throws away all the rewards of truth and brayes all the punishments of untruth, The true with the lays his testimony reverency, at the foot of the ctornal throne saying as thou, O, God, art the Eternal truth I bring theel this sauth to whom

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ELECA WOOD OF THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEB, 19, 1875. Alexander of respect to the parents

dictory, effrentory, saying, "Thou art the God of became split up into various parties amongst which truth I make thee a present of a lie." Yes, Christwo are remarkable for the strange customs which tian soul, as there, is no higher homage to God originated, their equally strange names. The than, an oath taken in the truth, so there is no Artotyritæ, a sect of Montanists, were so called from the Greek words tures, (cheese,) and artos, (bread,) call; him to be witness to a lie. The perjurer sobs because in the Eucharistic sacrifice they used Ged, of his Godhead by making untruth a God; the perjurer robs God of his highest and noblest attribute, his truth.

And there is another way in which the perjurer outrages God. It is the highest and noblest privilege of a Christian, that God is obedient to him trouble and I will hear." But the perjurer abuses this noblest of privileges to bring down God to his side by a lie. In the presence of men-in open court nay in the presence of angels and before the whole court of heaven, he calls God down from his throne to bear witness to a lie. Is not this an impious citation? is not this a blasphemous subpona?" "Under punishment of fine and imprisonment," reads the writ to the earthly witness, "you shall be present to give testimony in court." And with a like citation the perjurer calls on God to be present in court to back him in alie. To testify to truth, God is ever willing be-cause he is the God of truth, and the custodian of to send to Chatham and Newcastle for the purpose? Did all earthly truth, but to make him bear testimony

to a lie is surely the lowest degradation,
And there is yet another way in which the perjurer outrages Almighty God. He compares Him to a lie, when he compares a lie to Him. "As true a real perjurer, you know it is false. Therefore before men and angels you have declared that God is not true. Could there be outrage greater than U perjurer! You cut yourself off by the words of your perjury from all help from God. "As I tell readily understand the feelings that would prompt a lot of yourself O perjurer by the most terrible of the control of t yourself O perjurer by the most terrible of curses. For what is man without God. A mere machine without motion; a watch run down, with no hand to rewind it. For what the motive power is to the machine—what the winding up is to the watch, such is the providence of God to man; withdraw this gracious protection but for a moment and what is man? A corpse-a motionless machine

Is not this terrible? And yet terrible as it is, alas what more common? Common not only in court, but also out of court. Listen to the habitual swearer-how often does he perjure himself in a day? So often that he cannot perhaps tell you the number of times. Does he get exited in a dispute in which his veracity is called in question, he immediately calls God to witness to what he perhaps knows is untrue, or at least what in his mind is doubtful and of the truth of which he has publish it with the greatest pleasure. little or no means of knowing. Is not this perjury? and no less perjury because in a bar room or a private house. Yes, Christian soul the perjury of the court house is alas too common; but the perjury of the bar room of the store and of the private house is more common still.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CHURCH Mr. Gladstone's protest against development is

a repudation of all Christian history. The doc-trines of the church have properly no history—they suffer no change, and are all at present precisely what they were the first time they were enunciated by the lips of Christ. Hence they can have no history beyond their bare enunciation in the Sacred Scripture. But though they suffer no change and therefore have no history, they yet suffer development and hence their history. Ecolesiastical history is a history of development; and that the doctrines of God's Church have developed all ecclesiastical history shows. A doctrine whilst remaining the same and immutable, may yet take a more precise expression, a more determined outline and shape, and a more vigorous definition. No one pretends to say that the child-man has as precise an expression, as determined an outline, or as vigorous a definition as the man-man. Neither does any same man pretend that the doctrine of the Holy Trinity has as vigorous a definition in the Sacred Sculptures as in the Athanasian creed. And yet as the child-man is identical with the man-man, without that change which in latin is called "permutatio," so the Athanasian Creed is the identical doctrine of the Trinity as enunciateed in the Sacred Book. Nay, more. Every one acknowledges that the Mr. Jones buried at 70, is the same John Jones, who lay "mowling and puking in his mother's arms." And yet science tells, that this John Jones has changed every atom in his body just ten times in his lifetime of 70 years. And yet British law and common sense acknewledges that this John Jones was John Jones every one of the 1,127,520,000 moments of his life. And why is this? Because John Jones' body is the smallest part of himself, and if it has changed, it is John Jones' body that has changed, not John Jones himself. Again John Jones mind changed inumenable times perhaps every moment in his life; and yet John Jones was John Jones still. And how is this? Because John Jones changes of mind were only changes of the outward expression of his mind and his, mind remained the same mind after as before. The original John Jones' as to his essential parts was there. So it is with the deve-lopment of Catholic doctrine. The emproyment of the doctrine may change, just as often as John Jones body changed; but the soul and spirit and essence of the doctrine have always remained, the same, just as John Jones soul and spirit and essence remained the same.

That the doctrines of Christianity have been one sories of developments such as those of John Jones all Ecolesiasticals history testifies. One has only to open its pages in any of its various spechs to satisfiy oneself of that. In fact so evident is this, that some great Protestant biblical scholars maintain, that the whole scheme of Scripture is not even yet understood, and that may, be before the end of all things some new doctrine will yet be (discovered. This looks a startling proposition, and if so is quite consistent with Catholic truth. As the steam engine is said to have been invented by Watt, although the expansion of liquids into gases was known for conturies before his time, so some apparently saw dootrine may arise out of the wants of man which, though contained in Scripture as the steam engine was contained in the axioms of physics may because of its development through the wants of mankind appear like the steam engine to be a new discovery, whilst in reality it is only a modern adaptation of an old truth. We are no prophet nor do we pretend to prophecy, but all we affirm is that such a thing is possible without doing violence to that law of development which makes infant Jones boy Jones, man Jones and gaffer Jones one and the same being.

OUR NOTES AND QUERIES.

cheese as well as bread. The Tascodrungite, another sect of the same heresy, were so called from the custom used in their worship of putting the forefinger (tastos) beside the nose (drouggos) as a sign of attention.

(If any of our readers can give a better explana-tion or throw any more light on the subject, we shall be glad to receive it.)

CONSTABLE OR RIOTER-WHICH!

Referring to the death of the young man, Gifford, at Caraquet, New Brunswick, during the riot on Jan. 27th, the St. John Globe (Protestant) says in its issue of the 28th ult.:-

"There is here a serious responsibility resting upon some one. In the first place it is exceedingly unfortunate that the Sheriff, if it was the Sheriff, called upon people outside the county of Gloucester he send for them at all? Were they sent forward by the Government; or did they go of their own accord? Were they regularly sworn in as special constables; or were they simply a crowd of men acting, as they supposed, in defence of the School Law? • • • The French people of the as God is my testimeny." But your testimony O
Liar is false, and on the supposition of your being
Therefore besubmit to rough treatment rather than to resent it. Unfortunately this has inclined others to take advan-

The Italics are our own.

