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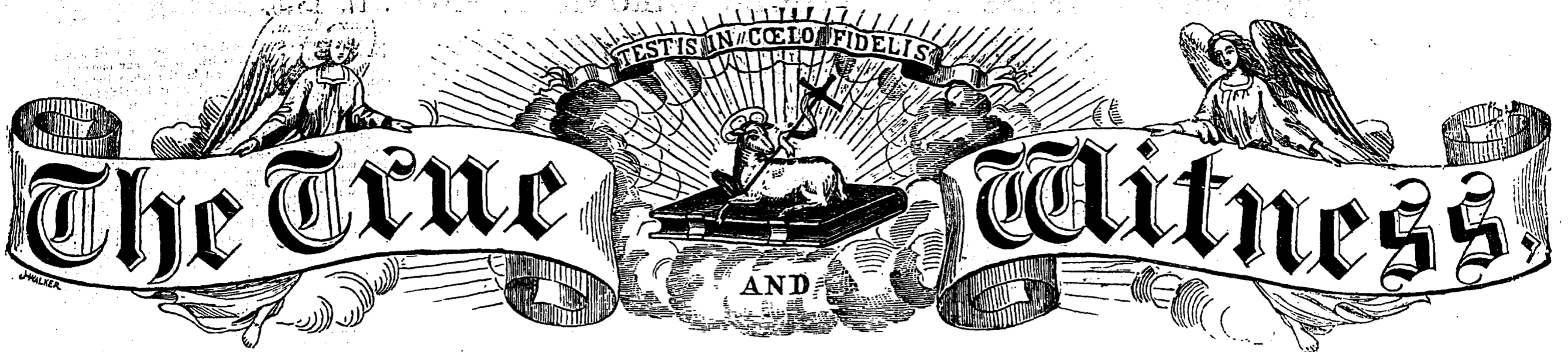
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1876.

NO. 14.

JUST RECEIVED, A MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOK.

Table listing various books and their prices, including 'Glories of the Sacred Heart' and 'Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost'.

AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION.

CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

Table listing Catholic periodicals such as 'New York Tablet', 'Freeman's Journal', and 'Catholic Review' with their respective prices.

JUST RECEIVED, SERMONS BY THE LATE

REVEREND J. J. MURPHY,

who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the night of December 4th, 1875. We have just received from our Agents in England a consignment of SERMONS on VARIOUS SUBJECTS, given by THE LATE REV. J. J. MURPHY, IN 1871. Price, \$2.00. Free by mail on receipt of price from

D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE LION OF FLANDERS;

OR, THE BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

CHAPTER XIII—(Continued).

The black knight, now finding himself master of the field, with no more enemies in view, made haste to dismount, bound his horse to a tree, and proceeded to bestow his care upon the lady he had rescued, and who still lay senseless, under the corpse of the soldier which had fallen upon her, and to which, probably, she in a great measure owed her escape from the hoofs of the horses. Her face covered with mire and blood, her long hair trampled in the mud, her features were totally indistinguishable; nor, indeed, did her deliverer for the present seek to examine them more closely, his first care being to convey her to some place of greater security. With this object he raised her carefully from the ground and carried her in his arms within the ruins of Nieuwenhove. Having laid her gently down upon the heilige in the courtyard, he proceeded to investigate the yet remaining portions of the building, if perchance some place of shelter should be found. At last he discovered one chamber of which the vaulting had not fallen in, and which might, in default of better, serve for a place of temporary refuge. The windows were gone, but otherwise the shelter was complete; there were even some tattered remnants of tapestry hanging from the walls, and pieces of broken furniture scattered about the floor, from portions of which he succeeded in putting together a kind of couch, which, rude as it was, was at least better than the cold and damp ground.

Well pleased at the result of his search, he returned to his insensible charge, and carried her to the temporary bed he had prepared for her. Here, with anxious care he laid her down, pillowing her head with a bundle of the tapestry rolled together. This done, he first cautiously satisfied himself that she was alive and unharmed, and that the blood with which she was covered was not her own; then, returning to scene of combat, he filled one of the helmets with water at a neighbouring spring, and led his horse back within the ruins. His next care was to cleanse the lady's hair, face, and hands, from mud and gore, as completely as the means at his disposal allowed, and the gloom of the vaulted chamber would allow—a gloom, indeed, notwithstanding that the sun was by this time peeping above the horizon, which still rendered her features wholly indistinct, even though the hideous mask which had concealed them was removed. Having now done all for her that circumstances in which they were placed rendered possible, he left her for a while, in the hopes that rest and nature might gradually restore her.

The knight's attention was next bestowed on his horse and armour; a considerable time was spent in collecting a heap of forage for the one, and in cleaning the other from the marks of the combat. When this occupation was completed, and the sun stood high in the heavens, and the face of nature showed in all its varied colours, the sunbeams fell upon the window which lighted the chamber where the maiden lay; and thither the knight now returned, to avail himself of the increased light for making further acquaintance with his charge. He entered; she was sitting up upon her couch, surveying with an astonished air the bare and blackened walls of her apartments; but there was a wildness and fixity in her gaze, which spoke of deeper disturbance than mere astonishment. No sooner had the knight looked upon her, than suddenly

he turned ashy pale, a cold shudder ran all over his limbs, his blood seemed turned to ice in his veins, and when he essayed to speak, he could only utter incoherent ejaculations! than as suddenly, he rushed forward, and clasped the maiden in his arms, exclaiming in tones of mingled love and anguish:

"My own child! my poor Matilda! Have I then left my prison only to find you thus in the arms of death?"

But the maiden pushed him back from her with a look and gesture of passionate aversion. "Traitor!" she exclaimed, "how dare you deal thus insolently with a daughter of the House of Flanders? Ab, you think that I am helpless now! Neither fear nor shame restrain you. But I have still a protector—God, who watches over me. There is lightning yet in store for you;—yes, your punishment is at hand! Hark, wretch! hear how the thunder growls?"

In an agony of grief and terror, Robert de Bethune tore the helmet from his brow. "O my own Matilda!" he cried, "you do not know me: I am your father, whom you love so much, and for whose sorrows you have wept so many bitter tears. Heavens! she trusts me from her!"

A smile of triumph curled Matilda's lip as she exclaimed:

"Now you tremble, vile ravisher! now fear seizes upon your base and coward heart! But there is no mercy for you. The Lion, my father, will avenge me; and not with impunity shall you have put affront upon the blood of the Counts of Flanders. Hark! I hear the Lion's roar; I hear his tread; my father comes! To me he brings his dear embrace, and death to you!"

Not one of these words but pierced the father's heart like a venomous arrow, and filled it with untold anguish. Burning tears ran down his furrowed cheeks; in despair he smote his breast.

"But, my poor child," he cried, "do you not know me? Laugh not so bitterly; you strike my poor soul with death. I am your father,—I am the Lion,—whom you love, whom you call to help you."

"You the Lion!" she replied in accents of contempt; "you the Lion!—say rather, liar! Is it not the tongue of the Queen Johanna that I hear you speak with,—the tongue that flatters to betray? The Lion, too, went with them. They said, 'Come; and what found he? A dungeon! and soon, perhaps, poison and a grave!'"

In a transport of grief the knight pressed her in his arms. "But do you not hear, my child," he cried, "that it is the speech of our fathers that is upon my lips? What unheard-of sufferings have thus unhinged your mind? Do you not remember that our friend Sir Adolf of Nieuwenland has procured my liberty? Oh, talk not thus; your words wring my very heart!"

At the name of Adolf, the convulsive strain of the features somewhat relaxed, and a soft smile replaced their painful expression, while she answered more gently, and this time without repulsing her deliverer:

"Adolf, say you? Adolf is gone to fetch the Lion. Have you seen him? He told you of the poor Matilda, did he not? Oh, yes! he is my brother! He has composed a new song for me. Listen! I hear the tones of his harp. How sweet are those sounds! But what is that? Ah, my father comes! I see a ray of light,—a blessed beam of hope! Begone, evil spirit!"

Her words died away into inarticulate sounds, while her countenance was overshadowed with an expression of the deepest melancholy.

Half-distracted with alarm and grief, the knight felt his heart sink within him, and he knew not what to do. Silently he took the maiden's hand within his own, and bathed it with his tears; but almost instantly she snatched it back, exclaiming: "No, this hand is not for a Frenchman! A false knight may not touch it. Go, your tears defile it; but the Lion will wash out the stain with blood. Look! there is blood upon my garment too,—French blood! See how black it is!"

Again the knight endeavoured to make his wandering child comprehend who he was; again he took her in his arms, and would have pressed her to his bosom; but she violently pushed him from her, while in piercing tones she exclaimed:

"Bygone! away with those arms! They coil around me like venomous serpents; their very touch is dishonour. Release me, villain! Help! help!"

With a sudden and desperate effort she disengaged herself from her deliverer and sprang shrieking from the couch, the knight hastily pursuing her to prevent her egress from the chamber. A heart-rending scene here ensued. Beside himself with grief and alarm, he caught the unhappy maiden in his arms, and strove to carry her back to the couch; while she, moved by all the energy of delirium and despair, resisted his utmost endeavors. Great as was the strength of the knight, she seemed for a while almost a match for him; but at last making a gigantic effort he succeeded in bearing her back to the couch. She now ceased from all further resistance; her mood appeared suddenly to change. She sat still; and looking reproachfully on the knight, said with bitter tears:

"It well becometh you to set your strength against that of a maiden, false knight. And why do you delay to complete your crime? No one sees,—only God! But God has placed death between us; a yawning grave divides us. Therefore do you weep, because—"

"The unhappy father was too much overcome by his grief to catch the last words of the maiden. Full of despair, he had seated himself upon a stone, and was gazing upon her with moist tears, unconscious of aught but a sensation of unutterable anguish.

Presently Matilda's eyes closed, and she appeared to sleep. As he perceived this, a beam of hope lighted up the heart of the afflicted father. Sleep might restore her; and finding in this thought support and consolation, he sat noiselessly by her side, watching with tenderness and anxiety every breath she drew.

CHAPTER XIV

After the destruction of the Castle of Male, a short march brought the Dean of the Butchers and

his comrades back to St. Cross. Already, on their way thither, they had received intelligence from Bruges that the French garrison was under arms, and prepared to fall upon them as they entered the city; but elated by their recent victory, and deeming themselves sufficiently strong to oppose any force the enemy could bring against them, they nevertheless continued their march. Scarcely, however, had they passed St. Cross, when an unexpected obstacle presented itself, and brought them suddenly to a stand. From the village to the city-gate, the whole road was covered with a multitude of people pressing forward in the opposite direction; and so dense was the throng, that all farther progress on the part of the butchers became impossible.

Notwithstanding the obscurity of the night, the latter at once perceived, by the confused hubbub of voices and the dark masses moving before them, that a large portion of the population was leaving the city. Surging onward came the multitude; and Breydel and his men, full of wonder at the sight, ranged themselves on one side, so as to allow them to pass. The retreat of the fugitives, however, had none of the appearance of a disorderly flight; each family walked on by itself, forming a separate group, and keeping itself distinct from all the rest without any appearance of mingling or confusion.

In the centre of one of these groups might be seen a mother, weeping as she went, the grey-headed grandfather leaning upon her for support, an infant at her breast, and the younger children, crying and weeping, clinging about her knees, while the elder ones followed behind, toiling under the weight of furniture or other property which they carried upon their backs. Group after group followed each other, in what seemed an interminable succession. Some few among them had carts or other vehicles loaded with goods; others, though these were but rare exceptions, were themselves mounted.

It may easily be imagined that Breydel was not long in seeking to ascertain the cause of this strange procession; but the lamentations with which he was every where greeted in answer to his inquiries were far from affording him any satisfactory explanation.

"Master," cried one, "the French would have burned us alive; we are flying from a miserable death."

"O Master Breydel!" exclaimed another, in a still more piteous tone, "for your life go not back to Bruges; there is a gallows waiting for you at the Smith's Gate."

As the Dean was about to pursue his inquiries, in the hope of obtaining some clearer information, a wild cry was heard in the rear, and a voice, strong and powerful, but hoarse with terror, shouted aloud:

"Forward! forward! the French men-at-arms are upon us!"

Then there was a general rush onward, and the living tide rolled by with incredible rapidity. Suddenly, from a multitude of voices, there arose the cry:

"Woe! woe! they are burning our city! See, our houses are in flames! Oh, woe to us! woe to us!" Breydel, who up to this time had remained motionless and silent from sheer astonishment, now directed his eyes towards the city; and there indeed, ever and anon, might be seen red jets of flame shooting up amidst volumes of lurid smoke, which curled high above the walls. Rage and anguish now combined to rouse him from his stupor, and pointing to the city, he exclaimed:

"What! men of Bruges! is there one among you coward enough thus to abandon your city to destruction? No! never shall our foes make merry round that bonfire! Room here! room! Let us pass through, and then—"

Thus saying, and followed by his comrades, he dashed with restless impetuosity through the crowd throwing it aside right and left, while a burst of shrieks arose from the affrighted multitudes, who in their terror imagined that now indeed the French troops were upon them. Regardless of the alarm he had excited, Breydel rapidly pursued his way, wondering all the while that no men of warlike age were to be seen among the throng, when all at once his progress was arrested by a body of guildsmen who were advancing towards him in regular order. It was a band of Clothworkers, all armed, but not all armed alike: some had crossbows, others halberds, other axes,—such arms, in fact, as each man had been able to lay hands upon at the moment; many had only their knives. Onward they came with measured tread, their leader at their head, stopping the way as completely as a fixed barrier; while beyond them again, and following close upon their steps, other similar bodies might be seen issuing successively from the gates. They amounted in all to five thousand men. Breydel was on the point of addressing himself to the leader of the troop for an explanation, when far in the rear, above the din of arms and the heavy tramp of the guildsmen, resounded the well-known voice of Deconinck.

"Steady, my men," he cried; "courage. Keep well together. Forward, third division! Close up, rear ranks! Fall in there on the left!"

Instantly Breydel pushed forward till he came within call of his friend. "What means all this?" he exclaimed. "A pretty time you have chosen for your drill! Is this what you are about while the city is burning? running away like a set of cowards after the women and children?"

"Ever the same! ever hot and impatient!" was the answer. "What is it you say about the city? Take my word for it, the French dogs shall burn nothing there."

"But, Master Deconinck, are you blind? Do you not see the flames blazing up above the walls?" "Oh, that is what you mean, is it? That is only the straw we set fire to, that we might not be hindered in getting our wagons through the gate. The city is safe enough, my friend; set your mind at ease, and come back with me. You know that I look at things coolly, and so it often happens that I am right. Take my advice now, and order your men to face about, and proceed along with us to St. Cross. Will you?"

"In truth, Master Peter, it is the only thing I can do, as I do not yet know what is on foot. But your people must halt for a moment."

Deconinck gave the necessary orders to the subordinate officers; and immediately afterwards was heard in loud clear tones, the voice of Breydel:

"Butchers, face about, and then forward! keep your ranks, and be quick!"

"Then, after personally superintending the execution of the manoeuvre, he added:

"Now, Master Deconinck, I am at your orders." "No, Master Breydel," replied the Dean of the Clothworkers, "now that you are here, you must take the command; you will make a better general than I shall."

Not a little pleased at this flattering recognition of his abilities, the Dean of the Butchers lost no time in taking possession of his office. "Butchers and Clothworkers, forward!" he thundered out, "steady, and not too fast!"

Upon this the guildsmen set themselves in motion, the little army advanced steadily along the road, and in a short time reached St. Cross, where they found the women and children, with the baggage, awaiting their arrival. Singular, indeed, was the appearance presented by this confused encampment. A wide range of plain was thickly dotted with groups, each consisting of a single family.—The night was so dark that it would have been impossible to distinguish objects beyond the distance of a few yards; but the numerous fires which already lighted up the scene, showed the unfortunate wanderers crouching round them; or, in more extended circles, illuminated the remote background with their flickering glare. Sad and strange was the sight presented to the eye, the sounds that struck upon the ear were not less wild and mournful. The cries of the children, the low wailings of the mothers, weighed upon the heart like the last sigh of a dying friend. But above the universal din might be heard the shouts of those who had strayed from their companions, or were calling to the missing ones; and louder and sharper still was the fierce barking of the dogs, faithfully keeping watch over their master's household, or searching for them amid the confusion of the night.

On their arrival at St. Cross, Deconinck took Breydel apart into a house by the road-side, the owners of which received them with great respect, and readily granted them a chamber for more private conference. Here, by the light of a small lamp, and with every precaution taken against their being overheard or interrupted, the Dean of the Clothworkers proceeded to inform his colleague as to what had taken place in the city during his absence.

"First," he began, "as to the cause of our flying from the city in the manner you see, and at this hour of the night: it is entirely owing to your breach of promise, and your imprudent proceedings at Male. No sooner were the flames of the burning castle seen from the city-walls, than the tocsin sounded in the streets, and immediately all the inhabitants flocked together in the utmost terror; for in these troublous times they ever have the fear of death before their eyes. Messire de Mortenay had his men under arms in the market-place; but only as a measure of precaution, for no one knew what was going on. At last, some of the French who had escaped from the burning castle came flying into the town, calling aloud for vengeance; then there was no possibility of keeping the troops in the city quiet, nothing would satisfy them but fire and sword, and Messire de Mortenay had to threaten them pretty sharply with the gallows in order to keep them within bounds. You may imagine that, in such things, I had lost not a moment in summoning my Clothworkers together, that at least we might not fall without making a determined fight for it. Perhaps we might even have succeeded in driving the French out; but such a victory could only have damaged the cause, as I shall presently show you. Then I had an interview with Messire de Mortenay, under safe-conduct, and obtained from him a pledge that the city should be respected on condition of our forthwith evacuating it. Any Clothworkers found in Bruges after sunrise will be hung."

"What!" cried Breydel, not a little indignant at the cool tone in which his brother Dean recounted a capitulation which appeared to him so scandalous: "What! is it possible! let ourselves be turned out like a herd of sheep! Oh, if I had been there! our Bruges should not have been—"

"Yes, indeed, if you had been there; know you what would have happened then? Bruges would have seen a night of fire and sword, and the morning sun would have risen upon a scene of carnage and desolation! Hear me out, my hasty friend, and, I know, in the end, you will say I was right. One thing is certain, that we men of Bruges cannot accomplish our freedom alone; and do you not see that, as long as the other cities of the land lie bound hand and foot, the enemy has his strong places at our very gates? Besides, how can we think only of our city, and forget our country? No, all the Flemish towns must stand or fall together! I doubt not that you have often pondered over all this; only in the moment of action your spirit runs away with you, and you forget all difficulties.—There is, however, another important point to be considered: pray answer me this question—who gave you and me the right to kill, burn, and destroy? Who has given us authority to do these things, which we shall one day have to answer for at the judgment-seat of God?"

"But, master," replied Breydel, with a somewhat displeased look, "I suspect you are trying to throw dust in my eyes with all these fine speeches of yours. Who gave us a right to kill and burn, say you? And pray, who gave it to the Frenchmen?"

"Who? why their king, Philip. The head that wears a crown takes all responsibility upon itself; a subject does not sin by fidelity and obedience.—The blood that is shed cries out against the master who commanded the blow, not against the servant who struck it. But if we go to work on our own account, we are answerable before God and the world, and the blood that is shed lies at our door!"

"But, Master Deconinck, what have we done? What else than defend our life and property, and uphold the right of our lawful prince? For myself, I feel that I have nothing either to be sorry for or ashamed of; and I hope my axe hasn't yet struck its last blow. But, after all, Master Peter, I will not stand faintly with anything you say or do, though I confess I do not understand you; your thoughts are beyond the kin of mortal man; and that is the truth of it."

"Well, in part you are right; there is something behind more than you know of yet, and that is the

knout I am just going to unravel. I know, Master Jan, that you have always thought me too patient and slow of action; but listen now to what I have been doing while you have been risking all on a piece of useless vengeance. I have found means to acquaint our rightful lord, Count Guy, with our plans for the liberation of our country, and he has been pleased to confirm them with his princely approbation. So now, my friend, we are no longer rebels, but the generals of our lawful sovereign."

"O master!" interrupted Breydel, in a tone of enthusiasm; "now I understand you; now indeed I thank you! How proudly does my heart beat at that honorable title! Yes, now I feel myself a true and worthy soldier; ay, and the French dogs shall feel it too!"

"Of this authority," continued Deconinck, "I have secretly availed myself for the purpose of inviting all the friends of the country to a general rising. This effort has been attended with the fullest success; and at the earliest call every city of Flanders will pour forth its levy of brave Clothworkers, as if they sprang forth from out of the ground."

Here in a transport of feeling, he pressed Breydel's hand, while for a moment his voice faltered with emotion: "And then, my noble friend, shall the sun of freedom rise again for Flanders, and not one living Frenchman shall be left for him to shine upon. Then, too, for very terror of our further vengeance, they will give us back our Lion. And we—we, the men of Bruges, shall have done this,—shall have delivered our country! Does not your spirit swell within you at so proud a thought?"

In a transport of delight Breydel threw his arms around Deconinck's neck. "My friend! my friend!" he exclaimed, "how sweetly do your words fall upon my ear; a joy possesses me such as I never felt before. See, Master Peter, at this moment I would not change my name of Fleming even for the crown of Philip the Fair himself!"

"But, Master Breydel, you do not yet know the whole. The young Guy of Flanders and Count John of Namur are to be with us; Sir John Borlout is to bring up the men of Ghent; at Oudenarde there is the noble Arnold; at Alost Balwin of Paperode. Sir John of Ikenesse has promised to come and aid us with all his vassals from Zealand, and several other distinguished nobles will do the like. What say you now to my patience?"

"I can only marvel at you, my friend, and thank God from my heart that He has given you such wisdom. Now it is all over with the Frenchmen; I would not give six groats for the life of the longest liver among them."

"To-day, at nine o'clock in the morning," continued Deconinck, "the Flemish chiefs meet to appoint the day for action. The young Lord Guy remains with us, and takes the command; the rest return to their domains in order to have their vassals in readiness. It would be well that you too should be at the meeting, that you may not through ignorance disconcert the measures that may be adopted. Will you, then, accompany me to the White Thicket in the Valley?"

"As you will, master; but what will our comrades say to our leaving them?"

"That I have provided for. They are prepared for my temporary absence, and Dean Lindens will for the present take the command; he is to proceed with our people to Damme, and there to wait for us. Come, let us start without further delay; for the day is beginning to break."

The Dean of the Clothworkers had taken care to have horses in readiness. Breydel in haste gave the necessary orders to his men, and the two friends set off together. There was but little opportunity for conversation during their hasty journey; nevertheless, Deconinck found time, in reply to Breydel's questions, to explain to him in brief terms the proposed scheme of general liberation. After an hour's sharp riding, they at last perceived the shattered towers of a ruined castle peeping out from among the trees.

"That is Nieuwenhove, is it not?" inquired Breydel, "where the Lion made such havoc of the French?"

"Yes; a little further, and we are at the White Thicket."

"It must be acknowledged that our noble lord has not got his name for nothing; for a true lion he is when once the sword is in his hand."

These words were hardly out of Breydel's mouth, when they arrived at the spot on which the battle had been fought for the rescue of Matilda; there lay the corpses of the slain still wetting in their blood.

"Frenchmen!" muttered Deconinck as he rode by; "come on, master, we have no time to lose."

Breydel looked with fierce delight upon the bloody spectacle, and regardless of his companion's remonstrance, drew in his horse the better to contemplate it at his ease; and not only so, but he even urged his unwilling beast to trample the bodies under his hoofs, until the Dean of the Clothworkers looking round, also reined in his steed, and turned back to the spot.

"Master Breydel!" he exclaimed; "what is this you are doing? For God's sake hold! Surely you are taking a dishonorable revenge!"

"Let me alone," answered Breydel; "you do not know that these are some of the very rascals who struck me on the cheek! But listen! what is that? Don't you hear yonder among the ruins the sound of a woman's cries? The thought is distraction; but it was by this very road that the villains carried off the Lady Matilda!"

With these words he leaped from his horse; and, without even stopping to secure it, started off at full speed towards the ruins. His friend proceeded to follow him without delay; but so much more deliberately, that Breydel was already within the castle-yard before Deconinck had dismounted and fastened the horses to the road-side.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

THE COMPARATIVE VIRTUE OF CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT POPULATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—INTRODUCTORY.

The statement that Catholic countries are more immoral and more criminal than Protestant countries, and that even the Catholic population of the British Empire are inferior in morality and virtue to the Protestant populations of the same dominions, is one which no amount of disproof appears capable of preventing a repetition of. It turns up in all shapes and at all times. Now in Parliament, upon some question relating to legislation affecting Catholics; now in that portion of the press which considers its mission to be the glorification of Protestantism; still oftener in the pulpit, where depicting the horrors of Romanism is another way of preaching the Gospel of Christ; and oftener still with the anti-Catholic controversialist, who continues to utter it as confidently as the mathematician uses an axiom of Euclid. Only a few days ago there was pushed into the letter-box of the writer the number for August, 1876 of a monthly publication issued by an anti-Catholic agency. In the same cover there was an eight-page pamphlet, in which some statistics were, dishonestly, we believe, manipulated, so that at the end it could be untruly said that "apart from all religious considerations, Protestantism is the most moral and economical policy for statesmen." A short time ago in the columns of a Cardiff paper there appeared a series of articles in which the editor, replying to some able vindictory letters of the Rev. Father Williams, of Tredegar, on this subject sought to establish the truth of the statement. The effort was a piece of tenth-rate special pleading. The editor, in controversy with a Church of England clergyman, had made the statement to begin with, had been taken to task by Father Williams, and, assuming that he must be correct, and Father Williams wrong, proceeded to array the facts supporting his theory, ignoring every fact which told against it. Adopting the same principle, we would undertake to "prove" anything. As an illustration: Supposing the question were whether there were more illegitimate births in Catholic populations than in Protestant populations, and we took from the whole of Europe three towns with a view of showing the comparative morality of the people of the two religions; and supposing we were to take, say, Glenmaddy, with a population of 20,000, Newport, with a population of 16,000, Scariff with a population of 14,000, Castletown, with a population of 14,000, or any one of the many registrars' districts in Ireland, in which according to the Eleventh Annual Report (the latest issue) of the Registrar-General, not a single illegitimate birth occurred in 1874, and compared one or more of them with Aberdeen, which has a population four times as large as the Glenmaddy district has, and which, according to the latest report of the Registrar-General, could boast of over 300 illegitimate births in 1872, would it not be said that we were either not in possession of figures which we should have had, before entering upon the discussion, or that, having other figures, we dishonestly kept them back because they would not tell so much in our favour as those we published. Yet, in order to prove his case, the editor contented himself with naming three towns, the figures for which seemed to suit his purpose; and, even then, gave them from such a source, that it was almost impossible to verify them. We mention "his editorship" only to show how useless it is to argue with such controversialists, to dismiss him from our programmes, and to address ourselves to the facts. But, again and again, such statements, if not the very same, will be repeated and reproduced, and hundreds of men, whose mission and calling it is to discredit the Catholic faith, will quote them with a view of perpetuating the fiction that Catholic populations are not as moral as Protestant populations. It is the knowledge of this that induces us to endeavour to provide the antidote.

When we declare that, so far from the statement being correct, the exact converse is the case, it may be asked how it is that the untruth is so readily accepted in this country? We can only offer one justification for the English people in receiving unquestioned the slander of a faith which, for eighteen centuries, has been seeking to civilise and humanise the world. In some of the great centres of industry in this country, the number of Catholics who come within the jurisdiction of the magistracy are greatly in excess of their share of the population. We shall not undertake to satisfy anyone but ourselves that, much as we deplore the truth, it is not a disgrace to the Catholic body so much as it is a disgrace to the exterminating policy pursued for so many generations in Ireland, and to the English who, when the people they were oppressing came hither for the bread which was denied them upon their own soil, met them, whenever it was possible, with the declaration that "No Irish need apply" and, having confiscated their wealth in their own land, did all that was possible to drive them into the slums and haunts of vice in our great towns, and to convert them into a class whence came the unfortunates, who for drunkenness, or dishonesty, or crimes of violence occupy our gaols. And when they were safely landed there, what was done? Until lately in our great towns (even now, throughout a large part of the country), the Catholic, the moment he or she fell, was cut off from the only influence capable of effecting a reformation. The census is not yet taken which will justify this theory to account for the excessive percentage of Catholics among prisoners in such places as Glasgow and Liverpool. It is from the poorer classes such prisoners come, because the poor are exposed to the temptations which lead to a conflict with the authorities. If we could have a census of the population in London or Liverpool of every family which had an income of less than two shillings per week per head, the respective numbers of them belonging to the Catholic and Protestant denominations, and of proportions of the two who go to prison, there are some of the Protestant Pharisees now boasting that they are not as other men who would hide their heads with shame at sight of the virtue of the abjectly poor Catholics who are virtuous in spite of the temptations that surround them, because they are true to, and under the beneficent influence of, their faith. Until that census is taken, our theory can only be an assumption; in the meantime, the statistical and undeniable fact remains to be, to our mind, the only justification which the thoughtless reader or listener can plead for accepting as true the falsified and manipulated figures which are constantly going the rounds.

There is one way in which we can establish such a test as that which we maintain is necessary to vindicate Catholics from the unworthy reflection cast upon them by their enemies. This may be had from the workhouse returns of paupers in various towns of the different nationalities. These are not an unerring, but they may be accepted by any fair mind as a reasonable guide. Far be it from us to say that poverty is a crime, however much we may be induced by the system of dealing with it in England to think it so; but what we maintain is, that it is the poor as a rule who are exposed to temptation, the poor who fall, and the poor who find their way into our gaols. Wherever there is a large preponderance of Catholics among the poor, it is only natural to expect that the Catholics will be in a majority among the prisoners. If, therefore, you want us to tell you why in Liverpool there are more Catholics than Protestants in the Borough Gaol, we

will point as one reason, at all events for the facts, to the number of poor Catholics dependent upon the relieving-officer for their daily bread. We will illustrate our position by referring to some official statistics of last year for Scotland, and we take them merely because they happen to be the only ones at hand at the moment. The total number of paupers relieved last year in Scotland was 88,577, with 52,076 dependents. Of these 13,834, and we will assume them to have been Catholics. There were, therefore, about 40,000 Catholic "dependents." Take these as representing, not the very identical individuals, but the same number of the poorer class who furnished the occupants of the reformatory and industrial schools in Scotland with inmates, and what do we find? The Protestant "dependents" (of course they would be dependents) committed to reformatories, numbered 198, the Catholics 48, making a total of 246. So it might be said that those represented by say 12,000, furnished a fifth of the whole commitments, while those representing 40,000, very little more than three times as many, furnished four-fifths of the commitments. Very nearly nine-tenths of admissions to industrial schools in Scotland were those of Protestants—the numbers being 581 Protestants, and 93 Catholics. We are convinced the whole problem of the apparent excess of commitments of Catholics is to be solved in the way we have indicated, and can be accounted for by the fact that wherever such an excess occurs it arises from the preponderance of Catholics among the wretchedly poor—a preponderance for which not very remote history only, too abundantly and shamefully accounts. Whenever there are more Catholics in prison than Protestants, let us have access to the records of your Poor-law Board and we will soon tell you the reason. It may not be the recipients of the ratepayers' "bounty" who sin unto conviction, but it is people of the same class; if the majority of that class are Catholics, as in places like Glasgow and Liverpool they are most abundantly, it is only natural to expect that they will give their share of trouble to the authorities.

In the course of last year, replying to the letter of a Birmingham correspondent, we went into this question pretty fully, and as far as the circumstances then put before us seemed to justify; but, as we have shown, the matter has cropped up again in various ways, and we purpose to go a little more completely into the fact, and to furnish the Catholic controversialist, who has so often to face the taunt embodied in the allegations referred to, with all the materials it is possible to obtain, in order to show the vast influence for good which the Catholic Church has had and continues to have upon the populations that came under her sway. In doing this, we have no desire to say one word that would pain our non-Catholic neighbours. Earnest men or earnest bodies of men, professing and conscientiously carrying out those principles of humanity which are embodied in every form of Christianity, can have no other than a good effect upon the individuals brought within their influence, or do otherwise than make any population better than it would be if that influence were absent and none so good in its place. But we should not be Catholics if we did not believe that the best of all influences for improving the character of a people is the Church, which for fifteen hundred years was the only Christian agency in existence, to which is committed even at this day the spiritual welfare of two hundred millions of the human race, and, according to Protestant authorities, at least ten millions of English-speaking people. Our object is, in the course of a short series of articles, to show the fallacy of the figures so often garbled by those who assail the Church in this one of her best claims to the veneration of the world.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER ON THE STATE OF EUROPE.