Neither in the St. John Telegraph, nor the St John News, (both extreme Protestants, supporting the Provincial Government) do we find any explanation in reply to the passage we have quoted from the Globe. So far it is, therefore, extremely doubtful whether the man, Gifford, was officially sum-—a watch run down. And this is what you have prayed to be O perjurer! Well for you is it that your prayer is not heard! Well for you is it that your prayer is not heard! Well for you is it that your prayer is not heard! Well for you is it that in fine, he went from Chatham, or Nowcastle, as a your God is more merciful to you, than you are to sworn officer to preserve the peace, or as a Protestyourself! Well for you is it, that your heavenly ant rough, to "pound and kick" "quiet, harmless, Father will not listen to the insane prayer of his inoffensive and respectable" Frenchmen. Such senseless child; else would you be abandoned by God—else would your destruction have been number him amongst the martyrs to law and accomplished on the instant of your false oath.

> In answer to a complaint—couched in not very courteous lauguage—that we have refused to publish a farewell Address, from the Catholics of Almonte, to their parish priest, on the occasion of his removal to Pembroke—we have to reply that, even if forwarded to us, the report of the Address never reached us. Should we receive it, we will

> We are happy to see that two of the rowdies guilty of creating a disturbance at the Cote street church have been arrested and sentenced to a fine of \$25 each. or two months hard labor. We hope this will serve as a warning; but if the offence be repeated, we hope that the punishment will be augmented.

> CORRECTION.—In our report of the Irish Home Rule League Meeting last week the amount sub-scribed by Professors W. M. McKay and Anderson were omitted inadvertently from the list of Subscriptions. Each of the gentlemen named subscribed \$5.

LITERARY NOTICES.

No. 3. FAMILIAE EXPLANATION OF CHRISTIAN DOC-TRINE. Father Muller. Published by Kreutzen Brothers, Baltimore, and the Catholic Publication Society, New York. With the Approbation of the Archbishop of Baltimore.

No. 2. CATECHISM OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRING. By the same,

No. 1. CATECHISM OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE FOR BE-GINNERS. By the same.

These three works are from the pen of Father Muller, and as they have received the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimors, we may be sure that they are well adapted for the purpose for which their composer designed them. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-January, 1875.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York : Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The first number of the year opens with a new story, Giannetto, with a smack of diableric about it, well told, and full of interest. Ideas, on Extravaganca, is the title of the second article which is written as a joke upon the materialistic tendencles of modern philosophy. The continuation of Alex Lorraine comes next, and the interest is not allowed to flag. Then we have a sequel to the travels of an English gentleman amongst the Himalayas, under the caption of the Abode of Snow; this too is very interesting, and we have some very curious if not very profound remarks upon the practice of polyandry which prevails in some parts of Thibet. A review of the first volume of Mr. Martin's Life of the Prince Consort, is followed by an article from the Rev. G. R. Gleig on The Great Religious Problem, with which the current number

FATHER BUDES, APOSTOLIC MISSIONARY AND HIS FOUNDATIONS.—By M. Ch. de Montzey. Boston: Patrick Donahoe.

This work enjoys the distinguished honor of the approbation of the Holy Father himself conveyed in a letter to the author. Need we say more in its commendation.

PARAL INFALLIBILITY—A Lecture by the Rev. James Murphy. For sale at Messrs. Sadlier, 276 Noire Dame Street.

This is a reproduction of the able lecture delivered by Father Murphy in the Mechanics' Hall, on the 14th ult. We commend it to the perusal of our readers as an excellent antidote to the poison of Gallicanism.

THE HARP.—We have received the February number of this spirited monthly Magazine which number of this spirited monthly magazine which is as usual replete with good things. Its editorial, illustrations, and selections never have been better than they are this month. The following are the contents: The flight into Egypt (poetry); Kilsheelan; Do right, Editorial:—The Devil's Publications; Ireland—More Coercion; Marahal MacMahon (continued); Be careful what you say; St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick (illustrated); Theobald Wolf Tone (portrait): Round Tower of Kilree (illus.); Alex. M. Sellivan, M.P., editor Dublin, Nation (portrait): The Harp; Wolf Tone's grave (poetry.); Suppose you had a Daughter; "A true. gentleman; The test of true love; good advice to young men; A temperance Story; The upright man. Musi :- Avenging and Bright.

ST. PATRICES TOTAL ABSTINENCE.
AND BENEFIT SOCIETY.
The Annual meeting of the above society was,

Mr J Connaughton, 1st Vice President Mr F Callahan, 2nd Vice President. Mr J Dillon, Treasurer. Mr B Emerson, Asst. Mr S Cross, Secretary.

Mr S Cross, Secretary. Mr M Kelly, Asst. " EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr E Murphy, Chairman; Mesers. A Brogan, W Donnelly, Prof W McKay, M Connell, P Murray, C Moffatt, P Hammill, J Walsh, J Huff, A Emersen, O Nolan.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. Messrs T Carmody, A Lavery, H O'Neill, J Kelly, P F Manning, D Murney, J Regan, O Mur-phy, P Maher.

Mr M Sharkey, Grand Marshal.

Mr Jos Doyle, Asst. "
The Society met on Sunday last, for the transaction of business at which meeting aNew Benefit Branch was in augurated by which persons taking the Total Abstinence Pledge and joining the Society will be able to make provision for their families in case of death, in the following manner: On the death of a Married Member, the sum of One Dellar for each Member in the Society is paid to the widow 30 days after said death takes place Unmarried Members may dispose of, by will, a similar amount. This opportunity if availed of will be very advantagous to the poorer classes as | D A C, 5; Sherrington, J H, 550; Toronto, J D, 1 by it they will be able to ensure to their St Gervais, Rev N G, 2; Port Lewis, J C, 1.50 families in case of death some little competency that otherwise might be impossible for them.

The money is obtained in this way:—Each

member on joining pays the sum of One Pollar, which is placed in the bank to await the first death that may occur in the society; and a similar sum shall be paid by each surviving member on every recurring death, within fifteen days there after, and the further sum of ten cents per month, to de fray expenses. The advantage gained by joining this society may be seen by the following example:—If there are 500 or 1000 members, the first Member dying will be sure that his family shall receive \$500 or \$1000, as the case may be of course, the amount must be governed by the roll of membership, therefore it is to the interest of every member to do all in his power to increase the roll of membership, as well as to keep his own pledge intact. On Sunday 45 joined the Benefit Branch, and the meeting then adjourned till next Sunday, to give an opportunity to others to join who may be so disposed.

ST. ANN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the above Society was held in the St. Ann's Academy Hall, McCord Street on January 31st and February 7th, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year :--

President—Revd. James Brown. 1st Vice-President-Mr. James Duggan. 2nd do do —Mr. Patrick Flaunery. Treasurer—Mr. Lichael Crowe. Secretary—Mr. T. J Quinlan. Asst. do —Mr. John Moran. Grand Marshal-Mr. Patrick Kennedy. do -Mr. Michael Murphy,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Mr. Michael Ryan, Chairman; Messrs. B. Geu-

ning, John J. Cox, James J. Harding, L. McDonnell, T. Connaughton, Edwd. Wheeler, T. Murphy, Timothy Callahan, Geo. Cummings, Patrick Carroll, John Thempson, and T. O'Connell.

We are pleased to learn that the Society is in a flourishing condition, a very large number having joined the Benefit Branch during the past twelve months; should the progress made during the past year continue for this year, we have not the slightest doubt but that at their next Annual Meeting the St. Ann's T. A. B. Society will rank second to none in this city.