AN HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

The feast of St. Edward the Confessor was celebrated on the 13th Oct. in the Church of SS. Peter and Edward, Palace-road, London. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop presided over the ceremonies. The celebrant was the Very Rev. Father Kirk, Superior of the Oblates of St. Charles; Father Ryder, officiating as deacon, and Father McDonnell as sub-deacon. The assistants at the pontifical throne were the Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas and Father Andrews, Father Lescher was assistant priest, and Father Keatinge master of the ceremonies. The music of the Mass, which was most admirably rendered by an efficient choir, was Weber's in G. After the First Gospel, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop delivered a discourse on the text from the 11th chapter of the Apocalypse—"The kingdom of this world is become the kingdom of the Lord and of His Christ, and He shall reign for ever." His Eminence said—"The kingdom of God which is here spoken of is a kingdom in time—not in eternity. It is a kingdom on this earth. I do not undertake to expound the Apocalypse. The Holy Church has not done so, and I cannot do what the Church has not done. We speak as we are taught. We are the disciples of the Church before we are the teachers of the faithful, and as I know not what interpretation God in His providence will reveal in these mysteries of His power and of His judgment in the world signified by the opening of the seals and the sounding of the trumpets, I limit what I have to say to that which is plain and evident. The Church has a twofold mission. One part of it is to convert the souls of men one by one from a life of sin and unbelief to a life of faith and of sanctity; the other is to civilise the nations of the world who are so converted to the light of God. We are keeping a festival to-day which draws our thoughts naturally and almost irresistibly to the action of the Church in this world, and as men might say to politics. Well, politics are a part of morals, and morals are a part of religion; so they cannot be separated. This is the festival of King Edward, saint and confessor, King of England, whose reign is written in the annals of our history as the reign of a Christian prince who held his kingdom from God, who said that he would rather never reign than gain his rights by bloodshed, and who, holding his kingdom from God, reigned for the glory of God, for the effusion of the faith, for the worship of the ever-blessed Trinity in all forms of honour, for a life of charity to his people, justice among his subjects, poverty in his own person, and unbounded almsgiving—such was King Edward the Christian prince. The monarchy of England was in his person a Christian monarchy. So I will say it is still, but then it was a Catholic monarchy in the fulness of its perfection; and the body of King Edward lies in the midst of us to this hour, preserved by the reverence of the English people, and regarded in loving veneration by all Catholic subjects of the sovereignty which descended from him. That body is the object of our loving care, although the custody of it is not ours, as a memorial and a witness of what the monarchy of England was, and of what the monarchy of England in part still is, and God grant that it may be once more in its fulness and perfection. This naturally turns my thoughts to what may be called the politics of this world. They cannot be parted from faith, and they cannot be parted from the duty of every Catholic. We

are all upon our trial, not only on our own individual probation, but also with regard to what we do as subjects, and what we do as rulers, between justice and injustice, between loyalty and disloyalty. Every man is put upon his trial in his day. There never has been a time when Catholics had not to choose their side. In England they have always chosen it for the maintenance of order, and it is order which at this day is threatened throughout the world. God grant that everyone who has the light of Catholic faith may be estranged with all his life and soul, from the current of lawless rebellion which is spreading on every side, and that they may be found the steadfast upholders and faithful liege servants of the constituted authorities of the world, for all authorities are of God. In order to make this clear, let us consider what the world was before Christianity; secondly, what it was under Christianity; thirdly, what I fear it is becoming now that it is beginning to throw off Christianity; and lastly, what it may become if it should succeed in the evil endeavor of stripping the Christianity of the world of all its power and all its authority. The greatest empire the world ever saw—the most civilized, the most compact, and what approached nearest to the order of Christian civilization in its administration of justice—was the Great Roman Empire. But what was its condition in regard to three points? It was under the power of unlimited human authority. The emperors ruled with an absolute despotic power not only over the bodies but also over the consciences of their subjects. A Roman Emperor was not only King but Pontiff too. There were indeed to be found freemen in the Roman empire. The upper classes enjoyed freedom, but all below the patrician and the knightly class were either partially or wholly in a state of slavery and the slavery of the Roman Empire was such as no heart of man can conceive unless he has read and studied history. The master had power of life and death over his slave. We read in the literature of Rome that slaves have been scourged almost to death for disturbing their masters by a cough or a sneeze or any little accident in their service. Once at a banquet a guest said to the master of the house that he had never seen a man die, whereupon the latter immediately caused one of his slaves to be killed before his guests' eyes. Such was then the condition of man. Man without God is capable not only of any tyranny but of any cruelty. I will not venture to describe, even in the remotest, the immorality of the Roman Empire. If any man desire to see what it was, written by the Holy Ghost, let him read the opening of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans. Well the Roman Empire was the culmination of such civilization as can be produced by intellectual culture and philosophy without God. At last it began to wreak its own chastisement upon itself. In the first three hundred years, while the Emperors of Rome persecuted the Christians and slew the Pontiffs, 29 Pontiffs won the crown of martyrdom, and 80 Roman Emperors died violent deaths. That great mass of corruption began to die by its own law of dissolution. For 300 years the Church of Jesus Christ spread throughout the world. Rising from the little spring in the guest-chamber in Jerusalem, the water went out as in the Prophet's vision covering the nations of the earth. Throughout the whole Roman Empire there was the foundation of new order. In vain did the Emperors endeavour to destroy the Catholic Church. Her first work was the conversion of souls, and her work of civilisation came afterwards. No sooner was the Emperor Constantine converted to the faith than he translated his throne to Byzantium, which became Constantinople, because his instinct told him he could not reign supreme in the city where the Vicar of Jesus Christ dwelt. The sovereignty of this world gave place to the sovereignty of the Incarnate Word, and from that day onwards the work of Christian civilisation spread from Rome as its centre. I would remind you that formerly the See of Peter had 23 patriarchates. Now, when we talk of the patrimony of Peter, we mean that which was robbed the other day; but there was a time when all Italy, Sicily, the coasts of the Adriatic, the coasts of Southern Gaul and all the Northern part of Africa all belonged to the Vicar of Jesus Christ as his patrimony. In all those patrimonies the Christian law was introduced and the first germs of Christian civilisation sprang up. In these patrimonies of the Holy See the first action of the Pontiffs was the extinction of slavery, as is most beautifully shown in the letters of St. Gregory the Great. From these small beginnings grew up that Christendom of which we are a part, which to this day has lingered on, but which is now turning away from the footsteps of our Divine Redeemer. In these changes wrought by Christianity on the kingdoms of the world, we may see the fulfilment of the words of the Apocalypse. In the person of the Vicar of Christ the two-fold offices of pontiff and king are united, and because they are united in him they are separated in all others who bear authority. Alas, I know the story of Christian Europe shows that kingdoms have been torn, and rent and tossed, and that the authority of our Divine Lord has again and again been defied by kings, princes, and emperors. There have been periods of time when men suffered bondage, tyranny, warfare, and cruelty of every kind. Although these things were permitted in the Christian world, yet the supreme power was consecrated to God, and the laws of Christianity were inscribed in the statute-books of the kingdoms. But now where are we, and whither are we going? Three hundred years ago the kings of the North of Europe essayed and accomplished what no man had ventured on before. They made themselves independent of the supreme Head of the Christian Church, and claimed to be themselves supreme. Moreover, since that day other kings and princes, still retaining the Catholic faith have so contended with the supreme Head of the Christian Church on earth as to teach their subjects the spirit of rebellion against themselves. What do we behold at this moment? There is not a kingdom which is not separated from the unity of the Church. All the nations are only partially in conformity with the laws of Christianity. In education, what is called the secular teaching is the only care of the State and statesmen. The kingdoms of the world are returning once more to that order of nature from which they were redeemed, and we see at this moment that they are preparing themselves for warfare and collision. They have no tribunal to appeal to, no common law to bind them together. Force is the only arbitration which they can refer their disputes. The noble and majestic fabric of Christendom is dissolving away; unless God intervene by a miracle once more as in the beginning, it has no future. These thoughts are not out of place on the Feast of St. Edward the Confessor, who was a symbol of the unity of England. In him it reached its highest point. After him it began to be overcast, and gradually to decline until the great disruption miscalled the Reformation rent England finally from the unity of the Catholic faith. At the present day the duty was incumbent on every Catholic conscience of withdrawing from every man, or congregation, or assembly of men who breathed resistance to the constituted authority over us. Peace is the tranquillity of order. Where there is no order there is no peace. Let us pray for the whole Christian world, for its whole head is faint and its whole heart is sick. The danger to be apprehended from anti-Christian education is very great; but it may even yet be averted if men are in earnest and inflexible. There is now no moral head in Christendom, and princes are tossed to and fro according as the popular will inclines. That majestic throne on which the Vicar of Jesus Christ once sat, they have done all that lies in their power to undermine and destroy, but that work is not accomplished. St. Gregory reigned

when he was at Salerno in exile, and Pius VII. in the days of his dethroned and imprisoned life continued to reign in the consciences and hearts of men. Pius IX. imprisoned as he is in his own palace, over the threshold of which, with a majestic firmness, he has never set his foot for six long years, in protest against the presence of the usurpation in the city which God has given him and to his predecessors, reigns still over the whole Church of God; more widespread, more united than it ever has been in the history of Christianity from the beginning. Let us pray that England may be restored to the unity of the Catholic faith, and that into the hearts of her people there may be poured a spirit of reparation of the Most Holy Sacrament and to the Blessed Mother of God, who has been cast out and erased from the Christianity and public worship of the majority of Englishmen. Lastly, we owe reparation to the supreme authority of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Let us, therefore, pray for him, because upon him rests the whole burden of this mighty conflict, and in praying for Pius IX. and for England, let us invoke the intercession of our great king, saint, and confessor, St. Edward, who once reigned over England, and who still reigns in the loving hearts of his children.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

THE ENGLISH PREMIER DENOUNCED AS "TRAFFICKING FOR MONEY."

The following is the substance of an article from the *Golos*, a Russian journal, which, according to the *Times*, is read by the educated and influential classes:—

"For more than a year the world has been watching with alternate apprehension and astonishment the policy of the English Tory Cabinet in the Eastern Question. The journals of all countries have been at a loss to divine the object and to understand the method of this policy. The partisans of Mr. Disraeli represent him as a mysterious sphinx and as too deep and too cunning a genius to be comprehended by ordinary men. His opponents on the other hand, while they likewise regard his proceedings as incomprehensible, describe him as a Minister full of caprice and unworthy of his place at the head of the British Government. As to diplomats, they really do not know what to do with this enfant terrible, who tears all their designs to tatters, and has nothing to offer in their stead. It ought to be observed that the members of the Disraeli Cabinet are too well disciplined to inquire into the sublime secrets of their leader, and are only the tools of a policy which they do not care to fathom. Since the day of their admission to the Cabinet they have been ordered to scream at the whole world, and to try and convince everybody that the Tory Cabinet are appointed to exalt English power and lift it up from the degradation consequent upon the prolonged rule of the non-intervention theory proclaimed by the Whigs. This *mot d'ordre* was very cunningly devised by the first English Premier of Hebrew extraction; it gave the Cabinet Ministers something to do, and it diverted their attention from what their chief desired to keep to himself. Even Lord Derby, the most eminent member of the Cabinet, fell into the snare, and was so completely carried away by Mr. Disraeli's appeal to his ambition that he became a mere instrument in the hands of his chief.

"Having thus shrewdly arranged the working order of his Cabinet, the Premier proceeded to carry his pre-conceived programme. Intent upon drawing the English nation after him, the phlegmatic and apathetic character of his countrymen made it necessary to get up some extraordinary excitement. For the clever, astute Hebrew this was a good opportunity to show himself a true chip of the old block. As a beginning, a scenic effect was got up in the form of a royal visit to India. What had never before occurred in the annals of British history, the Prince of Wales went to the East, where he was raised to the rank of a Native idol, the Queen, his mother, being at the same time elevated to the Imperial dignity. The scheme, which was to produce a startling effect upon the loyal sentiments of the English, succeeded perfectly. The nation applauded the genius of the Premier, the members of the Cabinet basked in the reflected rays of their chief's glory, and the Royal Imperial family were right glad at their own rise in the world.

"Having thus acquired a firm footing, Mr. Disraeli passed on to a second theatrical *coup de-main*. He bought up the shares of the Suez Canal, representing this achievement as an act of profound political sagacity, beneficial to the vital interests of the British nation. The sensation produced by this business stroke had hardly subsided when the Slavonic question very opportunely arose.

"The feats of the Tory Cabinet now became more marvellous than ever, and last June reached their acme. Disraeli Beaconsfield, with uncommon audacity, by the single stroke of the pen and twenty Powers, neutralized the action of three European Powers possessed of three millions of bayonets. The thing was done so adroitly and so boldly that the Powers did not use their might, but left the Christians who solicited their assistance to struggle on as best they could. Since that time four months have elapsed.

"To a simple mortal all this is absolutely incomprehensible. Considering that Disraeli-Beaconsfield has no troops to speak of at his disposal, and that his fleet will not avail him much in solving the Continental question of the Slavonians, it is difficult to understand why the weakest of the Powers should be allowed to play such a dominant part. The thing was so very extraordinary from the outset that it naturally engendered the wish to peep behind the scenes and discover the why and the wherefore.

"From the mass of surmises and suppositions, some of which have appeared in the press, while others have not, one solution of the riddle stands out prominently. It is a strange, wild solution, but according to the verdict of public opinion, it is a very possible one, and perfectly in accordance with Mr. Disraeli's character. The Tory Premier, it is contended, simply aims at using his power to get all the money he can while in office. For this purpose a triumvirate is said to have been formed. Sir Philip Rose, the intimate friend and private secretary of Mr. Disraeli-Beaconsfield, entered into partnership with the London branch of the Frankfurt and Paris firm of Erlanger. The considerable capital of the Erlangers, their connection with all European countries, their branch offices at Frankfurt, Paris, and more especially at Vienna, their influence over important journals, many of which are their property, and their *savoir faire* in obtaining useful telegrams in time—all this served to render their alliance with the ruler of English destinies exceedingly profitable from a financial point of view.

"When Parliament was prorogued, the triumvirate had a few months all to themselves to satiate their financial appetite. This interval was ruthlessly turned to account. No doubt these practices will continue while the triumvirate is in power, regardless of the number of slaughtered victims and the disturbance to the commerce and industry of all Europe.

"The lucrative jobbery of the triumvirate began at the time of the Prince of Wales' journey to India. On that occasion silver was depreciated in consequence of a clever alteration in the relations between India and Great Britain. The export of silver coin to Asia, which had been going on time out of mind, was artificially stopped and changed into an import. This metamorphosis was brought about by administrative measures quietly taken at

the time of the general enthusiasm aroused about the Prince's stay in India. Before any one dreamt of this financial operation the triumvirate had pocketed their profits. A great banking firm co-operating with the head of the Government, it was easy to make money; and money was made. Soon after the Suez Canal shares operation, a business unprecedented in history. The price of the shares constantly rising and falling for several weeks preceding the transfer, is in itself proof that the transaction was directed by a person who knew what was in the wind, though the rest of the world, including Mr. de Lesseps, were kept in the dark.

"The third and principal operation of the financial triumvirate began in the autumn of 1875, when the Bosnia-Herzegovine rebellion assumed the proportions of a serious protest against Turkish rule, endorsed by the whole Balkan-Slavonic peninsula. The cunning and underhand dealings of Disraeli and Erlanger now had a wide field of action opened to them. A better occasion for reaping millions could not be imagined. Erlanger, well acquainted with the Russian finances and their weak points, at once perceived that immense profits might be realised if the rebellion of two Turkish Provinces could be fanned into a great political conflagration. Having the entire English diplomacy at his disposal, he could easily attain his object. Accordingly, European exchanges were kept in a constant flutter, the prices of Government and private stock going up and down and oscillating between extremes. The price of Russian securities, in which speculation raged, varied as much as 20 per cent. One of the principal aims of the speculators was to extend the period during which these little affairs could be carried on, and to suit every stroke of business to an utterance of the British Premier were remarkable for being the reverse of what friends and enemies expected. They always took people by surprise, and, devoid of all political logic, uniformly prevented the financial speculations of outsiders succeeding.

"The audacity, the infamy, the trickery displayed throughout, and apiced occasionally with a seeming concession or two, were truly wonderful. Contradictions between word and deed abounded, and innumerable are the proofs in the newspapers of the low artifices resorted to. But the object was attained. Millions were made, chiefly at Russian expense. It is certain, that to rob Russia financially, though the proceeds go to a few interested speculators, must contribute to weaken our political action.

"If an armistice, and subsequently a peace which shall satisfy Slavonic claims, is not speedily concluded, the only expedient left is to resort to military occupation. Directly the Russian army crosses the frontier, the Tory Cabinet will fall, because the English are neither desirous, and indeed will not carry on war. Quite the contrary, England is sure to advise Turkey to submit to the will of Europe even before the army of occupation has reached the Turkish limits."

MR. M. HENRY, M.P. ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., has addressed a letter to the secretary of the Land Conference in which he says:—

I voted in favour of Mr. Butt's bill last session, because I agree with the principles on which it is based—namely, that of giving the tenant security in his holding, and of insuring to him, so far as legal enactment can do it, the full reward of his labour, and the entire value of his capital; but no one, I believe, was more sensible than the author of the bill that it would require amendments in details, and that it did not present the tenant's case in the light most calculated to advance your objects. For my part, I share the opinion, formerly expressed I believe, by Mr. Butt himself, that Ulster tenantry right when allowed its full meaning and away provides the real solution of the Land Question. We know, however, that it is impossible on legal grounds to express in the words of written law, applicable to the whole of Ireland, that which is not written in Ulster but exists by usage and custom, lately, however, too often infringed upon. A proper substitute may, I think, be found in a system of renewable leases, provided the leases are sufficiently long and the right of renewal absolute. I have the strongest objection to any system which necessitates the uncertain defect or frequent revision of rents, and this is a defect which runs through all the Land Bills I have seen. After the deepest reflection, some experience, and after studying the subject by the light of free discussion, I venture to say that the following proposal is not unworthy of the consideration of the members of the Conference but I must premise by stating that my sympathies are with the *bona fide* agricultural tenants, and not with graziers, who hold the lands from which the tillers of the soil have been got rid of, and many of whom are rich gentlemen, who have immense tracts of grazing land, formerly cultivated, and whose only aim is to render Ireland the New Zealand or the Australia of Europe.

A Land Bill should, therefore, perpetuate the distinction between agriculturists and graziers which exists in the present bill, but I express no opinion now as to the manner in which that distinction is to be formulated otherwise than by saying that rent will probably be found to be at the bottom of it. The value of land in different parts of Ireland varies too much to allow of acreage being accepted as a test, although probably in some instances the rent and the extent of the holding might be taken together as excluding from the provisions of the bill. No enactment can, however, be satisfactory unless proper legal provision is made for working it with justice and precision. Such tribunals we have not at present. To have conferred counties in Ireland seems to me to have been a great act of folly, and the result has been uncertainty expense, and delay. In their place I would substitute a court composed of four judges, one for each province in Ireland, who should go circuit regularly and be assisted in their decisions by *skillful assessors*, after the manner of the commercial tribunals of many foreign countries. Such assessors should be chosen from persons conversant with land—tenants, agents, and landlords, in just proportions—and they would be taken from local panels.

The court thus constituted would determine all questions as to rent, sale of tenant right, and renewal of leases, as well as of all other questions not referring to the legal title of estates.

Of course, there would be an appeal from a local court to a general or full court, but after a short time, when a uniformity of general principle had been established, I am disposed to think that litigation at all between landlord and tenant would be reduced to a minimum.

It remains now to state that the main provisions of the new Land Bill would be to—

"1. Entitle every agricultural tenant to demand from his landlord a lease for thirty-one years, renewable at his option at the end of that period on a revision of rent, in estimating which the tenant's improvements would be excluded.

"2. The tenant to have a right of free sale of his interest, subject to a right of pre-emption by the landlord, and of objection on just grounds to an ineligible tenant. The land tribunals, with its assessors would determine any question not settled between the two parties as to rent, price of pre-emption to the landlord, and validity of objection to any particular tenant."

Objections will probably be made by some landlords and by some tenants to these proposals, but the questions we have to ask are practical measures

* Thirtieth Annual Report of the Board of Superintention for the relief of the poor in Scotland—1874-5, pages 320-321.
† Nineteenth Report on Reformatory and Industrial Schools, March 31st, 1876.

these—Are the proposals based on justice and equity, and are they such as we are likely to see carried within any reasonable period? Objections are made by many persons to any interference with the right of free contract, and consequently with all questions of rent. But there is a rising opinion in all parts of the Empire that, as regards the arbitration have been voluntarily established in many places to settle trade disputes, especially as regards the rate of wages, so a tribunal should be established to settle disputed questions of rent. The disparity in the relative positions of landlords and tenants renders it necessary that what has been done voluntarily in the one case should now be done compulsorily in the other. And this is really no new principle. The law takes a man's property from him at present for purposes of public convenience, and settles what price he is to get for it by the aid of a legal tribunal. Seeing that we are becoming year by year more dependent on foreign countries for our supplies of food, and that the public has a right to demand that a proper use shall be made of the land in the country for the purpose of assisting to feed our teeming, and too often our starving, multitudes, it is evident that the old feudal, semi-paternal notion of the relations between landlord and tenant must give way to the practical exigencies of the times in which we live.

It is very well to talk of kindness of feeling between landlord and tenant being lost by converting the tenant into a perpetual holder of his farm, or of resident landlords being driven out of the country if all they are to get from their tenants is to be a yearly annuity or rent. In the long run landlords will live in whatever part of the country suits them best, either from old association, family ties, considerations of health, love of sport, or whatever other motives may sway them, all of which are more or less of a personal nature. Neither will the kindness of man's nature or the grace of the Christian life be extinguished amongst benevolent men living in the country any more than they are amongst benevolent men living in towns, because they are no longer able to exercise an abnormal and patronising sway over their tenants. I am quite aware that perpetuity of tenure may fix some worthless tenants in the soil, but it will encourage and develop the energies of an infinitely larger number who now live on from hand to mouth, unable to borrow capital because they have no security to offer, and dreading to expend their own savings, because they never can call their farm their real home, on which they hope to live and die, they and their children after them. Lastly, let me say one word to the active agents of your association. The tenants' question affects Englishmen and Scotchmen as well as Irishmen. If you wish for an early success to your endeavours you must enlist the sympathies of our brethren across the water, and at no time have you had anything like as good a chance of doing so as you have now. The Agricultural Holdings Bill in England has proved to be a mere mockery, and the farmers, who have of late been very unprosperous, are irritated and disgusted; whilst in Scotland the agitation is assuming imposing proportions, and is led by capable men. You will not be led away by phrases, but you will, I am sure, look to realities, and you will weigh patiently every argument, and put the best construction on the opinions of those who are honest enough to express them openly.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Archbishop of Tuam has been visiting the several parts of his diocese, and in every place was met with an ovation.

Robert Stevenson, Jr., Esq., of Ardhill, Londonderry, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

C. J. Fredennick, Esq., of Fortwilliam, Dallyshannon, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Fermanagh.

Mr. Peter O'Connor, J. P., of Sliigo has presented the Catholic Cathedral of that town with a splendid peal of eight bells (valued at £1,900).

Mr. Michael Henry, well known as a music teacher throughout the county of Derry, has been left a legacy of one thousand seven hundred pounds.

The Rev. Daniel Fogarty, C. C., has been transferred from Killesnoe to Ennis, and has been replaced by the Rev. Mr. Meagher, C. C., Ennis.

A very rich and elegant set of stations, framed in massive cases of oak, has been erected at a cost of nearly £500, in the cathedral of Thurles. The completion of the Cahir waterworks, the generous gift of Lady Margaret Charteris, is being proceeded with under the direction of Mr. Lamahay, the overseer, who has recently arrived from London.

Charles J. Coffey, Esq., Q. C., Chairman of the county Derry, was presented with a pair of white gloves by the Sheriff in the Coleraine Courthouse, on the 16th ult., in token of a maiden Sessions in that division of the county.

The Countess of Kenmare has contributed £400 towards the establishment of a convent in Susem which, together with other contributions, for the same object, make the sum in the hands of the pastor, Rev. Thomas Davis, about £700.

A woman named Millar about 40 years of age who resided in Nelson street, Belfast, came by her death in a very strange manner on the 10th ult. It appears that she was attempting to cleanse a barrel containing some water, when she overbalanced herself and fell in, and before she could recover herself was drowned.

Information wanted of John Duffy, also of his sisters Sarah and Eliza; John was in Hastings, Minnesota, Sarah and Eliza in New York City. Any information will be thankfully received by their sisters, Annie and Maggie, by directing to the Irishman Office, 33 Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Information wanted of Mr. Peter Joseph Byrne, who left England for America in September, 1871; when last heard of was in Vicksburg, 1873. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother, Margaret Byrne, 53 James' street, Eccles, near Manchester, England.

Information wanted of George Connolly, one of the political prisoners released from Western Australia; when last heard from, about two years ago, was working at the Phoenix Silk Mill, Patterson, Jersey, New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his daughter, Margaret Connolly, 27 Harrowby-street, of Colleyburney-street, Rochdale-road, Manchester.

Mr. John Murphy, died on Sunday, the 15th ult., at Carara, Ballyglass, aged 73 years. Mr. Murphy was an old-resident, and highly respected by all who had the favour of his acquaintance. His remains were interred at Mayo Abbey, on the 18th ult. The funeral was largely attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding parishes. He leaves a large family circle to mourn his decease.

A meeting of the parishioners of the Mallow Catholic church was held on the 15th ult., for the purpose of taking steps to meet the expenses already incurred by the Venerable Archdeacon O'Regan in making the much needed repairs in the church. There was a most respectable attendance of the townspeople. A subscription was opened, when a sum of £244 was at once subscribed, including a £100 from one gentleman.

The following changes have been made by the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Dublin.—Rev. Mr. Jones, from Loughmore to Kilkcommon; Rev. Mr. Prout, from Kilkennil to Drom; Rev. Mr. Madden,

from Kilkcommon to Loughmore; Rev. Mr. Cahill, from Ballybricken to Ballylanders; Rev. Mr. Finn, from Moycarkey to Bortisoleigh; and Rev. Mr. Maher from Drom to Fethard.

Through the untiring exertions of Rev. C. J. Flavin, Adm. of church of SS. Peter and Paul, Clonmel, there has just been erected in that church, at a cost of 200 guineas, a beautiful set of Stations. They are also relievous, nearly five feet high. Each station is a work of art in itself, both as regards the beautiful and devotional expression of the figures and also their life-like coloring.

THE LONDON SOCIETIES IN IRELAND.—We hope that the present dispute will bring to a head one of the standing grievances of the North of Ireland—the conduct of the great London Societies towards their Ulster tenants. It really is intolerable that such rack-rents should be wrung from the thrifty tillers of the soil in our Northern Province in order that it should be squandered in junketting and jobbery in London.—Freeman.

The stone throwing at the window of the cemetery house at the new graveyard of Parsonstown, which created such commotion and attracted so much general attention, has not yet been clearly explained, but there is little doubt that a member of the sexton's family was the "medium" in a rather curious and practical joke. The manifestations, it is needless to say, disappeared with the discovery of the visible agency by which they were produced.

Information is wanted of James Farrell, formerly of Killeigh, county Kildare, who left Queenstown six years ago, and when last heard from (about a year ago) was in St. Pauls, Minnesota. It is thought the eye of any person knowing him, information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father, Thomas Farrell, Killeigh, Newpark, county Kildare, Ireland.

On the 9th ult., a married woman named Mrs. McHearty, employed at Mr. James Coyle's flax mill, Coleraine, feeding the rollers, while engaged in putting through a handful of flax, the left sleeve of her dress was caught, dragging in the arm, which was torn from the shoulder. While trying to relieve herself her other hand was severely lacerated. The wounds were dressed with as much haste as possible and the woman conveyed to the hospital, but it is thought she cannot survive.

On Sunday, the 8th ult., the foundation stone of the new church of St. Joseph was laid at Knockattalo. The Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly performed the ceremony of laying the stone; after which High Mass was celebrated. The Rev. William Fortescue, S. J., preached an eloquent sermon, at the conclusion of which a collection was taken up, and the very handsome sum of £402 was subscribed. The day was very unpleasant, but the congregation, notwithstanding was very large.

RESULT OF THE YEARS HARVEST IN IRELAND.—An accurate estimate may now be formed of the result of this year's harvest in Ireland, and it is generally admitted that the yield is better than was anticipated. The wheat crop is the finest for many years. The oat crop has turned out better than was expected, the grain being of fine quality. The hay crop falls 50 per cent. below the average, and the loss is estimated at 500,000 tons. There is a large decrease in the area under flax, but the quality of the fibre is very fine.

WHAT A GOVERNMENT PROMISE MEANS.—A promise on the part of the Government to take an Irish question into consideration, or to institute a Commission of Inquiry, is synonymous in our mind to consigning the settlement of it to a remote and indefinite future, which is not likely to arrive, if only the will of the English Ministry is consulted, until that period after the final destruction of the world, when the Lost Tribes shall reassemble in the Valley of Jehoshaphat.—Connaught Telegraph.

A sad accident, by which three young men named Patrick McLaughlin, Wm. McCotter, and James Molloy, lost their lives, happened on the 10th ult., at the wire-wall, about a mile from Killea. It appears that the men and two young women named O'Hara and Henry were out in a boat a short distance above the wire-wall, and one of the oars happened to break, and the boat drifted over the wall and was smashed to pieces and the men drowned. The two young girls fortunately happened to catch hold of a bush that was wedged in by a cluster of stones and held on until they were saved.

On the 4th of October, Feast of the Seraphic Patriarch, St. Francis of Assisi, two young ladies were admitted into the Franciscan Convent of the Perpetual Adoration, Drumshambo, and received the habit of the Order, their names being respectively Miss Catherine Reynolds, in religion Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart. The ceremony was presided by High Mass, in presence of the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of the diocese, who occupied the throne,—the celebrant being Rev. P. Corcoran, the deacon Rev. E. Maguire, the sub-deacon, Rev. J. Sheridan.

The respected parish priest of Portlone, Father John McConnell, departed this life, at his residence, on the 13th ult., at the early age of 49 years. At no time a very strong man, Father McConnell had of late fallen into confirmed indolence. He was a native of the parish of Lisburn, and entered the Diocesan College of St. Malachy's Vicinage, at an early age, and was thence, in the year 1843, promoted to a place in the Irish College of Paris, where he studied with diligence and success. Five years after (in October, 1853), he was ordained priest, and was sent for his mission to the curacy of Loughlinland. During thirteen years he served in the holy ministry as a zealous curate, first in the district just named, and afterwards at Ballymena, in Randalstown and in Newtownards. In the year 1866, he was appointed parish priest of Portlone, where he remained up to the time of his death.

An inquest has been held on the body of a man named Michael Porter, aged about sixty years, who committed suicide on the 15th ult., by cutting his throat with a razor. From the evidence given at the inquest it appeared that the unfortunate man had been in an unsettled state of mind, owing, it is supposed to the failure of some crops. This being noticed by his family, the strictest watch was kept on his movements, but he managed to leave the house unobserved, and an immediate search having been made, he was found in a field convenient to the house, lying against a ditch, with his head almost severed from his body, and a blood-stained razor clutched in his hand. After hearing the medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity. Dr. ceased held a large farm of land at a place called Ballynaght, distance about three miles from Shillelagh.

The number of small landowners in Ireland is comparatively insignificant. The Fortnightly Review says that 63 proprietors have more than a fifth of the soil of Leinster, 67 about a fourth of Munster, 90 a good deal more than a third of Ulster, and about the same share of Connaught. If this statement is correct, and we are assured great efforts have been made to render it so, out of 20,159,900 acres which make up the entire area of Ireland not less than 5,905,000 are possessed by 274 persons. In other words, more than a fourth of the island is in the hands of a few scores of people who form but a fraction of their own order. In Ulster the valuation on 5,260,263 acres is put at £4,125,945. In Leinster, on an area of 4,812,411 acres it is £4,812,411. In Munster, on 5,898,370 acres it is £3,311,411. In Connaught on an acreage of 4,168,631 it is only £1,421,866.

On Sunday, the 15th ult., a very successful mission conducted by the Very Rev. E. Helly, Rev.

Wm. Fortescue, Rev. J. J. Murphy, and Rev. Wm. J. Flynn, of the Jesuit Order, which was commenced about three weeks previously came to a close. At the twelve o'clock Mass Father Murphy preached the final sermon, after which the renewal of the baptismal vows—a most interesting ceremony—took place. The thousands of people who by some inconceivable means, managed to pack themselves into the chapel, with full hearts and uplifted voices repeated word for word the pledges made on their behalf years ago when, as infants, they became members of the Church. During the continuance of the mission immense crowds from all parts of the surrounding country thronged into Elphin to attend the sermons and perform the other pious exercises necessary to gain the indulgences then to be obtained.

EXTRAORDINARY FREAK.—A strange story is related of a publican in Cork, who, while suffering from delirium tremens, hired a fowling piece at a gunmaker's establishment. He engaged a car, and proceeded on a drive to Queenstown. On the way he met a man and his wife driving into the town in a donkey's cart. He fired the gun at these persons, but did not injure them. The woman became alarmed and the lunatic, in order to conciliate matters, invited them into a public-house. The jarvey remarked to the woman that there was no danger, as it was blank cartridge. This remark was overheard by the delirious vintner, who, by way of demonstrating that it was not blank cartridge, riddled and shot the donkey and jarvey's horse. The man returned to town, gave up the gun, and has not since been heard of.