In connection with this Society we have to express our pleasure at the great success of the grand Anniversary Temperance Meeting which was held in the St. Ann's Church on Ash Wednesday evening. The St Patrick's and St Bridget's T. A. B. Societies were largely represented; an eloquent and impressive sermon on Tomperance wa by the respected President of St. Bridget's, Rev. Father Landrigan, at the conclusion of which the pledge was administered to a large number of per-

TEMPERANCE IN PICTON.

A Meeting of the Roman Catholics of the town of Picton, and vicinity was held in the church, after Mass on Sunday, 7th inst., for the purpose of organizing a temperance association—the Rev J. Brennan, being called upon to take the chair.

The Rev. Chairman, in a few well chosen remarks upon the evils of intemperance, and the benefits to be derived from leading a temperate life, exhorted all present never to violate the pledge they had

A resolution was passed that the Society be named St. Gregory's Temperence Association" in honor of the patron saint of the church.

The following were unanimously elected officers for the year 1875:—President, Patrick McMahon; Vice President, Joseph Redmond; 2nd Vice President, Thomas Furlong; Recording Secy., Peter Bird, Jr., Financial and Cor. Secy., Thomas Sullivan ; Treasurer, Rev. J. Brennan ; Chaplan R v. J. Brennan, Marshals-Michael Furlong, Thomas

The Society opened with a roll of 120 members. Yours truly, THOMAS SULLIVAN, Rec. Secy.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

HOMINATION FOR MATOR, AND ALDERMEN. The nominations for Mayor and Aldermen came off on Monday morning in the different wards. There were two nominees for Mayor-Dr. William H. Hingston and J. L. Beaudry. The latter's nomination, it is said, was made without the consent or knowledge of Mr. Beaudry, and only for the pur-pose of keeping the election of Dr. Hingston from being by acclamation.

In the East Ward, Joseph Duhamel, and Adolphe

In the Centre Ward, Richard Holland, was Esq., elected by acclamation. In the West Ward, George Childs, Esq., was also

elected by acclamation. In St. Ann's Ward, Alox McCambridge and O.J. Devlin.

For St. Antoine Ward, Thomas E. Poster, Esq. and Antoine Hamilton. In the St. Lawrence Ward, Captain John Short

and Mr John C McLaren. In the St. Louis Ward, Joseph Brunet, Esq. and Gotlieb Reinhardt, Esq. For the St. James' Ward, Jacques Grenier, Esq.

and Augustin Robert.
In the St. Mary's Ward there are three candidates, as follows: Daniel Munro, Alfred Roy, and Adolphe Mathicu.
The elections will be held in all the wards of

the city of Montreal on the 1st day of March next, from the hours of 9 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon and Williams of the property of node (done afternoon and the state of the

OUR NOTES: AND QUERTES.

Our anyone informuses to the joing of the control of the formuses to the joing of the control of the formuses as a full control of the formuse of the joing of the control of the formuse of the joing of the same of the joing of the j with soreness of the muscles, take internally faree

large tablespoonfuls every hour until relief is experienced, then continue the dose every two or four hours. In other fevers a dose once in three to four hours. For children one half the above dose.-10 In connection with this remedy it is essential to use the Preventive. Price \$2.00 per bottle. None genuine without our signature over the top of the Bottle.— DEVINE & BOLTON, Chemists, Wholesale Agents, next the Court House, Montreal.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Toronto, J M, \$2; South Douro, J A D, 2; Coaticook, Rev J B C, 4; Rivierd Raisin, P.O.N., 2; Hopewell, P E I, R D McD, 2; Little Bras d'Or, N S, Rev J C, 2; Wesport, E McC, 2; Westwood, J S D, 2; Clayton, J N, 1; Lismore, N S, A McI, 2; Maidstone, Rev P F, 2; Quebec, Rev L Z L, 2; Ste Agnes-Dundee, Rev P F, 4; Belleville, T H, 2; Clayton, T M, 2; Panmure, J M, 2; Marysville, A A, 2; St Johnsbury, Vt., P A R, 2.50; Fairfield, P E I, Rev D J G McD, 2; Shoolbred, Rev J J A, 2; Magog, J K, 2; Phelpston, P L, 2; North Gower. Magog, JK, 2; Phelpston, PL, 2; North Gower, JK, 2; North Lancaster, WK, 1; Vicars, TD, 50 ets; Fredericton, NB, Rev FC, 2; Melbourne, JP, 2; Marysville, EP, 4; Maritana, PB, 3; North Onslow, JB, 2; Helena, GOR, 1.50; Hemmingford, Rev. LB, 2; December 2008, 1.50; Hemmingford, Rev. LB, 2; December Rev J D, 2; Ottawa, E C, 2; Douglas, J F, 2; Ottawa, R R, 2; Trois Pistoles, E B, 2; Beaverton, Warden, T.O, 2; Pembroke, J.K., Sr., 3; Ingersoll Rev J B, 4; Matlock, J McK, 2; Roxton Falls, P K, 2; Clayton, W J O'N, 2; St Johns Nfld, M F, 2; Appleton, E D, 2; Souris, P E I, Rev D F McD, 4; Vyner, J L, 2; Bathurst, N B, J H, 125; Lowell Mass, Rev A G, 6.66; Vankleek Hill, D H, 2; Arnprior, T M, 2.

Per Rev I J McC, Williamstown-J H. 2. Per J W, St Mary's-J R, 1.50; Woodham, T N

Per A McI, Antigonish, NS-M S, 2; Morris

town, J McG, 2; East Bay, Rev N McL, 2. Per Rev M 8, Lindsay—J T, 2; L C, 2. Per W D, Norton Creek—Mrs J L, 1.50. Per P G N, Perth—J D, 2. Per Rev T J D, Paris—Galt, D J, 2.

Per P L, Escott-Caintown, T F, 1.50; Charleston, JH, 1.50; Elgin, JD, 1.50. Per Rev A W 8, Rockburn—Self, 1.50; J D, 1.50

H D. 1.50. Per J K, Carillon—Self, 2; Muddy Branch, M B, 2. Per J B McM, Lochiel—Angers, H B McM, 1. Per C J McR, Glenroy—A C, 2.

Per D O'S, Picton-W C, 1. Per S L, St Eugene-A L, 1.50; Vankleck Hill, T H, 1.50.

Per F L E, Kingsbridge—J D, 2; P H 2. Per A M, Sombra—Self, 2; T U, 2. Per J W, St Marys—P McF, 1.50. Per M E, Woodstock—Winnipeg, W L H, 2.

Per Rev H G, Delhi-Tecterville, P G. 2. EPer J M, Low-Miss M T, 2. BIRTH.

At Longue Pointe, on the 9th inst., the wife of F. A. Quinn, Esq., of a son. DIED.

At Boucherville, P. Q., on the 11th inst., in her 66th year, Dame Louisa MacCarthy, widow of the late Louis Rene Chaussgros de Lery .- Requiescat in Pace.

On Sunday Evening Nov 29th, 1874, John Massam Esq., of Godmanchester P, Q., aged 67, a native of Gresby, Lancashire, England.

For over twelve months he passed a life of great suffering which he bore with a Ohristian resignation which nothing could equal. His entire life was a witness of his devotion to and leve of the blessings which alone can be found by one who fixes his hopes on a reality which lasts beyond this earthly home. Holding faithfully througout his life time the doctrines of our Holy Catholic Church, in his death he showed emphatically where alone his hopes were founded. His high moral Character won him the esteem of all with whom he came in contact, as a friend and neighbor he was most highly valued and to all he extended a hand of kindness. His loss will be long and deeply felt with whom he had mere cursory intercourse. His whole career breathed of nothing else but acts of charity and to no one was he ever heard to speak but in words of kindness.—May his soul rest in

Deace. Amen. -- Com. Bes English papers please conv.

	MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Ga	ısetle
	Flour # bri. of 196 b.—Pollards\$3.00 @ \$	63.2
	Superior Extra	5,0
	Extra Superfine 4.65 @	4.7
	Fine 3.65 @	3.7
	Strong Bakers 4.55 @	4.80
	Middlings 3.50 - 10	3.6
	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.10 @	2.20
	[City bags, [delivered] 2.32]@	2.3
	Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs 5.25 @	δ.30
	Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs 0.80 @	0.00
į	Pesse, per bushel of 66 lbs 0.94 @	0.0
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An ADJOURNED MEETING of this Society will be held on SUNDAY next, in the BA-ORISTY of St. Patrick's Church, after Vespers. A full

attendance of members is requested. Those desirous of joining the Beneat Branch can do so at this meeting, by taking the Total Abstinence Pledge, and depositing the sum of \$1.10. SAMUEL CROSS, Sec.

F. CALLAHAN. MONTREAL. MAGAZINB.

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TO TAKE PLACE ON The 25th of FEBRUARY, 1825.

MRS. BRENNAN'S RESIDENCE, No. 3 \$7'.
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\$1,50 per year,	(1)	anama a i	TARE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SUPERIOR "COURSE DHEIMA CHAGNON, of the City, and Bistrict's Montreal, wife of ALEXANDRE VREINA a Saddler of the same place; and duly amborised

by the Judge a seer on runting to the effect on these presents, 190h Judgill Paints.

The said ALEXANDE WESTING HER harband.

in excess of the imports.

The French Minister of Justice has just received a report of a very sad and extraordinary affair, which is not unlikely to create some sensation. Thirty years ago a young girl named Marie Guer-Thirty years ago a young girl named lante duernie was found poisoned in her bed. She had been betrothed a short time before to a young man, with whom her younger sister Madeleine was said to be desperately in love. The poor girl was at once arrested, tried and finally condemned to death, which she suffered calmly and valiantly without uttering a word of complaint or of justification: Everybody felt the greatest sympathy for the poor father of the two girls, who was giving signs of the most violent grief. He had come into possession of some money which the girls had inherited from their mother, but this grief did not seem to be lessened thereby. A fortnight ago the old man died, and before his death confessed to his parish priest the Rev. Abbe Barreau, that he was himself the murderer of his elder daughter. He had, morcover, allowed suspicion to rest on the younger in order to inherit the money of both. The poor victim had died innocent without uttering a word in her defence, because she knew who was the murderer, and rather choose to die than to denounce him to

A PARIS SWINDLES.—The Paris Figure tells a story which would seem to show that there are "young men from the country" even in Paris. Two people were dining at a fashionable restaurant on the Boulevard Montmartre, the one with white hair and beard, and a most respectable appearance, the other evidently a provincial. Conversation ensued. "May I ask," said the provincial, "to whom I have the honour of speaking?" "I, sir, am the Lord Mayor of London, and am here to take part in the opening of the opera," "Ah, yes, my lord; I saw in the papers that it was to be so." "Yes, sir, I pay for my place like the rest of the world. I have got a box, and my party will fill three places in it."
Silence for a few moments. Then the Lord Mayor speaks again-" I may remark that I would have no objection whatever to sell the fourth seat." " How much?" eagerly asked the provincial. "Two hundred francs. Would you like to take it?" "1 should think so. How can I sufficiently thank you my lord?' "Well, well, give me the money, and ask for me at the opera to-night. I have only just time to dress." The victim paid, and has since been

instice.

teiling the above story to the police.

A Dunn's FREAK.—The following curious anecdote is related by M. Aurelien Scholl in the Evenement:— "Some young men were conversing in a private room of the Maison d'Or. Amongst them was the Duke de Gramont-Caderousse, deceased at the age of 32. Some one reproached him with being two much in favour of the people and with being imbued with the new democratic ideas. After having replied according to his conscience, he exclaimed: Well, gentlemen, I will wager that, without having done anything to merit it, I will get myself arrested before an hour!' 'Without having done anything to deserve it?' 'Nothing' The bet was taken, fifty louis. Caderousse, jumped into a cab, drove to the Temple, and soon returned in a sordid costume. A tattered cap on his head, trousers in rage, bobnailed boots, torn, muddy, down at heels. He rubbed his face and hands over with dirt, and then begged some one to follow him. Thus prepared he entered a cafe on the Boulevard Poissonniere, seated himself at a table, and called out: Waiter! a bottle of cham pagne? The man hesitated an instant, and then said in an undertone: 'That costs twelve francs.' 'Well!' replied de Gramont, 'I have money to pay with!' And he drew from his pocket forty bank notes of a thousand france each, which he laid on the table. The master of the establishment sent at once for some sorgeants de ville, and in a few minutes the pretended vagabond was saying to the commissary of police :-- I am the Duke de Gramont-Caderousse. I had laid a wager that I should be arrested without havand I have now only to thank you." g"ITALYES 148 (2)

PARS, Jan. 21.—A statement of the revenue and expenditure of Italy during the last year has just been published. The receipts amounted to 1,294. 348 949 lire, an increase of 3,463,671 lire over those of 1873. The expenditure amounted to 1,396,733 318 lire, being an increase of 12,115,297 lire as compared with the previous year, and the increase would have been much greater but for a diminution of 25, of the actual disbursements, but this difference is attributed not to economy, but to delay in the pay-

ment of claims: (17.56) Rome Jan. 18.—Yesterday the Pope received a German deputation to present congratulations to His Holiness The Abbe Wall read a speech expressing affection and devotion towards the Popel and assuring him that nothing that might occur could detach Catholic Germany from the Holy See. The Pope, in reply, praised the fidelity of which Germany had given such striking proofs .- Times Cor.

THE IMMU DEPUTATION TO THE POPE. At the re-Rector of the Irish College read an address stating, that there were everywhere machinations against the Church, and conveyed the expression of Ireland's devoted affection towards the Church, and the Pope; His Holiness, in reply, praised the sentiments and is delity of the Irish laity, and gave the deputation his blessing. He at the same time requested them to tell thosefrom whom they came, and who were absent in distantislands, that if they entertained a warm affection for the Common Pather of the Faith-

ful he loved them no less dearly in return. the Academy of the Catholic Beligion; the text of which has been republished by the Journal of Foregot.