IRISHMEN AND TEMPERANCE.—I speak as an Irishman when I say that we more than others need to enter upon this holy Crusade against drunkenness. Why do we, the children of the Irish race, need this more than the Anglo-Saxon or the Caucasian? Ah! We need it because our lot is peculiar. We have need to be more circumspect than the people in whose midst our lot may be cast. We need it because historic circumstances have stripped us of many social aids and advantages that belong to the people. We have had drawn about us a circle of penal legislation, which has struck the light from our eyes in debarring us from an education that we could embrace. Penal education has sent us into the world, as hewers of wood, and drawers of water, often to be seen of people who despise virtues they have not been able to estimate and to understand. We have prejudices to allay, and friendships to conciliate. We need all these, because people who are poor will always have greater social disadvantages than a people who are not.—A. M. Sullivan.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN PRESENTED TO ISAAC BUTT, Esq., M. P.—The Honorary Freedom of the City of Dublin was, on the 16th ult., conferred on Mr. Butt, Q. C., M. P., at a special meeting of the Corporation, in consideration of the services he had rendered the Municipalities of Ireland in getting the Municipal Privileges (Ireland) Bill passed. The ceremony attracted a considerable gathering of the citizens, but the proceeding was not made an occasion for ventilating politics. Mr. Butt, acknowledging the compliment, confined his observations to the simple history of the bill. The casket in which the certificate was enclosed was manufactured by Messrs. J. R. Ryan & Co., jewellers, of College-green. It is an oblong casket, ten inches by five deep, of Irish bog oak, carved in high relief, with floriated tracery, after the model of an ancient Irish shrine, and clasped with heavy mountings in silver-gilt. The casket is lined with violet velvet, and studded outside by a double cord of malachite, crystal, and amethyst. Its best ornaments, however, are two exquisitely cut miniatures in onyx inserted in the lid—one a portrait of O'Connell in early manhood, and the other a delicately traced copy of the illustrious Grattan, both models of lapidary art. On a broad plate across the lid is engraved the text of the resolution of the Council, tendering Mr. Butt the city's freedom, with the names of its proposer and seconder. The certificate is on vellum, and handsomely illuminated by Mr. Hopkins, 7 Great Brunswick street. It bears the crest of the hon. member for Limerick and the civic arms in colors.

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.—The Lord Lieutenants since the Union have been—Philip, Earl of Hardwicke (1801); John, Duke of Bedford (1806); Charles, Duke of Richmond (1807); Charles, Earl Whitworth (1813); Charles, Earl Talbot (1817); Richard, Marquis Wellesley (1821); Henry, Marquis Anglesey (1823); Hugh, Duke of Northumberland (1829); Henry, Marquis of Anglesey, again (1830); Richard, Marquis Wellesley, again (1833); Thomas, Earl of Haddington (1834); Henry, Marquis of Normandy (1835); Hugh, Viscount Ebrington, afterwards Earl Fortescue (1839); Thomas Philip, Earl de Grey (1841); William, Lord Heytesbury (1844); John William, Earl of Bessborough (1846); George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon (1847); Archibald William, Earl of Eglinton (1852); Edward Granville, Earl of St. Germans (1853); George, Earl of Carlisle (1855); Archibald William, Earl of Eglinton, again (1858); George, Earl of Carlisle, again (1859); John, Lord Wodehouse, now Earl of Kimberley (1864); James, Marquis (now Duke) of Abercorn (1866); John Poyntz, Earl Spencer (1868); James, Duke of Abercorn, again (1874); and John Winston, Duke of Marlborough (1876). It will thus be seen that the Viceroynalty has occasionally been a training school and occasionally a post of honourable retirement for politicians. Sometimes a Cabinet Minister has gone to Ireland, sometimes an Under-Secretary of State. It may be observed also that the office at present held by Sir Michael Hicks Beach is not that of "Chief Secretary for Ireland," which would mean that of the Queen's responsible adviser for Irish affairs, but "Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland"—a very different position. Another fact which will naturally strike anybody after a cursory perusal of the list of Viceroyns, not only in later times, but ever since Henry II., assumed the style of Lord of Ireland, is the rare occurrence of a genuinely Irish name among the number. The last genuine Irishman, in speech, birth and sympathies, who was sent from England to govern Ireland was unquestionably the Earl of Tyrconnel—James II.'s choice—selected by his Majesty to replace his own brother-in-law, the Earl of Clarendon. "There is work to do in Ireland," said the King, "which no Englishman will do."—Fall Mall Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN

Dr. Lyon Playfair has awarded a reduction of 7 per cent in the Northumberland colliers' wages dispute; 15 per cent was demanded.

A man has been arrested in Uttoxeter who confessed that he had fired a hayrick to get to prison, as he was very hard up, and unable to get either food or lodging.

The directors of the Walker and Wallend Gas Company have announced their intention of reducing the price of gas at Wilmington Quay from 5s. 6d. after the 1st January next.

The London magistrates have refused musical licenses to the London skating rinks, giving as their reason that these places would then develop into music halls, of which there were plenty already.

The Marquis of Ripon, speaking in Leeds said it was only by respecting differences of opinion and maintaining a varied system that the education of the country could fairly and justly be made compulsory.

At a conference of colliers in Wrexham, it has

been decided that the prosperous state of the coal trade justified them in claiming higher wages. The conference also decided to adopt the new sliding scale for the future regulation of wages.

THE EARL OF DERBY.—The country cannot too soon get rid of the delusion that Lord Derby is either a safe or wise adviser. The course he has followed on this Eastern Question exhibits an essentially shortsighted policy, and it is as vain to hope for great results from small ideas, as it is to expect grapes from thorns or figs from thistles.—Newcastle Chronicle.

A landslip occurred on the North British Railway line, near Dunfermline. About 8,000 tons of sand and rock gave way at a cutting about 40 feet deep, and covered the line for about fifteen feet. A special cattle train ran into the heap, and fourteen waggons were smashed to pieces, while the engine was thrown across the opposite line or rails. The engine driver and fireman were injured.

DESERPTIONS FROM THE ARMY.—The increasing number of desertions from the various corps at Chatham is just now occasioning considerable anxiety among commanding officers and the other military authorities. During the week which has just passed 20 or 30 prisoners were tried by courts-martial at Chatham alone chiefly for desertion. Indeed so formidable is the number of desertions that no more military prisoners can for the present, be received at Millbank Convict Prison, which is so crowded, and soldiers, sentenced by courts-martial, are now sent to the various county jails.—Dublin Irishman, Oct. 28th.

POISONED BY VACCINATION.—At Liverpool, inquests have been held on the bodies of two children who had died after being vaccinated. About three weeks ago the children were vaccinated by one of the public officials, but they afterwards became ill and died. Several doctors were called, and testified that the cause of death was acute blood poisoning, the result of the processes set up by vaccination. The jury found that the vaccination had been skillfully performed, and from good sources, but there was no evidence to show what were the precise causes that led to the blood poisoning.

A robbery of jewellery, valued at 4,000l, was effected during the transit of a lady's jewel-case from London to Barton, Warwickshire. The jewels belonged to Miss Dickens, the daughter of an officer, who was about to proceed to India. The jewels had been deposited with a London jeweller for safety, and were sent by him in a box as an ordinary parcel, addressed to Miss Dickens's residence at Barton, by the train from Paddington. On arriving at Moreton-in-Marsh the box was sent by the regular parcels carrier to Barton. When the box was opened all the jewellery was found to have been abstracted.

The Suffolk District Medical Society sent out four hundred circulars to medical practitioners with a view to ascertain the opinion of the profession on the alleged danger of permitting public funerals of persons who had died from diphtheria. Two hundred and thirty-nine answers were received, of these 143 writers express a belief in the possible danger of contagion at such funerals; 17 believe that there is danger from funerals in the houses of the deceased, but none in churches; 29 consider that in the present state of knowledge there is no justification in prohibiting public funerals; while 3 record the circumstances which occurred in their own experience confirmatory of the proposition that perils may ensue, but the testimony these latter advance is not quite satisfactory. The society, after due consideration, recommend that funerals at the houses of those who have died of diphtheria should be private, owing to possible exposure to the poison of the disease.

THE ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF ARTHUR ORTON.—The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Guilford Orton to Mr. Edmund Foster, of Leeds, an ardent believer in the "unfortunate nobleman" in Dartmoor:—

"Ropley, Hants, Oct. 1876.
"DEAR FOSTER—I hasten to convey to you the glorious news that my own agent, Mr. William Lock, of Melbourne, has wired to me to-day (Saturday), by submarine telegraph "Arthur Orton is found alive. Previous letters prove this correct. The telegram cost £25. I have also found a survivor of the Bella with documents to prove all. My reward of £2,300 found Orton, and my reward of £50 found the survivor. Tichborne will be a free man in less than six months. Hurrah! I don't know what to say about publishing it, but it is true enough. What will the wisecracks rogues, and ruffians say now?—Yours,

"G. OSNLOW.
The Mr. William Lock referred to by Mr. Orton is said to be the solicitor who defended both Orton and Tichborne for horse stealing, and was successful in obtaining their acquittal.

CATHOLICS AND REBELLION.—This naturally turns my thoughts to what may be called the politics of this world. They cannot be parted from the duty of every Catholic. We are all upon our trial, not only upon our own individual probation, to succeed souls, but also with regard to what we do as subjects, and what cause we adhere to, between justice and injustice, between loyalty and disloyalty. Every man is put upon trial in his day. There never has been a time when Catholics had not to choose this side. In England they have always chosen it for the maintenance of order, and it is order which at this day is threatened throughout the world. God grant that everyone who has the light of Catholic faith may be estranged, with all his life and soul, from the current of lawless rebellion which is spreading on every side, and that they may be found the steadfast upholders and faithful and liege servants of the constituted authorities of the world, for all authorities are of God.—Cardinal Manning.

THE BARRON'S REVERENCE.—The Mayor of Lancaster (Mr. Alderman Preston), whose name will be remembered by our readers in connection with the recent visit of his Eminence Cardinal Manning to that city, has had his opportunity and has given that town a Roland for their Oliver. An invitation was recently sent to him to attend personally and officially, or to send a deputy to St. John's Protestant church, on the occasion of a sermon in aid of the schools; but as he was not supposed to enjoy the privilege of exercising his right to go to the Catholic church in his official capacity, he intimated that he could not be a party to the proceedings at the Protestant church. His worship explained at a meeting of the town council on Wednesday that his refusal to go to the church was not because it was for a charity for St. John's; and his explanation was received with marked approval. Certainly not the least remarkable circumstances in this occurrence is the complacency with which the council asked his worship to go to the Protestant church after having so bitterly opposed his official visit to the church of his own faith.—Catholic Times

DEATHS BY STARVATION AND SUICIDE.—A strange story of a death by starvation was told to the coroner for London and Southwark. The victim was a woman seventy-five years of age. Her husband, who was ten years older, had once, it seemed, been a wholesale leather merchant. He had been unfortunate in business and had become poor. His wife became paralysed, and the poor old husband had to attend to her, and they sank into abject poverty. A long life had conducted them only to this. They could do nothing for a living. The parish allowed them three and sixpence a week, and the poor woman's relatives gave them about ten shillings a month. The latter sum was practically all they had to live on, inasmuch as their rent absorbed the money allowed them by the parish. They lived for months on bread and milk, and the old man said that he could not call to memory

when they had tasted any meat. For two or three days before her death the woman had no food but two abernethy biscuits. As a matter of course she died.

On Wednesday, the 18th ultimo, two young men, laborers, residing at Chislehurst, were returning from their work. On reaching a clump of trees on the common, one of the men suddenly complained of illness, and immediately fell down in a fit. No assistance was near, and his companion was in a terrible state of mind, not knowing what to do, and thinking that his companion was dying. Presently he saw a carriage approaching along the road which crosses the common, and he ran to intercept it. It was running at the time, and the carriage was closed, and so the young man addressed himself to the coachman, who stopped the vehicle. In a minute a lady put her head out of the window and inquired the cause of the young man's trouble. On being informed, she ordered the driver to take the carriage as near as possible to where the man in the fit was lying. She then alighted, together with a lady companion, and on hearing that the sufferer lived in a cottage above a quarter of a mile away, she had him placed in the carriage and conveyed home, while she completed the journey on foot in spite of the rain. In the evening she sent a servant to inquire after the health of the invalid, and was gratified to learn that he had quite recovered. The lady who performed this noteworthy act of kindness and charity, was Eugenie the ex-Empress of the French.

UNITED STATES.

The new Catholic Cathedral in Hartford, Conn., will be the largest edifice in New England. The building will be of Connecticut brown stone, elaborately carved and ornamented. The architecture is the Norman Gothic. The twin spires will be 250 feet high; the depth of the church will be 254 feet, the width of the transepts 160 feet, and the width of the nave 96.

The New York Graphic says it is not generally known that on the last day of the last session of Congress, both Houses of Congress passed an Act incorporating the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company, with authority to construct and operate a line of telegraph or marine cables connecting the Pacific coast of the United States with Asia, with the condition that the line should be constructed within three years.

It appears from a table of statistics published in "Sadlier's Directory" that the Catholics are rapidly increasing the number of their parochial schools in the United States. Twenty or thirty years ago they had hardly made a beginning. Now they have not less than 1,740 of these schools, with perhaps 200,000 scholars. The largest number of schools is in the Diocese of Vincennes, which has 145. Cincinnati comes next with 140. New York is credited with only 58.

New Church in Chicago.—Chicago has begun another Catholic Church. The corner-stone of Rev. Father Carten's Church, cor 37th and Wallace streets, was laid with pomp and ceremony last Sunday. The Catholic population, not only of Chicago but of the entire West, is rapidly growing, notwithstanding the fact that Catholic emigration, owing to the hard times in this country, has been falling off largely during the past two years. The Catholic schools in the West are preparing the ground for the future prosperity of the Church on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi.—Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

Referring to Catholics "waving" their rights, Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, recently said: "In battling, as becomes an American citizen, for rights that are God-given, it is not becoming to resort to ways and expedients unworthy of a free man in a free country. No more does it become such a citizen to hold in abeyance the assertion of his rights, or to fear the clamor, the insults, the calumnies, the threats of those who hold opposite views. We are just where we are through our own supineness, more than through an inexcusable fault on the part of our un-Catholic fellow citizens."

A Chicago girl had a lover up in Wisconsin. Recently she received a dispatch stating that he was about going off with the consumption. She telegraphed: "Has poor Jeffrey kept up his life insurance?" The friend telegraphed back: "Policy for \$10,000 in your favour is paid up till May 9, 1877. Poor Jeffrey cannot last after the first cold snap." The young lady then wondered philosophically how she would look in black, and telegraphed to Jeffrey: "Darling, I will be with you, on Tuesday never more to quit you during life. Lurline." "It will be a sad loss to you, my love," said her mother. "Yes ma," sobbed the girl, "but the loss is fully covered by insurance."

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—Strange as it may seem, the next President of the United States will be neither Mr. Hayes nor Mr. Tilden, but Senator T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, the acting Vice-President. The truth of this statement will at once be evident when it is called to mind that the 4th of March, 1877, comes on Sunday, in consequence of which the President-elect, whoever he may be, cannot be inaugurated until the following day. It follows, therefore, that Senator Ferry will be the Chief Magistrate of the nation during the twenty-four hours between the expiration of President Grant's term and the installation of his successor. This, however, will not be the first time that such an event has occurred in our national history. The 4th of March, 1793, 1821 and 1845, all Presidential inauguration days, fell on Sunday, and, unless a change is made in the duration of the Chief Magistrate's term, the coincidence will again occur in 1905. Senator Ferry will, therefore, rule briefly, and on Monday, March 5th, will turn over his great office to the man whom the people elected in November.—Catholic Telegraph.

CANADA.

Last year the building improvements in Guelph amounted to about \$200,000, and this year they will foot up to, if not exceed, that sum. Guelph is looking forward to the time when it will become a city.

The gales of the early part of this month were very violent in many parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Soucis, P.E. Island, Times says:—"The wind blew so strong that it was almost impossible to stand before it, and a considerable amount of damage was done. Trees were uprooted and fences prostrated. The roof of the new Presbyterian church was partly blown off, and a flag-staff erected by the late Mr. Knight over twenty years ago, on the Point, was laid low. The new school house would also have blown over, but for the efforts of some of the neighbors, during the storm, in placing shovels against it. The schooner Prospect was driven ashore, in the Cove, and considerably injured. The other vessels in lee of the Breakwater, had some difficulty in retaining their anchorage, but they escaped any material damage. For twenty-four hours the sea broke over the Breakwater with terrific fury, and as wave after wave dashed over it to the height of fifty feet, it was feared by many that it would be completely destroyed. Although it has not undergone such a thorough test as this, we are happy to state that the damage is not serious. A number of the cross ties supporting the covering have been broken, and for a distance of 150 feet the outer end of the work has settled about 18 inches. This seems to be all the injury it sustained.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Nov. 17, 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER, 1876.

- Friday, 17—St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, Bishop and Confessor.
Saturday, 18—Dedication of Basilicas of SS. Peter and Paul.
Sunday, 19—TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow.—St. Pontian, Pope and Martyr.
Monday, 20—St. Felix of Valois, Confessor.
Tuesday, 21—Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
Wednesday, 22—St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr.
Thursday, 23—St. Clement, Pope and Martyr. St. Felicitas, Martyr.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Earl Beaconsfield in assuming the robes of the nobility has not assumed its dignity, but remains still boastful, flippant Disraeli; at the Lord Mayor's dinner in London he must parade the effect which the firm attitude of the British Ministry has had in frightening the Russian Bear; in two hours the answer came from Moscow sharp and ringing; there the Emperor in answer to a deputation of Citizens, declared that Russia would maintain the demands made upon Turkey. Non-acquiescence would compel him to take up arms; he reckoned upon the support of his subjects. The time, so soon after Disraeli's boastful speech, at the moment when Turkey had yielded on every side, the place, Moscow, the Holy city of the Empire, the Emperor's own words, all indicate that war is decided upon, and that it will be a religious war. The hatred which the Tartar bears to the Turk, the mission which Holy Russia assumes, as providentially confided to her, will make it a war to the very death. For twenty years Russia has been preparing, and England, alone today, will meet another foe than the one she encountered at Sebastopol. Better would it be for England and the World to hurl the Turk back to the deserts of Asia, and establish independent Christian States on the Adriatic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, thus taking from Russia her main excuse; but then lies the danger, there the difficulty. The descendant of Peter the Great has always sought to establish his spiritual supremacy, and it is from Constantinople that he wishes to wield its power; War has never deterred him, his unrelenting persecution has murdered thousands of Catholics as fully as over did the Moslem it has fallen with a heavy blow upon Protestants themselves, occasionally; he is no friend of liberty, civil or religious, and true Christianity has as little to expect from his barbarian fanaticism as it ever gained from Ottoman fury.

In Germany the May Laws are still in operation, convents and colleges are closed, nuns and priests are exiled, Liberalism is still potent enough to crush Liberty.

Italy, despite the wealth robbed from the Cloister is still tottering under a heavy weight of debt. Pauperism, that fearful Plague which Catholicity never saw, is eating up the vitals of that fair land. England and other countries, where Convents were suppressed, could have warned Italy of the danger. When the monk is gone, who is to feed the poor and clothe him; will he rely upon political economy that cold science, whose wisdom is grounded on self-interest, and which has even taught from the lips of its most gifted genius, that to suppress the births of children among the poor was the best remedy to avoid Pauperism!

In France MacMahon holds a firm arm over the wild spirits which he governs; may he be able to perform the difficult task assigned to him. He may save France from the horrors of a Revolution; it would add another crown on the hero of Irish genius, and he who in his own land might have worn the sword of a Colonel, in exile will have earned a glory fit for the diadem of a king.

In the United States our neighbors are still in most frantic excitement; the Republicans are now cast down over the defeat of Hayes, and now triumphant at his success, the Democrats are swayed in like manner at the prospects of Tilden for the Presidency; as yet no certainty exists; the nation is like the excited crowd at a steep-chase, the favorites gain and lose by turns, the race is a long one, the hopes and fears of backers are on a strain and betting is not wanting. If Tilden wins, corruption meets its deathblow; if Hayes is fortunate, he will with all honest Republicans, endeavor to slay the monster, but will he ever escape from the coils of Grant and his followers with whom he is allied and who are moving heaven and earth for his success.

Our own Quebec Legislature is opened. The speech from the Throne promises measures for the relief of the South Shore Railways.

The Goderich Signal, says:—Most of the fishermen returned from the Islands last week. The season has been unfortunate, and during the gales some 600 nets were lost which represented a value of \$3000. The schooner, Star arrived on Saturday with 1,000 packages of fish, and loaded some supplies for the fishermen.

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS.

CATHOLICS REMISS IN THEIR DUTY IN NOT SUPPORTING THEM.

In this century every subject is discussed: the most venerable beliefs are attacked, the traditions of old are scorned, new errors invented, new theories are broached every day; every Trade has its organs every science its Champions, every sect its exponents; the sound of intellectual combat is heard in every quarter; the ubiquitous newspaper spreads far and wide the wild theories of Innovators and the debasing tenets of materialism as well as the sound reasoning of the Philosopher and the ennobling precepts of the Moralist. In all this jarring conflict, one voice should thunder forth, louder and more penetrating than all the rest, the voice of Inspired Truth, that voice which sounded first on the Mount of Calvary, was borne across the centuries by the Saints and now peals forth clear and strong from St. Peter's at Rome. The Catholic Newspaper, the echo of that Voice, should be encouraged and supported by every faithful Adherent of the Vatican, its columns have fought the battle of civilization and liberty in every land, and a hard fight has been amidst the jibes of open enemies and the sneers of false friends; in difficulties and dangers, now struggling for right against power and wealth, now battling for justice against popular excitement and frenzy, the Catholic Newspaper has not received the support which it deserved from its efforts and to which its Holy Mission should entitle it. Enquire of Catholics, you will find that they receive and read the secular press, many of them will admit that they daily peruse columns of the most bigoted editorials against their Church, ask them do they receive Catholic papers which will combat those attacks, many will have to admit that they do not. They will express surprise that the young men of the day, grow up in ignorance of the history of their Church and of its polity, and ignore almost completely the Catholic and true side of all the great questions of the day; that if they have any notions on such subjects they are the wrong ideas, ideas destructive of all authority and good government. On the other hand ask your Protestant friends do they ever read a Catholic Paper, not one in a thousand will say: Yes, and why? because Protestantism is essentially bigoted, and Catholicity essentially liberal; but our liberality we push too far, to the neglect of our interests and the danger of dearest liberties. It should be the pride of every father of a family that his sons and daughters be well instructed in the principles, governing the action of the Church, in its relations to modern thought and modern government, not merely that they should be well acquainted with the teachings of their Catechism; their education should not finish with their schooling, it is then only commenced, thus far they have only been preparing themselves for the education which the world is to give them, from contact with other men, from their business relations, from books and from papers. What results can a father expect when his children only meet with secular and Protestant reading and never breathe a Catholic atmosphere? There are hundreds of Catholic Newspapers and Reviews published in America and in Europe, and he falls in his duty that father who does not encourage Catholic literature and the spread of Catholic thought. Let every family receive at least one Catholic paper, and astonishment will soon cease that our Church is not making sufficient progress, for then our people will be able to judge questions from a true standpoint and repel attacks with the vigor which Truth and Knowledge produce.

THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE.

SHOULD CHARITY BE RESTRICTED IN ITS OPERATIONS?

The Sisters of Providence of Montreal devote their time and their energies and often their very life itself, to the care of the sick and poor; faithful children of St. Vincent de Paul, that heroic friend of the helpless which no religion but Catholicity could produce, they clothe the naked, feed the hungry, educate the orphan, cure the sick, and bury the dead; no misery so great, no disease so loathsome, no danger so imminent as to deter those true Sisters of the poor from the performance of the sublime sacrifice which they have chosen for their lot. Scholars are lost in admiration at the Pagan author, who exclaimed that nothing concerning humanity could be indifferent to his soul; and yet there are men who cannot appreciate the self-sacrifice of those ladies, who have left happy homes, many of them wealthy homes, to adopt a life of hard labor, the very life of the wearied children of poverty, for no other motive than the love of their fellow creatures and of Him who died upon the Cross. There are men who would restrict them in their labor of love, who would deprive them of the means of performing their self-imposed duties; men who would spurn them if they relied solely upon the collection of alms, and yet would prevent them from earning the means which will never bring themselves a single luxury, but will be expended solely and exclusively in the service of the orphan, the aged and the unfortunate. Those good Sisters have, in their fifty years attendance upon the sick, discovered an alleviative to that most distressing of maladies, consumption; for years and years they have made use of this remedy, and thousands have blessed the day that they learned to admire the skill of the Sisters as well as to love their tender care. Gratitude soon spread the report of its virtues and hundreds anxiously wished to be benefited by its use. The Sisters then perceived that by sales they would be able to increase the stores which they were accumulating to spend day by day for the benefit of their beloved poor, they resolved therefore to make a small charge for this remedy; but in doing so, little did they dream of the storm which their disinterested exertions were to raise around them; little did they dream in their life of daily sacrifice that avarice could take umbrage at their industry and would curtail if possible their usefulness, because its coffers might thereby be less readily filled. The proprietor of a remedy somewhat similar, but inferior in quality and subsequent in discovery

finds that his profits will diminish if they are allowed thus to increase their resources, in the interest of trade, that voracious Monster which would crush every impulse but self-seeking, he must curtail their activity; he immediately purchases the services of a lawyer, the bitter opponent of their Church, the more bitter because his ingratitude casts up to him every day the benefits which that Church has showered upon him; a suit for a fabulous amount of damages is instituted and the law is invoked to command the good Sisters to cease their work because the Constitution of their Order has not provided for this mode of increasing their means of doing good. What matters it if the poor must starve, the orphan be cast upon the street, if the dying must pass away in the midst of cold and misery and starvation? the self-seeker in the road to wealth must not meet with a rival, even though that rival is acting from the noblest instincts; the cursed love of gold, auri sacra fames, knows no mercy and can recognize no virtue. Fortunately the law is not so obdurate; and with perseverance worthy of their cause the Sisters apply to Parliament for authority to make and vend for the sake of the poor and for their sole assistance, the remedy which they themselves have invented, and which they prepare better in its ingredients and superior in every quality than that which Avarice and Greed would supply. And now we find men who protest against their audacity; Journals which would restrict their Charity; shame upon such men, shame upon such Journals!!

MEETING OF THE BAR.

PROPOSED CHANGES—NO CENTRALIZATION!

Though suggesting many useful changes, the resolutions lately passed at the Meeting of the Bar of Montreal, seem to have been prepared with very little care; they certainly suggest some very impracticable amendments to the law. How do our learned friends think it possible to have six meetings per annum of the Court of Queen's Bench, Crown side? How would our Grand Jurymen like to be called away every two months from their usual avocations? Who would estimate the loss to Petty Jurors from such a system? We should rather endeavor to shorten the time which those unfortunate members of the Community are compelled to devote to the public service. An easy mode to do so would be for the Sheriff to call four, five or more panels, in order that each member of the Jury would not have to remain more than one week from his business. But the most objectionable of those remedies is the proposal that all the judges should reside either at Montreal or Quebec. This would be increasing to suitors the costs of litigation tenfold. What an unlucky defendant would have to come all the way to Montreal or Quebec four or five times to look after his case; he would have to bring his witnesses with him, and pay their travelling and hotel expenses; in many cases such expenses would ruin even a wealthy man. We must consider that suggestion was thoughtlessly brought forward; we would not suppose for a moment that our learned friends of Montreal had their own interests solely in view in thus forcing all the litigation of the country into their own offices. This proposal moreover contains the germ of still greater evils. Centralization is one of the worst tendencies of our age; it has crushed the energy of Provinces and cities in Europe; it has made the great centres hotbeds of disorder and revolution, and has been also the main principle relied upon by tyrants and oppressors; where it has prevailed, liberty has been extinguished, individual energy has been destroyed, talent and ambition has been directed to but one end, and in consequence variety has been lost, and a universal dead level established. One of the best measures of past legislation was the very decentralization system which the Bar now seeks to destroy; the country must arise and prevent such a consummation. There is one nuisance which should be abated, and fortunately it lies within the power of the Bar to lay its evil consequences, it is to put a stop to the endless delays which impede the Chariot of Justice. It is very true professional courtesy should not allow lawyers to take advantage of every mistake a confere may commit, nor would it be possible in practice that lawyers should be always ready to proceed with a case as soon as the delays foreseen by law shall have elapsed; but it is not professional courtesy but rank injustice to allow a case to be dragged from term to term for no other reason than the dilatoriness of the opposing attorney, until a client's patience or purse is exhausted or until a defendant has had time to do away with all his effects. This, gentlemen, is a reform that you can effect without calling in the assistance of the legislative Jupiter; let us hear no longer the Judges indignantly rebuking you for your delays, or else we will suggest a meeting of your clients to protest against your neglect.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN CITY EXPENDITURE.

A REMEDY.—THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Among the worst features of our municipal system of Montreal, the worst of all in our estimation is the existence of Committees. This parceling out to different members the care of one or more particular departments has been and still continues to be the source of much of the extravagance and its spectre-like results to which we have suddenly awakened. It is dividing and subdividing the responsibility of each alderman and consequently diminishing his sense of duty. Placed at the head of a committee or a member of it, an Alderman, if he have any ambition with his sense of duty, immediately endeavors to make his Committee and his department as efficient as possible. He is well aware that should any complaints arise, the public will immediately find out in whose Department the fault occurs, and with all the unreasoning rush and vivacity which distinguishes usually that not over-intelligent nor moderate Judge, Public Opinion will blame, unreasoning and unreasonable blame will be cast upon his shoulders, a storm will be raised around him, the sensational papers, whose stock in trade is strong language, vituperation, exaggeration and the spreading of numberless fierce accusations true or false, will take up the subject and expose

him as an unfaithful servant, a negligent public officer. To avoid all this and to gain popularity an Alderman naturally endeavors to make his department as efficient as possible; to do so, a call must be made upon the Treasury; and when every member is actively engaged in tugging at the purse strings, it is but in the natural order that much unnecessary, much useless expenditure should be incurred. This is the real state of things in Montreal; any citizen who has taken the trouble to follow the doings of our City Council must be convinced of the fact. In these observations, our citizens, if far searching will find another fact; that the funds of the city are principally used by the Committees whose members are the most energetic; examine the different expenditures, then look over the names of the Committee men and a key will be found to explain many facts which seem anomalous in our accounts. Another fact to observe in the same connection, is that many quarters of the city have more money expended for their benefit than other, the same key will go far to explain the differences found. Do we blame the members of the Council for this over zeal, not in the least; we cannot expect them to be perfect; we cannot expect that they would be so self-oblivious as to sacrifice in favor of less energetic members their own interests, and popularity as popular men. They are doing their best to arrive at perfection, and as all of them in the measure of their capacities, are aiming at the same end, and as that end cannot be attained without expenditure of money, many unnecessary projects are undertaken with much useless or imprudent expenditure. There is no control, no system to guide the Council as a body. It was supposed that the Finance Committee would be a check and a balance between those continually swaying elements. How could such an expectation be entertained when the Finance Committee itself is composed of many of those very men whose interest it is to avoid this control. When money is required in the departments, under the present system, to obtain it, it is only necessary for two or more members of the Finance Committee who desire such monies for their particular departments, to make a combination together, and to agree that each one will obtain the amount he may desire and thus unanimity is secured for all demands. Such combinations are matters of daily experience in all representative bodies, are matters of history in every country, and we do not think we are casting any insinuation against our worthy Aldermen if we say that we do not see how our City Council can be exempt from them. Reason and experience teach us the lesson; our financial position tells us how disastrously the system has worked in our midst. Reason and experience teach us the remedy. We must have a controlling body over our finances, responsible to the citizens and to them alone, and that they may bear that responsibility untrammelled by any possible outside influence and independent of every personal consideration, let the Finance Committee be composed of men unconnected with the other Committees; whose sole care consequently should be the proper administration of the Finances, the most efficient mode for the collection of the taxes, and the most judicious and economical expenditure of our revenues. By it, in obtaining careful administration and judicious management, we would at the same time have unity in all measures affecting our public concerns, one interest would not be unduly fostered at the expense of another, there would be system in our City Government, and system would already be a great check upon extravagance; then we could hope to repair past blunders and not fall into new ones; and while we could boast of one of the largest and most rapidly improving, we could also congratulate ourselves in having one of the best governed and best administered of the Cities of the New World.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION.