In the course of it the Holy Father made, the following remarks on the question of infallibility:

"Among the different subjects which you will have to treat there is one which seems to me_of_special

importance and that is to bring to nothing the off forts that are being made to falsify the idea of Poncolinities This Hollet of mallet consists in attributing the infallibility of the Pope the right of deposing a 2002 of the infallibility of the Pope the right of deposing eles, but it never had anything in common with the property of the same and the source was brote in infallicable between the Pontifical authority. Moreover, the property of the right in the less of faith. When the property of the right in the same at the property of the right in the less of faith.

more distinguished for rank whose position gives them a special claim, the Pope continues to receive public deputations almost daily, and to reply at length, and always with fitness, to the addresses presented. We have heard so much from time to time of his maladies and his gradually failing health that this might appear little short of the miraculous; but those who have been present when in years gone by he pronounced the blessing from the balcony of St. Peter's over the thousands assembled in the Piazza below will remember that clear, strong voice, heard by all who filled that immense space, and distinctly, word for word, by those too distant to have caught the sense from any ordinary speaker. It gave evidence of a strong, vigorous mechanism within, to which his outward aliment only acts as a

PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.—In all the hotels frequented by foreigners placards are affixed inviting the reader to Divine Worship in various chapels or conventicles. The traveller may choose either the English chapel, or the Scotch chapel, or the Scotch Free Church; the Methodist, or the Baptist, or the Wesleyan Church, or the American Church; or the American Baptist, or American Episcopal Church; or the American Baptist, or American Presbyterian, or the American Baptist, or the Which probably they had come uninvited, they tist, or American Presbyterian, or the American Baptist, or the Baptist, or the American Baptist, or the Bap to these denominations—excepting the English chapels—food, clothes, and books are freely distributed to the scholars. On the Pineio tracts are distributed while the promenade lasts, and they are also sometimes left in the Catholic churches of Rome. These tract distributors and school managers seem to live well, to drive about in carriager, and to have no lack of expensive amusements.—Tablet.

preservative safety valve .- Times Cor.

CRIME IN BOME.—The report upon the administra-tion of justice made on the 4th of January, 1875, by Commendatore Ghiglieri, Procurator-General of the King, in his inaugural discourse on the opening of the legal year, contains the following table of the crimes committed in the province of Bome from 1871 to 1874, both years inclusive. The statistics for the first year, 1871, contain only the crimes of the second half of that year :--

Homicides, Assassinations, Robberies committed in the province of new Rome, the capital of Italy, from the first of July, 1871, to the 1st of Decem-

i e	Homi- cides.	Wound- ings.	As- saults.	Rob- beries.
1871	101	945	159	1,085
1872	183	1,695	263	2,823
1873	141	1,495	180	2,982
1874	161	2,078	349	4,705
Totals	586	6,213	551	11,595

These figures reveal a terrible state of society in Rome. One of the latest outrages was a brutal assault made by one of the new masters in the Hospice of the Termini upon one of the pupils. This master, or prefect, under the influence of sudden passion, gave a kick to a poor boy of 12 years of age, causing death in a few minutes. This crime occurred two months ago, but it is only lately the prefect was apprehended and sent to prison, there

FREEMASONRY.-A Masonic temple will be inaugurated in Rome during this month, probably under the auspices of Garibaldi, the perpetual honorary president of the Italian Freemasons.

THE BISHOPS OF PADERBORN AND FULDA.—The German authorities have proceeded to extremitles with another prelate, the excellent Bishop of Paderborn. Summoned to show cause why he should not be deprived of his see for persistent opposition to the Falck Laws, Mgr. Martia naturally replied that the State had no power to take away that which it had not given, and "the Court for Ecclesiastical Causes" proceeded to pass sentence of deprivation on him. The chapter have been ordered to elect an administrator, which of course they will not do; and a lay administrator of temporalities will be appointed by the Government. As for the Bishop, whose term of imprisonment is just expired be has been conveyed by the police to the fortress of Wesel, where he is to be confined or 'interned." At Fulda the whole of the Bishop's property has been sequestrated, and the ecclesiastical seminary has been closed in consequence of the Bishop's refusal to submit it to Government inspection.

The Bishop of Strasbourg having issued a charge to his clergy, in which he alleges that the church is persecuted, the German authorities have seized the copies and forbidden the promulgation of the doon-

The Burgermeister (Mayor) of Frier has inaugurated a new kind of persecution. Nearly a year ago the seminary in Frier was dissolved and not long afterwards the professors were driven from their homes and threatened with a fine if they gave theological lectures. In consequence of this many of the Alumni of the seminary went to the Universitie of Bonn or Munster, but some of those who had nearly finished their studies preferred to complete their course under their former professors, and for this reason remained in Frier and took private lessons from them. But the Mayor stepped in and forbade the professors to give any kind of lessons whatgoere: under penalty of a fine of 100 thalers (£15), or imprisonment for four weeks. The professors appealed, thinking that the Mayor had exceeded the limits of his jurisdiction, but it seems he was acting under instructions from the higher power as there is no redress we Catholics must again acknowledge the power of the newly adopted motto. "Might" hefore Right." All such despotic acts against the Catholic Church pass with scarcely a slugle comment from the Liberal papers: These weigh with very different scales, and if any other churches or religious bodies are attacked keep silence.

In the diocese of Munster, afty three priests have been fined or imprisoned, and many parishes have been deprived of a priest. The following sad account shows to what a pass they have already come, and transports us far back from the 10th account. transports us far back from the 19th century. ["Six moi to ago the priest rightfully appointed to our parish by the bishop was removed by the Government to the infallibility of the Pope the right of deposing keep a lay service as well as possible. Every Sunsoverleigh and of absolving subjects from their alless day and Restival we meet in the chutch at the usual giance. Without doubt this right has sometimes hour for afternoon service, in larger numbers than; ever heretofore, and join together in humble despite but it necessited another to the control of the pope in their supreme strug; ever heretofore, and join together in humble despite the pope in their supreme strug; ever heretofore, and join together in humble despite the pope in their supreme strug; ever heretofore, and join together in humble despite the pope in their supreme strug; ever heretofore, and join together in humble despite the pope in the pope in the right of deposing the population of the p and since that time we have tried to set on foot and ever heretofore, and join together in humble deyo... tion and praise to the Lord, with carnest prayer and, supplication for our beloved, Mother the Chirch; and by these means we try to gain oursely espritual strength and comfort. Our dead we bury ourselves,

are to be taken, and the military stations of the place is to be reinforced. Should the Guicowar then show a disposition to insubordination there will be forces to deal with him. The other Princes are still restless, and probably will need some di-plomatic handling. On Wednesday evening very alarming rumours were in circulation as to the ac-tual position of things in India, but no information on the subject had reached the India Office up to a late hour, and the reply given to inquiries at that department was that the disquieting reports were without foundation .- Freeman.

A WELSH STIPENDIARY AND THE JEWS.—At last Pontypridd petty sessions (before Mr. Gwilym Williams, stipendiary magistrate), two Jews were charged with working on Sunday. Police constable Owen found the defendants engaged in glazing some windows at Dinas. In reply to the constable, they told him that they could not afford to keep two Sundays in the same week, and" the other day," they said, " we had to keep Christmas." The magistrate told the own Defendants—But we are Jews, sir. The Magistrate—you need not tell me that. I regret I am not able to inflict a heavier fine upon you. Each must pay a fine of 5s, and costs.

Drink .- Some extraordinary instances of the in-

satiate desire, or rather morbid impulse, to drink are mentioned in a paper on "The Insanity of Insbriety," by Dr. George Burr, published in the New York Psychological and Medico-Legal Journal of December, 1874. Dr. Bush records a case in which he says, in reference to an habitual drankard in Philadelphia, who, when strongly urged by one of his friends to leave off drinking, replied, "Were a keg of rum in one corner of a room, and were a cannon constantly discharging balls between me and it, I could not refrain from passing before that eannon in order to get at the rum." One of the cases described by M'Neish in his "Anatomy of Drunkenness," as quoted by Dr. Ray, also illustrates this feature. A friend of the subject of it painted to him "the distresses of his family, the loss of his business and character, and the ruin of his health," to which he replied, "My good friend, your remarks are just; they are indeed too true; but I can no longer resist temp-tation. If a bottle of brandy stood at one hand and the pit of hell yawned at the other, and I were convinced that I should be pushed in assure as I took one glass, I could not refrain." The late Professor R. D. Mussey, of Cincinnati, relates another case A few years ago a tippler was put into an almshouse in this State. Within a few days he had devised various expedients to procure rum, but failed. At length, however, he hit upon one, which was successful. He went into the wood-yard of the establishment, placed one hand upon the block, and with an axe in the other, struck it off at a single blow. With the stump raised and streaming, he ran into the house and cried, 'Get some rum! get some rum! my hand is off." In the confusion and bustle of the occasion a bowl of rum was brought, into which he plunged the bleading member of his body; then raising the bowl to his mouth, drank freely, and ultimately exclaimed, 'Now I am satisfied.' Dr. J. E. Turner relates the case of a gentleman who, while under treatment for inebriety, during four weeks secretly drank the alcohol from six jars containing morbid specimens. On asking him why he had committed this loathsome act, he replied, "Sir, it is as impossible for me to control this diseased appetite as it is for me to control the pulsations of my

WHY FARMENG DOES NOT PAY .- The impression that farming does not pay is fast gaining ground among farmers, said Mr. Willard, of New York, in the Dairymen's Convention. But the question, he thought, may be asked, whether the extravagant and wasteful styles of living which many farmers have of late adopted, together with the inattention to business, and the trusting of work too much to hired labor, has not something to do in the matter. The income from a \$10,000 or \$20,000 farm will hardly pay for a style of living afforded by those of large wealth. He gave several instances of dairymen, who had attended strictly to business and practiced economy, had accumulated large properties, and had denied themselves none of the substantial and solid comforts of life. He thought there was need among farmers and dairymen of more accurate information and experiment. It is no wonder, that we have conflicting views when theories are built on "gresswork," and conclusions arrived at from false premises. A good deal that makes up our current agricultural literature is opinion rather than fact. Some people are incapable of making an accurate experi-ment, because they will not properly weigh all the circumstances connected with it, and because they allow prejudice to warp facts. They do not seek to learn truth for its own sake, but are looking only for those points which seem to fortify a preconceived opinion. They are like Douglas Jerrold's conservative "A man that will not look at the new moon"

out of respect to the old one." A second state. SIMPLE DYSPEPSIA REMEDIES —Dyspepsia arises from great variety of causes, and different persons are relieved by different remedies, according to the nature of the disease and the condition of the stomach. | We know of a lady who had derived great benefit from drinking a tumbler of sweet milk—the richer and fresher the better-whenever a burning sensation is experienced in the stomach. An elderly gentleman of our acquaintance, who was afflicted for many years with great distress after eating, has effected a cure by mixing a tablespoonful of wheat bran in half a tumbler of water, and drinking it half an hour after his meals." It is necessary to stir quickly and drink immediately, or the bran will cadhere to the glass and become pastry. Coffee, and tobacco are probably the worst substances persons troubled G. F. N. E.R. A. L. J. O.B.B.E.R. be avoided. Regular eating of nourishing plain food, and the use of some simple remedies like the above, will effect in most cases quicker cures than modi-cine.

cine. stand more than we suppose. The way II came in possession of this choice bit of knowledge, Tim and I used to sing to our cows. They knew very quick have tried them repeatedly. When we sang sober church hymns, they'd lop their ears down, look serious, and chew their oud ware the look serious, and chew their oud ware the look serious. strength and of most of the little with the li

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEB. 15

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—The presention is in most in a season of the contribution of the comment of contribution in the contribution of the comment of contributions almost action of the comment of contributions almost action in the contributions almost action of the comment of the contributions almost action of the comment of contributions almost action of the comment of contributions almost action of the comment of the contributions almost action ing straw five miles, and the hay also five miles, would buy grain enough to more than make the straw equal to hay, for stock, and the \$5 per ton difference would be lost. With a little ground grain.

O. S. B., both assistant pasters of this church, and

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISEASE. - A writer in Chambere Journal speaks of the facts as decidedly noteworthy, thet the common opinion that excessive mental occupation gravitates towards insanity is not only verified by facts, but that, on the contrary, one of the foremost of living physicians doubts whether alienation of mind is ever the result of overstrain; it is to physical, not to mental derangement, he thinks, that excessive work of the brain generally gives rise. Insanity, he points out, finds the most suitable material for its development among the cloddish, uneducated classes, while the worst forms of physical diseases are originated and intensified among the educated, overstrained brain-workers.

CURING HAMS .- A good recipe is to rub the hams with fine salt and sugar and lay in a dry place. After five or six days rub again, putting on some new salt, as the old becomes dry and does not penetrate. At the end of eight or nine days, apply the salt again. Use sugar only at the first rubbing. Keep the calt on them until the shank looks white and the skin drawn tight; when this is the appearance the hams are ready to smoke.

"Governor" Volney Voltaire: Smith is known as the "Arkansas Firebrand." As his name indicates, he doesn't belong to any church. His religious opinions are confined to the belief that when good men kick the bucket that's the end of them, but when wicked ones die, their spirite are eternally tormented by an ambition to be Governor of Arkansas.

Our old friend Mrs. Partington asks, in her wellknown sweet-toned simplicity, if there "isn't some claws in the revived statutes of Massachusetts cats ?" and acds: "It seems to me there ought to be, for my poor Paul once got terribly torn in his flesh and trowsers by one, and for nothing at all efther, but just sitting down on her—and the cleth cost a dollar a yard!"

The Arkansas negro formula of divorce is brief and to the point. The coloured justice applied to remarks, "As I jined you, so I bust you suitder. So go, you niggers. You go!" This at once clips the knot "there's Lo untying."

"The child has since died." is the laconic remark which a Pennsylvania paper affixes to an account of a 12-year-old girl, who had already mastered logic, rhetoric, geology, botany, and the mysteries of mental and moral science.

Among the gifts to a Pennsylvania bride, a few days since, was a broom, to which were attached the following sweet, sentimental lines:

> "This trifling gift accept of me, Its use I would commend; In sunshine use the bushy part, In storms the other end.

"What on earth made you get so drunk, and why oh why do you come to me in this dreadful state?" "Because, my darling, all the other place are shut up."

The oblivary notice of a much respected lady con-cludes with: "In life she was a pattern to be followed; and her death-oh, how consoling to her friends!"

A private in the army sent a letter to his sweetheart, closing with "May Heaven cherish and keep you from yours truly, John Smith.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ma.—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr.: Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. -Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocors in Packets only labelled-"James Epps & Co, Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London. MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassel's Household Guide.

Dr Lloyd, of Ohio, surgeon in the army during the war from exposure contracted consumption. He says in a letter addressed to Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co., proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam, I have no hesitancy in stating that it was by the use of your LUNG BALRAM that I am now alive and enjoying

health To the Consumptive — Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed, by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

How Seldom, we see a splendid head of hair From sickness, excessive labor or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away, Burnell's Cocoaine will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect Hair Dressing—a promoter of the growth of the Hair—a preparation free from irritating matter.

It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed and imparts lustre and strength.

The Hair—a preparation free from irritating matter.