Tallyrand, a wise old sinner, in speaking to his subordinates, solemnly warned them against too much enthusiasm in the performance of their duties. "Pas de zele, mes amis, pas de zele." Paradoxical as his warning may have appeared, it contained a world of truth. Over zeal and enthusiasm are wild councillors; their possessor carried away by his feelings and imagination never truly understands the true merit of his principles, he cannot see where they lead, nor the road which they open to his hurrying footsteps, any obstacles to his plans he cannot conceive, any argument against the truth of his theories he does not consider possible. This exaggeration in which he clothes them hide in a wealth of imaginary qualities, whatever of truth they may contain, his poetical descriptions, his wild statements and illogical reasonings deter sober-minded men from even considering his systems. To the practical man indeed it is often a sufficient argument to see a subject so treated to conclude that it is grounded on false principles, and that its application in the present state of society is impossible. Reformers and philanthropists unfortunately for their ideas too often adopt as their style this sublime mode of treatment; to them plain, simple truth is not sufficient, it must be glorious principle, high and mighty force of ideas, as if truth itself was not the most glorious, the highest and most mighty of all the blessings with which the Supreme Ruler of thought has endowed the human intellect. These men, in the uprightness of their intentions have seized upon every Reform which profound thinkers have suggested, have made them the Grand End of their existence, but in the innocence of their heart, they have too often by their enthusiasm and exaggeration frightened the more practical from the consideration of the subject; and when as sometimes happens, they succeed, their success by reason of its theoretical, unpractical manner is almost as injurious as would have been failure. Take the abolition of Slavery in the United States; we thank God in all the sincerity of our hearts, that the day has come when no longer the pure atmosphere of America is contaminated by the breath of an enslaver of man; but what a price has been paid for the Boon. A vast country the scene of fire and ruin; an immense debt accumulated to weigh down successive generations; forty

millions of people cast into the throes of a Civil War, one million of lives sacrificed in the rage and deep fury of the battle field; and why? because, in place of leaving the question to the treatment of wise practical statesmen, the enthusiast seized upon it and with wild headlong impetuosity hurled it like a meteor amidst fire and thunder to the solution. The same question arose in England; men equally as sincere, equally as grand as those of America, taught the great lesson of human liberty; a Wilberforce labored for years, O'Connell, that mighty Champion of Freedom in every land, delivered upon the subject one of the most eloquent speeches that ever delighted an audience; but with the wise hesitation of statesmen, the heroic patience of the true Reformer they sowed the seed, cared for it in its growth and at the harvest reaped with its success, the gratitude of the slave and the blessing of the freeborn in every land. In giving freedom to the slave they compensated the master for the loss of an inheritance, which though a curse to its owner, had a real tangible money value. No Reform is more deserving of sympathy and support than the Temperance cause, none has been so enthusiastically embraced by the philanthropist and none has suffered more from his advocacy. He commences by laying down as principle that the use of wine and alcoholic liquors is an evil in itself; he thereby repels the man of sound judgment. Wine and alcohols are articles of consumption which a benevolent Providence has made for man's benefit; their use as a medicant is beneficial in thousands of cases, in certain countries their daily consumption is necessary for climatic reasons, and in no case are they injurious when used with judgment and moderation. It is their abuse that is to be condemned; and all good men should unite to take means to prevent such abuse; but to put the question in a false light, to make a sin of what is only an innocent enjoyment or a legitimate consumption of food, is to falsify man's conscience and to do evil when good alone is sought, for to him who thinks that it is against the law of God, to indulge in wine, to do so is a sin and is weighing down the soul under which in reason it should not bear. But perhaps the greatest mistake that the enthusiastic Temperance Reformer commits is the fostering of the parasites who attach themselves to the vessel of Reform, and while seemingly serving the cause of right only seek their own purpose and injure the principles which they advocate. The loathsome Pharisee and his compeer in infamy, the unscrupulous demagogue, let the Temperance man avoid; and the Temperance cause will prosper as all honest men desire. Let their measures be reasonable and opportune. It is worse than folly to force upon the country a Law of Prohibition which the country is not prepared to receive, for it will be impossible to have the Law observed, and if infractions of the Law are of daily occurrence, the Law itself will fall into contempt. If the measures are such that they can be enforced, practical men will uphold them, for the task will not appear impossible. Success always crowns earnest, wise efforts; and no cause is better deserving of success than the Temperance cause.

THAT GLORIOUS REFORMATION.

Will Sommers was Court fool to King Henry VIII of uxorious memory. He had been servant to a Northamptonshire gentleman named Richard Fermor, or Fermor. This gentleman appears to have been a very kindly and charitable disposition; too much so indeed, as the event proved, for his worldly good. Learning that a Priest was in prison for denying the King's supremacy, Fermor sent him two shirts and eight-pence in money. This under the too much married Henry and the glorious revival of the Reformation, was high treason, and Fermor accordingly lost his estates, and was reduced to beggary and starvation. Will Sommers, out of pure compassion for his former master, sought to obtain the King's pardon for him, but could not succeed until approaching death—"the devil got sick the devil a monk would be"—caused his royal master to be more amenable to religious feelings. As the merry monarch lay upon his death-bed, Will very sententiously remarked that, leaving to others the task of bidding the sick man repent of his sins, he, the Court Fool, thought the better joke would be to make reparation for them.—This joke, says Mr. Thoms in a note to Collins' reprint of the "Nest of Minnies," caused the remains of the Fermor estate, which had been dismembered, to be restored to Will's former master. It took Death and a Fool to see justice half done under that Glorious Reformation.

FATHER STAFFORD.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I am glad to see from your paper, that the Rev. Father Stafford is leaving his mark in England. His reception at the meeting at Liverpool must be gratifying to every Canadian heart. He has worked earnestly and what is more—successfully in the cause of Temperance, and he deserves all the honors paid to him. We want more such men all the world over. But, why does he not receive some recognition of his labours. The Queen gives knighthood to the Lord Mayor, who happened to be in office on the occasion of a royal visit. The Pope grants the St. Gregory's Cross to those who have fought in his service as Papal Zouaves. Surely Father Stafford has been fighting as manfully and as courageously and quite as usefully as any in fighting as he has been fighting the good battle of Temperance. A doctor's cap (D.D.) would be a slight but graceful recognition of his services. One word from his ecclesiastical superiors would obtain it. Why does he not receive it.

A TEMPERANCE MAN.

The Dunnville Gazette says:—One of the worst cases of selling liquor to minors which has ever taken place here occurred on Tuesday evening last. The unfortunate child was a son of Mrs. Band, who in company with others procured a bottle of whiskey and started for a jollification. About 9 o'clock young Band was found lying at Newman's Corner insensible, and taken home. His condition was so dangerous that Dr. McCallum was called in, and it was only by a free use of the stomach pump and powerful antidotes that his life was saved.

Maclaren fishery in North Bay, Nova Scotia, has been poorer for the past season than for many years; some vessels only landed 30 barrels; the largest catch made was 282 barrels.

THE LATE VICAR GENERAL HAY.

The intelligence of the death of this distinguished prelate will cause the most profound regret wherever he was known either personally or by reputation.

He was sufficiently strong to say Mass in his church at St. Andrew's yesterday morning, and during the day he did not complain of being unusually ill, but about nine o'clock last night he complained of a severe pain in the back.

At the bedside of the sick or dying his presence was comforting, and many an erring man he rescued from a wayward course and enabled him to meet his Maker with "that peace which passeth all understanding."

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Queen, which have hitherto invariably distinguished you. I pray Divine Providence to bless your labors and to crown your undertakings with success.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

A short time ago Mr. Henry Dennis was induced, by the glowing accounts given by pamphlets and land agents of the country in South-western Missouri, to sell his farm in Ops adjoining the town of Lindsay, and go in search of land for settlement in the country in whose praise he had heard so much.

His mode of procedure shows him to be a shrewd, sensible, and practical man, and his description of Missouri can therefore be relied on as correct. He did not take his family but went alone to spy out the land.

He did not, on his arrival there throw himself into the hands of the resident land agents, to be driven behind a spanking team to get glimpses of the country, while his ears were filled with lying tales concerning it; but he chose to travel on foot, examine the soil for himself, and learn the experience of the farmers from their own lips.

The country is a high table land, all rock, the water, according to the agents books, being "very clear," because there is no soil to sully its purity. It cannot, however, be got by digging, and many who have sunk wells, have been forced to abandon the "dry holes" and return to the hill-side springs for their supply.

The timber consists exclusively of scrub oak, a mere shrub, the top of which can be almost reached by an average-sized man. In a day's ride along the Iron Mountain Railway Mr. Dennis declares he "could not see the makings of a farm."

The settlers themselves declare that they cannot raise ten bushels to the acre, the general average being five or six bushels. The barley and oats raised would not sell at all in Canada, and corn is the only crop that can be raised.

He only found two farmers who expressed themselves satisfied, and one of these a few years ago had good cheese factories in Ops and Mariposa, and could then drive about in his carriage, while now he has to be satisfied with a "prairie schooner."

The grasshoppers have laid their eggs there very thickly, and in consequence the settlers have just finished sowing their wheat, to save it from being devoured. Some think the frost will kill all the "hoppers," but those of great experience declare that a crop of the hungry creatures will be hatched out in the spring sufficient to eat the country up.

Besides these drawbacks fevers abound, and ague is a guest in every household. There are no educational or religious advantages and the effect is seen in the aspect and manner of the people.

Mr. Dennis attended a "spree" at which were gathered a great number of prairie residents, but he declares half-a-dozen young folks here would have made more fun in a few minutes than the whole crowd of dispirited and dejected country side-settlers could dream of.

He saw numbers of Canadians who would return if they could, but have invested their all, they must make the best, or worst, of it. Mr. Dennis asserts that he could now, with the expenditure of less money than it would take to settle in Missouri, go and locate a Government grant in Muskoka, and, without putting a hand to it himself, get it cleared and ready for cultivation, with the certainty of having land fit to live on and work instead of going to a place where physical, mental and moral starvation is the sure fate of the unfortunate who settles.

He says our country may be colder, but it is healthier, and better in every way that can be imagined.

DOMINION ITEMS.

W. H. Brooks and family raised 2,600 pounds of first class hogs, off two acres, in the township of Ryde, for which he was offered \$600 in barrie.

A petition has been circulated in Collingwood praying the Council to memorialize the Government to appoint a Police Magistrate for that town.

A solemn service and dirge for the repose of the soul of Cardinal Antonelli was sung at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday evening. His Grace the Archbishop presided and preached.

The Licensed Victuallers Association of Haldimand county, has adopted a tariff for the stable, table, bed-room and bar, to come into force on the 15th inst. The victuallers of Oxford are organizing for the purpose of opposing the Dunkia Act, and so are those of Huron.

officials of the Central Prison, on authority which it claims is indisputable. The most of them are directed against Stedman, the chief guard, though minor charges affect the warden, Captain Prince.

The first case it mentions is that of James Hickey, a convict from Kingston; while being conducted to the dungeon, a place of solitary confinement, since abolished on account of its damp atmosphere and defective ventilation, he was beaten and kicked by Stedman for resisting the attempts of the guard to make him walk faster than his shackles would permit him.

The second case is that of a young man named Dillon, who, on discovering himself after having been secreted in a flu for several days, was struck by Stedman a heavy blow over the eye with a heavy walking stick, which felled him to the floor.

He was afterwards placed in the dark cell with his feet shackled and his hands tied to a ring bolt in the wall, which kept him in a standing posture, so that sleep was impossible. He was then set breaking stones, though the wound over his eye had developed into a dangerous kind of erysipelas, stopping up his eye and causing a painful swelling of the head, arms and shoulders.

He fell down unconscious at his work and after a time was allowed medical attention, the doctor remarking that any further delay would have proved fatal to him. A lunatic named Lewis was beaten over the back by Stedman with a key a foot and a-half long and one and a-half pounds in weight, for making an outcry.

The blow was so heavy that the key was bent. This cruelty falling to stop the madman's cries, he was gagged. Subsequently he was removed to the London Asylum the wounds on his back being at that time plainly visible. Another convict named John O'Shaughnessy, for using some offensive language was chained up in a standing posture for five days and nights, his toes at the time being powerless from having been frozen before his entrance into prison.

His only respite was for a few minutes three times a day in order to receive a meagre allowance of bread and water. When he was finally released from this position his wrists and ankles were terribly swollen and he was unable to walk. Among other allegations are that the prisoners were compelled to work at stone-breaking while suffering from typhoid fever, which raged in the prison a few months ago.

There are a number of other charges of cruelty to prisoners against Stedman. Capt. Prince, the Warden, is charged with having been frequently seen drunk by the guards and prisoners, and with using prison labor for private purposes. Complaints are also made of the impure food served up to the prisoners. The publication of these charges has caused a good deal of excitement in the city.

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease.

Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

HOMES IN THE WEST. In the great South-West we have a pleasant, mild, healthy climate. Plenty of timber, prairie and pure spring water, with good local cash markets. Unimproved farming land is selling at from \$4 to \$10 per acre on seven years credit at 7 per cent interest. Partly improved and well improved farms are worth from \$12 to \$20. All are within from two to ten miles of either of four towns, around the junction of two Railroads, in the centre of Irish Settlements having two Catholic Churches and plenty of schools.

The products of the land will pay for itself and improvements. Everybody should write for pamphlet endorsed by the parish priest with maps and full particulars sent free—address M. O'DOWD 10-4eoe 25. S. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Died. KELLY.—Died, at his uncle's residence Carillon, on the 10th inst., of Consumption, John Thomas Kelly, nephew of John Kelly, Esq., aged 28 years, 5 months.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS. (CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.") STOCKS. Montreal 191 1/2 191 British North America 93 93 Ontario 94 93 City 94 93 People's 94 93 Molson's 94 93 Toronto 94 93 Jacques Cartier 31 30 Merchants' 93 92 Hochelaga 89 80 Eastern Townships 105 103 1/2 Quebec 108 108 St. Lawrence 83 80 Nationale 83 80 St. Hyacinthe 83 80 Union 83 80 Villa Maria 70 70 Mechanics' 48 48 Royal Canadian 124 1/2 124 1/2 Metropolitan 124 1/2 124 1/2 Dominion 124 1/2 124 1/2 Hamilton 98 98 Exchange 60 100

Greenbacks bought at 8 1/2 dis. American Silver bought at 12 1/2 to 15 dis. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette.) Flour & bri. of 196 lb.—Gollards... \$0.00 to \$0.00 Superior Extra... 5.65 5.75 Fancy... 5.30 5.35 Spring Extra... 5.15 5.20 Superfine... 4.75 4.85 Extra Superfine... 5.55 5.60 Fine... 4.30 4.40 Strong Bakers'... 4.35 5.55 Middlings... 3.45 3.75 U. O. bag flour, per 100 lbs... 2.80 2.32 City bags, (delivered)... 2.35 2.40 Wheat.—Spring... 1.13 1.18 do White Winter... 0.00 0.00 Oatmeal... 4.70 4.00 Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs... 0.53 0.53 Oats... 0.37 0.38 Pease, per 66 lbs... 0.90 0.81 do do... 0.00 0.80 Barley, per bushel of 48 lb. Canada... 0.85 0.76 do do do do U. Canada... 0.85 0.76

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Lard, Cheese, Pork, Dressed Hogs, Beef-Primo Mess, Ashes-Pots, Firsts, Pearls, Seeds-Timothy, Clover, and Buttern-Quiet.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Dressed hogs, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Onions, Turnips, Potatoes, Straw, Geese, Turkeys, and Cabbage.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Grain, Rye, Peas, Oats, Wheat, Fall Wheat, Meat, Mutton, Ham, Veal, Bacon, Pork, Hides, Calf Skins, Dekin Skins, Lambskins, Tallow, Poultry, Geese, Ducks, and Fowls.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

TEACHER WANTED—Wanted for School Section (No. 2) Chapeau Village, a first or second class Male Teacher, to whom a liberal Salary will be given; for further particulars apply to DANIEL COUGHLIN, Esq., Chairman, or the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer. Allumette Island, Nov. 8, 1876. 14-3

WHAT NEXT? A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of IRIAN HARE, which cured his only child of consumption. How now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. HARE also cures night sweat, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.—Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1,032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper. 10-13

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser, a retired physician, having providentially discovered, while a Medical Missionary in Southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all throat and lung affections,—also, a positive and radical specific for Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all Nervous Complaints, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the receipt for preparing, and full directions for successfully using, this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost, can do so by return mail, by addressing, with stamp, and naming paper, Dr. CHARLES P. MARSHALL, 33 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 9-13

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, CANADA. The Thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. Present: The Honourable Mr. Justice Mackay. Charles A. Brown, of the City and District of Montreal, Clerk, Plaintiff. Richard Barnum, heretofore of the Parish of Ste Anne du Bout de l'Isle, in the County of Jacques Cartier, District of Montreal, Trader, and now in parts unknown to Plaintiff, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Dorion, Curran & Coyle, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Louis T. Crevier, one of the Bailiffs of said Superior Court, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "The True Witness," and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of the said city, called "The Miner," 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 cause by default. (By order of the Court.) HUBERT, HONEY, & GENDRON, P. S. O.

FOREIGN.

PARDON OF FRENCH COMMUNISTS.—The Journal Official announces that the President has granted pardon and commutation of sentence in the case of 98 Communist convicts.

MEETING OF CARDINALS AT ROME.—All the cardinals residing abroad are expected to arrive successively at Rome for the purpose of deliberating upon certain important propositions put forward by the Congregation.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.—The cost of the Imperial assemblage at Delhi for the first few days in January next will be about 50 lacs of rupees, or half a million sterling.

A FRENCH DUEL.—A duel has been fought on the Swiss frontier between the Vicomte Baruel des Roches and M. Paul Gerard, a nephew of the famous French lion killer.

PARTY CONFLICT IN SWITZERLAND.—A sanguinary conflict has occurred at Stabion, in the Canton of Ticino between the Liberals and the Ultramontanes, in which two of the former were killed and four wounded.

CONSPIRACY IN SPAIN.—The following official note was published on Wednesday:—The Government has been watching for a long time past a social conspiracy, organized by Senors Ruiz, Zorella, and Salmeron, aided by some military men of Federalist opinions.