To \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted in the Hair—a preparation free from irritating matter.

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JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITP SMITH 1 A sel'T LOCK-SMITH, mit mait and Suga

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

a was erolf-barra the puri Has Removed from 37 Bonsventure Street, to ST.
GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.

P. F. WALSH & CO.,

west iman. Mario: M. BRELANDIN and Bright OOTS AND SHOES 177 & 179 St. Lawrence, Main Str.

EAST INDIA HEMP.
And What We Know About It.

Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain allent and let it speak for 'tself' through other' lips than lours, believing that those who have suffered most can better fell the story we will here duote word from letters recently received simply adding our testimony to the rest, in 'saying "that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it rostrivery cours consonerion, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

MARY'S CHURCH, Allegheny City, Pa

The East India Hemp has been taken by Rev. added, straw is well worth \$5. When straw is cut, so far has given relief to both. They suffered from and two quarts of wheat bean, or one quart of corn-affections of the langs and bronchial organs. We meal is mixed with one bushel of the straw, cattle have recommended, through charity to sufferers, the will winter better upon it than upon the best hay. Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue It takes but a small portion of grain to make up the the same in good conscience, knowing the effects by experience. Please find inclosed check for twelve bottles of syrup, pills and ointment. We shall inform you in due time what further success the medicine shall meet with.

Yours truly, REV. FERDINAND WOLFE, O.S.R. 87 Washington Street.

> CHINA GROVE, ROWAN Co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1874.

: Send one dozen Ointment and one of Cannabis Indica. When Mr. J. W. Fisher brought his wife to me for examination, I found her in the incipient stage of tuberculous consumption. Then it was I concluded to make a fair trial of Indian Hemp, and now there is a general demand for those remedies. The Ointment excells everything and anything of its kind I ever saw or tried; in many cases it acts like a charm.

Fraternally yours P. A. SIFFORD, M.D.

> Ridgeville, Caswell, N. C., Sept. 12, 1874.

Inclosed is \$10 for more of the Indian Hemp. I can truly say that this medicine has done me more good than all the doctors, and I had several of the best in the country. My cough is a great deal bet. ter, and my chills and night sweats are gone. You may look for several orders soon, as many have seen the effect of this medicine on me.

W. A. FULLER.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 30, 1874. Your treatment for consumption has so improved my condition, that the inquiry comes every day from my friends, What are you taking? Several are talking of sending for some of your medicine, and James Huff desires me to order for him \$9 worth of the Hemp.

WM. HUNT, North High Street. P.S.—It is my opinion that an agent at this place would sell considerable for you.

> DECHERD, Franklin, Tenn., } Sept. 12, 1874.

: Send three more bottles of your con sumption and bronchitis cure. My son began taking the Hemp last night three weeks ago, and he is improving rapidly. The last ten days have made him look and act like another person. I have great hopes.

J. M. BRATTON.

DEEP RIVER, POWESHICK, IOWA, ? Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma. : She had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly oured. JACOB TROUT.

N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address Chandook & Co., 1032 Race Street,

PAIN-KILLER.bar

After thirty-five years' trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the Highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of Bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it is become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds. Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors .- [Feb 5

Wm. E. DORAN, ARCHITECT MONTREAL MEASUREMENTS . AND . VALUATIONS . ATTEMPED ; TO

MYLESMURPHY COAL AND WOOD MERCHANT,

OFFICE AND YARD 135 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET,

Santification jour MONTREAL of un tert Sint.

All kinds of Upper Canada Fire-Wood always on hand, English, Scotch and American Coals, Orders primptly stiended to and weight and measure guaranteed. De Post Office Address Box 85.1 TJun. 27

than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but one cents. Address G. STINSON CO. Portland, Maine 11. 33 [30th, Oct. 14, 11-52

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off Paris who like the Liberty Street, New York City H. L.

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THE LORETTO CONVENT.

Of Lindsay, Ontario, TO BE STORE AND THE TO BE

THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architeot having preferred them to those adopted in any Educational Institutions in the United States or

elsewhere. Charges, only one hundred dollars a year-including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR,

Lindsay, Ont., Canada. Jan. 8, '75

THE YOUNG CRUSADER

FOR 1875, ENLARGED TO FORTY PAGES A First-Class Monthly Magazine for Catholic Young Folks.

One copy one year, postpaid

Special and Lower Terms to Sunday Schools. Club Premium-A Fine Chromo -20 x 20 inches, of our HOLY FATHER, the Pope, will be presented to every person who gets up a Club of three at \$1.50 each.

Mrs. ANNA H. DORSEY

Has written a NEW STORY for THE Young Causades. which alone is worth the whole yearly subscription. Subscribe now for 1875.

Agents and Canvassers wanted. Rev. William Byrne,

Address, Boston, Mass.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING ACHIN

J. D. LAWLOR.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES, BOTH FOR

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CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STOR'E

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Persons from the Country and other Provinces w 11 find this the MOST ECONOMICAL AND SAFEST PLACE

to buy Clothing, as goods are marked at the VERY LOWEST FIGURE.

Don't forget the place:

ROWN'S

Wontreal, Jan. 1st, 1874.

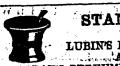
CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, (Cor. Alexander & Lagauchetiere Sts.)

TANSEY AND O'BRIEN,

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

IMPORTERS OF Scotch Granite Monuments

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



STANDARD PER-FUMERY.

ROGER and GALLET'S PERFUMES,

Coudray's Pomades, Gibson's Pomades, English Lavender Waters, German Colognes, Fancy Cased Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c., &c., Suitable for the Holidays.

Holidays. State of the search of the grant of the work in the search of Water of the Dispensing and Family Chemist,

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

AT No. 21 AYLMER STREET, MONTREAL. [24-14

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MA C (SUCCESSORS TO FITE LARRIER & MOORE,)

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS DOMINION BUILDINGS, McGILL ST.

Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper; (Ten Tros. Wirksas) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

MONTRHAL.

TUPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c.,

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

ADVOCATES,

212 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPETIOR COURT.

In the matter of LAURENT AUDETTE and GEORGE AUDETTE, both personally as well as Copartners,

Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge, ex-ecuted by their Creditors, and on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

LAURENT AUDETTE, and GEORGE AUDETTE, PHILEAS LANCTOT. Their Attorney ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal.

The undersigned has fyled in the Office of this Court a Deed of Composition and Discharge, executed by his Creditors, and on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the Discharge

Montreal, 5th February, 1875. SEVERE LABELLE, Per PHILEAS LANCTOT,

His Attorney ad litem.

PROVINCE OF QUEEZ, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. | for LOWER CANADA. No. 323.

The Twenty-Ninth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Five.

ALEXIS BARITEAU dit LAMARCHE, of the City

MOSES JOSEPH, of the City of London, in England, one of the United Kingdoms of

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. Outmet, St. PIERRE & AUGE, of Counsel for the District of Montreal, Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of P. Archambault, Bailiff, on the writ of summons in this cause, issued, written, that the Defendant is absent from the Province of Quebes in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, salled "La Minerce," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called "The TRUE WITNESS," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as

in a cause by default.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1969.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEERC,
District of Montreal.

In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JAMES CALLEN, An Insolvent.

the above Act. By ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSPOON & ABBOTT,

26-5 His Attorneys ad blem. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 10 St. John Street, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of February 1875, at 11 o'clock AM, to receive state-

ments of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

T. JOS. LAJOIE,

Interim Assignee.

In the matter, of DAME ANOPHLETTE DAN-HEREAU, Trader, of the City of Montreal, wife Till Louis, Trader, of the same place, and from him duly and specially authorized, to act in these presents, the same Dame St. Louis doing busi-

reseaunder the name, style, and firm of A. D. P. TSTylouis, Trader, 18342 2111M Insolvent.

Montroal, 13th January, 1876.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,] SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, No. 408.

DAME FLAVIE CARBONNEAU, of the City of Mentreal, in the said District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of EXUMER GAGNE, Tailor, of the same place,

Plaintiff:

The said EXUMER GAGNE,

Defendant The Plaintiff has instituted in the said Honorable Court, an action for separation as to property against Defendant.

F. E. POUTRE. Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 11th February, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1969.

CANADA; SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEEEC District of Moutreal. In the matter of DAKE ADILE ROLLIN, Mar-

chande Publique, 'An Insolvent. On Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the said Act.

ADILE BOLLIN, By DOUTRE, BOUTRE, & HUTCHINSON, Her Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 29th January, 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEEK,) SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 2024. DAME ELLEN A. MAHAN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property,

of EDMOND L. ETHIER, duly authorized a

Plaintiff: YS. EDMOND L. ETHIER, Eating-house Keeper, of the City and District of Montreal,

ester en justice,

An action for Separation as to property, has been instituted by plaintiff in this cause on the nineteenth of November last.

ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY. Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 23rd December, 1874.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC; } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. DAME ELIZE LAMBERT, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of CAMILLE GREGOIRE, Gentleman, of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice. Plaintiff;

CAMILLE GREGOIRE, of the City and District of Montreal, Gentleman,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by Plaintiff in this cause on the sixteenth of January, instant.

Montreal, 27th January, 1875. ARCHAMBAULT & DE SALABERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEERO, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of USSICUS B. LABERGE, of the City of Montreal, Trader, as well in his own name as having carried on trade and business in partnership with Maxime Prevost, at Montreal aforesaid, as Grocers, under the name and firm of U. B. LABERGE & CIE.

On Monday the twenty-second day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 8th January, 1875. USSIOUS B. LABERGE, By OUIMET, ST. PIERRE & AUGE, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ISIDORE CLEMENT, of Mont real, Trader, heretofore doing business under the name, style and firm of CLEMENT &

FRERE, Insolvent. On Monday the twenty-second day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 8th January, 1875.
ISIDORE CLEMENT,
By OUINET, ST. PIERRE & ANGE,
3-5 His Attorneys ad letem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEERC,) SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH THIVIERGE and JEAN BTE. N. CHABOT, as well personally as having

carried on business in partnership, Insolvents The undersigned have fyled in the Office of this Court a consent by their creditors, in number required by law, to their discharge, and on Thursday, the eighteenth day of February next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the

discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 12th January, 1875. JOSEPH THIVIERGE & JEAN BTS. N. CHABOT. By FORGET & ROY. their Attorneys ad lilera

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. GANADA,

In the SUPERIOR GOURT PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the matter of ROBERT FOSTER,

On the twenty-sixth day of February next, the undersigned will apply, to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. Montreal, 18th January, 1875.

ROBERT FOSTER, By J. S. AROHIBALD.

23-5: C. m.d. His Attorney ad lucini

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINGS OF QUEEN, In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

In the matter of ALPHONSE DOUTRE, And Insolvents on Thursday, the twenty fifth day of February. next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. ALPHONSE DOUTER,

By M. HUTCHINSON; His Attorney ad Mess Montreal, 18th January, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Insolvent:

In the matter of Jakes Diorinson, as well into undersigned, L. Jos. Lajor, of the City of the name and style of Diorinson, as well into undersigned, L. Jos. Lajor, of the City of the name and style of Diorinson & BEN-1 Montreal, have been appointed Assigned in this matter, a new world. The death of the control of the city of the

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY,

Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK—Subscribed Capital \$3.060.000 PERMANENT STOOK—\$100,000—Open for Subscription Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.— Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 1 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been mable to supply all applicants and that the Directors, in order to procure more tunds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short

For sums over \$500 00 lent on short

lent for fixed periods of over three very best description, it offers the best of security to

Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now

selling at \$10 premium.

In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium. thus giving to Investors more profit than if they invested in Bank Stock.

Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

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ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS.

W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.

HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND

GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steampumps, Steam

Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propellor Screw Wheels always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and

most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pullies and Hangers. Hydrants, Valver &c &c.

FRENCH PANAMA STRAW HATS, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

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No. 269. Notre Dame Street. JOHN BURNS

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

FITTINGS, 675 ORAIG STREET (TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,) MONTREA

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of LOUIS ST. LOUIS, of the City

and District of Montreal, Trader. Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 97, St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of

the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE,

Mentreal, 13th January, 1875. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA.

Assignee.

PROVINCE OF QUEBRC, In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. In the matter of HORMISDAS LAPORTE,

An Insolvent. The undersigned has fyled in the Office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on the twentieth day of March next, he will

apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. HORMISDAS, LAPORTE, Per F. E. POUTRE,
His Attorney ad litem.
Montreal, 11th February, 1875.

Province of Queer, Superior Court. DAME EMILIE DAGENAIS, of the City of Mont-

FLEUR, Carpenter, of the same place;

The said CHARLES LAFLEUR,

Defendant.

The Plaintiff has instituted in the said Honorable

occupied action for separation as, to property.

ROBIDOUX & POUTRE,

ROBIDOUX & POUTRE,

Romonteel, 11th Rebrusty, 1875. (2021) 27-5

Robits of Montreel, 11th Rebrusty, 1875. (2021) 27-5

PROVINCE OF Quesso, king the Supersion Court believed action of the Heart, Palminton, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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PROVINCE OF Quesso, king the Supersion of the Heart, Palminton o

Attorneys for Plaintiff

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE,

10 St. JAMES STREET COTTELL. January 30, 1874.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY

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

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

BOYS' SUITS......\$2 To 1 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, NEW STYLES. LORNE, SWISS.

SAILOR. J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

TUNIC

31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so ac to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side

and Lounging Suits-Prices from \$10 50. J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT-INSPECTION INVITED

GRAY'S SYRUP

RED SPRUCE GUM

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

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

Its remarkable power in relieving certain severe forms of Bronchitis and its almost specific effect in curing obstinate hacking Coughs, is now welknown 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 R. GRAY. Chemist.

Montreal, 1872. THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY,



, j

[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundary, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the

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

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thereby effected.

and District of Montreal, Trader, Plaintiff;

Great Britain and Ireland, Esquire, Defendant.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P. S. C.

On Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, the undersigned will apply for his discharge under

In the matter of ROBERT DAWES, of Montreal yadama An Insolvent.

Montreal February 3rd 1875 at 10 conting 26-2 INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

If the underegree, i.e. were pointed Assigned in this matter, by naviously in the second pointed in this matter, by naviously in the second pointed in this matter, by naviously in the second pointed in this property in the second pointed in this property is at the second point was at realization from the second point in the

26-2 Montroll, February 3rd, 1875. 26-8 27-6

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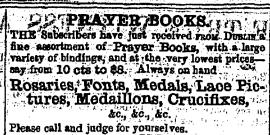
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Richard and a presentation

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