DEATH OF CARDINAL ANTONELLI.—His Eminence Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Secretary of State and most trusted Minister, expired on Monday last week. The news of his death was hardly unexpected, inasmuch as the deceased prelate had for some time past been reported to have been ailing.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—The prospects of the crops in Bombay become daily more gloomy. Says the London Times—The districts of Khandesh, Nasseck, Admednugger, Poonah, Sholapore, Kaladji, and Dharwar, containing a population of nearly six millions, are threatened with severe distress.

THE FIRST TURKISH PARLIAMENT.—In the first week of December the first Parliament of the Turkish Empire will assemble at Constantinople, and a provisional decree has just been issued for the election of its members.

RUSSIA'S NAVY.—From a list just published by the Standard it appears the Russian war fleet now consists of 29 ironclads, some of them of very powerful armament.

the Admiral Popoff type, covered with armour nine inches in thickness, and armed with two heavy guns each; and one immense vessel, the Peter the Great, which has just received her equipment for her Mediterranean destination, and will prove a formidable nut for even such monsters as the Devastation or Thunderer to crack.

THE PROBABLE POLICY OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

Somebody who knows the political tendencies of the German Chancellor, uncommonly well has sent to the Pall Mall Gazette the following imaginary soliloquy of Prince Bismarck in his study.

—PRINCE VON BISMARCK IN HIS STUDY.

Prince Bismarck [to private secretary]. Tell him (the Russian Ambassador who has called) I'm engaged. Stop! tell him I am expecting the English Ambassador, and that I can see no one after he leaves me.

That's a little in the old style of diplomacy, perhaps; but one must resort to it occasionally. The blunder of my distinguished predecessors was that they looked upon lying as the business instead of the pleasure of diplomacy.

Begin the game, my dear Prince—begin the game. You'll know what my hand is, all in good time—perhaps after you have had the misfortune to win a trick or two.

The English papers; let us look at them. What have we here? [Reads.] "No one in England desires the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, and foreign statesmen will gravely deceive themselves if in a natural outburst of English indignation at a tale of hideous cruelty they see."

To measure corn in the crib, two cubic feet of sound, dry corn in the ear will make a bushel of shelled corn. To find the quantity of shelled corn in a crib, measure the length, breadth, and height of the crib, inside the rail; multiply them together, and divide by two; the result is the number of bushels of shelled corn in the crib.

INTEREST RULE.—For finding the interest on any principal for any number of days, the answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right hand figures to express it in dollars and cents.

PRACTICAL HINTS ABOUT TEA.—The following hints concerning the use of tea may prove useful:—1. Whoever uses tea should do so in great moderation.

And how does my friend the English Cabinet sleep? Serenely it would, or should, if it had a man and not a mob for master. I can promise as well as most men on occasion; but I don't think I should take kindly to promising in this wise.

paw even for our own chestnuts, if, by mercy, another can be found.

Lots of paws handy at present—that one most of all that stretches out, in dream, to Constantinople! No doubt you would like it, my good Northern friend—the "key of your house," as Peter the Great called it.

Let's try another combination. Suppose we were to let you go a little nearer to your street-door key than you are just now—near enough to bring the British ironclads in a flutter through the Dardanelles.

Or, suppose we make a little map thus: European Turkey a Slavonic empire, under the house of Hapsburg; Dalmatia handed over to Italy, to inspire confidence in her and jealousy between the two; German Austria and the Baltic provinces added to the Empire; Constantinople a free port; England, to "take care of her interests"—Egypt and so forth.

Fourteen years ago, my dear Prince Gortschakoff, when I quitted my post as Ambassador at St. Petersburg, I showed to a foreign diplomatist one of those little watch-chain trinkets on which, according to my wont, I had caused a few words expressive of my final impression of the country to be engraved.

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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To estimate the amount of hay in a mow—Five hundred cubic feet of ordinary clover and timothy hay, packed under ordinary circumstances, and settled three or four months, will make a ton.

To find the number of pounds of hay in a stack, multiplying the area of the base by one third the perpendicular height, gives the cubic feet. This rule applies to a perfect cone, tapering gradually to a point; for irregular figures, no rule can be given.

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of tea, and for this reason those who cannot use it without going to excess should not use it at all.

A WAY TO SAVE RELATIONS.—The following plan ought to be adopted another year by country people having city kindred. It is furnished the Kingston Freeman as worthy of public consideration.

SMALL-POX.

MAJOR J. T. LANES

Mic-Mac Remedy for the Prevention and Cure of Small-Pox.

It has never yet failed to effect a cure when properly administered.

Sworn Statement of ARTHUR BRADY, 70 Grafton St., Halifax, N. S.—I witnessed the administration of Major Lane's Remedy to a boy two and a half years old, whose body was a perfect furnace of burning fever, his face and his features entirely lost in a COMPLETE HEAP of BLACK SMALL-POX, the disease extending down the mouth and throat.

Special discount to physicians, clergymen and charitable institutions. Sent to any part of Canada post paid.

GENUINE CRAB ORCHARD SALTS.

THE MILDEST AND BEST GENERAL PURGATIVE IN USE. Endorsed by the highest medical men in the United States. Persons suffering with costiveness of the bowels or torpid liver, will find ready relief by the use of these Salts.

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

ADVERTISING AGENTS. E. W. FRESHMAN & BRAD. 188 W. FOURTH ST. PHILADELPHIA. FURNISHED FREE. —MANUAL—

GRAND LOTTERY.

TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Gratianopolis.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS. President Honorary—His Worship, Dr. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal.

Lottery Prizes. 1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguy, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at \$1,200 00.

Table with 3 columns: Prize description, Amount, and Total. Includes items like '1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguy...', '2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine...', '3. 5 Lots at Point St. Charles...', '4. A double action Harp...', '5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet...', '6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting...', '7. A strong, useful Horse...', '8. 2 Lots of \$20 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch)...', '9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu)...', '10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles...', '11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles...', '12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles...', '13. 40 Lots from \$5 to \$10 each, different articles...', '14. 50 Lots from \$5 to \$6 each, different articles...', '15. 76 Lot of \$3 each, different articles', '16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles', '17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles'.

Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00

100,000 Tickets.

The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press. Tickets can be procured at:—The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne, The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revs. M. Bonissant, and Tambureau. The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St. James Street, and at its different Branches—St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

CHARTERED IN 1866.

UNIVERSITY COURSE.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the City. The play grounds are vast, and so the students have ample room for healthy out-door exercise.

1st—Commercial Course. 2nd—Civil Engineering Course. 3rd—Classical Course.

The degrees of "B.A." and "M.A." are conferred after due examination. The scholastic year is divided into two Terms of five months each.

FEEES.

Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term..... \$80.00 Day Scholar per Term..... 12.50 Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge.

EXTRAS.

Music Lessons on the Piano per Term.... 12.50 Use of Piano per Term..... 5.00 Use of Library per Term..... 2.50

The Students who wish to enter the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent.

N.B. All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study" which will be immediately forwarded on demand.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street.

TORONTO, ONT.

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City.

Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been untiring in their efforts to procure a favorable site whereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students committed to their care.

The system of government is mild and paternal, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline.

No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted. The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of July.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (in drill on vocal elements), Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

SECOND CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

FIRST CLASS.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonyms, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS

Board and Tuition, per month, \$12 00 Half Boarders, " " " " " " 4 00

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 4 00 1st Class, " " " " " " 6 00

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 6 00 1st Class, " " " " " " 8 00

Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.

EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin.

Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians. For further particulars apply at the Institute.

BROTHER ARNOLD, Director. Toronto, March 1, 1872.

SCRAP BOOK.

"Don't!" exclaimed John, while his "better half" was energetically laboring him with the broomstick, "don't, wife, you are tiring yourself all out."

A Connecticut man advertises himself as a "temperance bootmaker." Which means, we suppose, that when his boots prove to be tight he will reform them.

Do you ever read the newspapers? No! Have you any opinions about anything? No! Do you know your right hand from your left? No! Do you consider yourself a species of born idiot? Yes! Then you are fit for a jurymen. Swear him.

An Englishman who insulated his bedstead by placing underneath each post a broken off bottle, says he had never been free from rheumatic gout for fifteen years, and that he began to improve immediately after application of the insulators. A paper quoting this, wisely says: "There's many a fellow who could cure his gout, if he would break off the bottoms of his glass bottles in time."

INALIENABLE RIGHTS.—Every woman has a right to any age she pleases, for if she were to state her real age, no one would believe her. Every woman who makes puddings has a perfect right to believe that she can make a better pudding than any other woman in the world. Every man who carries has a decided right to think of himself, by putting a few of the best bits aside. Every woman has a right to think her child the "prettiest baby in the world," and it would be the greatest folly to deny her this right, for she would be sure to take it. Every young lady has a right to faint when she pleases, if her lover is by her side to catch her.

Old Mr. Thorp went into the parlor the other night at the witching hour of 11:45, and found the room unlighted, and his daughter and a very dear friend—one of the dual forms of garment variety—occupying the tete a tete in the corner. "Evangeline," the old man said, sternly, "this is scandalous." "Yes, papa," she answered, sweetly, "it is candleless, because times are so hard and lights cost so much, that Ferdinand and I said we would try and get along with just the starlight." And the old gentleman turned about in speechless amazement, and tried to walk out of the room through a panel in the wall paper.

ABOUT DRINKING.—When it can be said of a young man "he drinks," and it can be proven, what store wants him for a clerk? What church wants him for a member? Who will trust him? What dying man will appoint him as his executor? He may have been forty years building his reputation—it goes down. Letters of recommendation, the backing of business firms, a brilliant ancestry, cannot save him. The world shies off. Why? It is whispered all through the community, "He drinks! he drinks!" That blasts him. When a young man loses his reputation for sobriety, he might as well be at the bottom of the sea. There are young men who have their good names as their only capital.

THE OPINIONS OF MEN.—The saintly Cure of Ars relates that on a certain day, he received two letters, one heaping insults upon him, the other calling him a Saint. Showing the letters to his Daughters of Providence, he said, "See the danger of trusting to human feelings. This morning I should have lost the peace of my soul, if I had paid any attention to the insults addressed to me, and this evening, I should have been greatly tempted to pride, if I had listened to all those compliments. Oh! how prudent is it not to dwell upon the vain opinions and discourses of men, nor to take any account of them." On another occasion he said "I received two letters by the same post; one said I was a great saint, and the other that I was a hypocrite and impostor. The first added nothing to me; and the second took nothing from me. We are what we are before God, and nothing more."

A PUNCTUATION PUZZLE.—The following article forcibly illustrates the necessity of punctuation. It can be read in two ways, making it a very bad or good man, the result depending upon the manner in which it is punctuated. It is well worthy the study of teachers and pupils: "He is an old and experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found in opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of his neighbors he never rejoices in the prosperity of any of his fellow-creatures he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly diligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pride in laboring to promote the cause of Christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers who makes no efforts to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid to the support of the gospel among the heathen he contributes largely to the evil adversity he pays no attention to good advice he pays great heed to the devil he will never go to heaven he must go where he will receive the just recompense of reward."

EMPLOYMENT.—ANY PERSON of ordinary intelligence can earn a living by canvassing for The Illustrated Weekly. Experience is not necessary—the only requisite being, a successful business industry and energy. For particulars, address CHAS. CLUCK & CO., 14 Warren St., N. Y.

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THE LORETTO CONVENT. Of Lindsay, Ontario.

THE FINEST IN CANADA. The Sanitary arrangements are being copied into the New Normal School at Ottawa, the Provincial Architect 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

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS. LANCET'S ASTHMA AND CATHARTIC REMEDY. Having struggled twenty years with swollen life and death with ASTHMA, I am now cured by the use of LANCET'S ASTHMA AND CATHARTIC. Warranted to relieve any case of Asthma in ten days, no matter how long it has been down to sleep. By mail \$1.00 per box. Address: Dr. J. C. WALKER, Apple Creek, Ohio, for sale by Druggists.

BEST VALUE IN WORKMEN'S STRONG SILVER LEVER WATCHES IN MONTREAL. (Warranted Correct Timekeepers.) WILLIAM MURRAY & CO., 66 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. June 11, 1876

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE,

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

BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LOBNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable. This material can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side and Lounging Suits.—Prices from \$10 50. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

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This Institution, situated in a healthy and elevated position in the vicinity of the Intercolonial Railway Station, offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education.

English is the language of the House, but ample facilities are afforded for the perfect acquisition of the French.

Particular attention is given to VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. TERMS MODERATE.

For particulars address THE LADY SUPERIOR OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, NEWCASTLE, Miramichi, N. B.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S.

PUPILS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz., English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages.

Full Boarders..... per month, \$12.50 Half Boarders..... do 7.50 Day Pupils..... do 2.50 Washing and Mending..... do 1.20 Complete Bedding..... do 0.60 Stationery..... do 0.30 Music..... do 2.00 Painting and Drawing..... do 1.20 Use of the Library..... do 0.20 N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College. Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College, Toronto, March 1, 1872

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APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session, for an act to incorporate the Association of the French Canadian Mechanics of the City of Montreal as a Benevolent Association. Montreal, 25th October, 1876. 13-5 LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, } No. 2483.

Dame Marie Louise Vitaline Perrault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Severe Alphonse Tessier, Merchant, of the same place, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff,

vs. The said Severe Alphonse Tessier, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the thirtieth day of October, instant, 1876.

CORBELL & CORBELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 30th October, 1876. 12-5

DORION, CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, No. 10 St. James Street, Montreal.

P. A. A. DORION, B.C.L.; J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.; P. J. COYLE, B.C.L.

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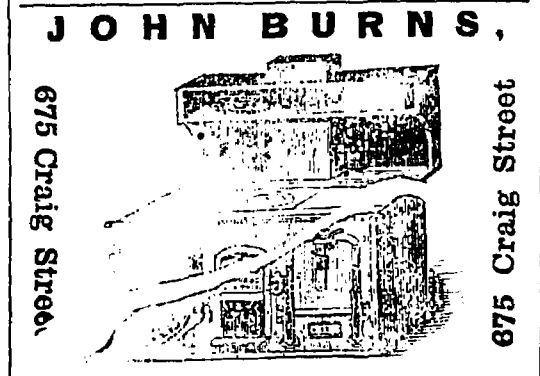
AGENTS WANTED for the New Historical Work, OUR WESTERN BORDER. A Complete and Graphic History of American Pioneer Life. Its thrilling conflicts of Red and White men. Exciting Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Sojourns, Pioneer women and boys. Indian warfare, Camp-life and Sports.—A book for Old and Young. Not a dull page. No competition. Enormous sales. Agents wanted everywhere. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCURDY & CO., 90 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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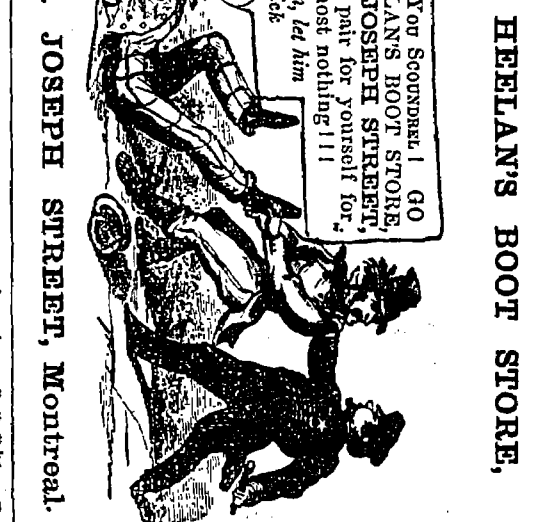
R. O'Neill, St. Francis d Salle Street, A. Pinsonneault, Janvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr., Metropolitan Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.

675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2, '75]

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, Md. Aug. 27, 1875]

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Be Off Your Sore Feet! GO TO HELLAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Montreal, and get a pair for yourself for almost nothing!!! Polkeman, let him go quick!



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BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public, at very moderate charges. M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. Montreal, March, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that les Sœurs de l'Asile de la Providence de Montreal will make an application to the Parliament of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, to obtain under the form of an amendment to their Charter, an Act declaratory of their right to exercise certain industrial pursuits necessary to the purposes for which they were incorporated. 13-5 Montreal, 23rd October, 1876.

NOTICE Is hereby given that "Les Cleres Paroissiaux ou Catechistes de St. Viateur" will ask the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to Amend their Charter of Corporation, to the effect of having the Council of Administration of their Order known civilly, to give the said Council the right of choosing the place of residence of its members and also of hypothecating certain immovable properties, according to the wants, &c., &c.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, } Dame Angelique Burrell, wife of Simon Arcand, grain dealer, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff;

vs. The said Simon Arcand, Defendant;

The City and District Savings Bank, et al, Tiers Saisis.

An action en separation de corps et de biens has been instituted in this cause the twenty-first of October, instant, (1876).

Montreal, 24th October, 1876. PAGNULO & MAJOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, } Adeline Legault dit Derloisiers, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Toussaint Meloche, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff;

vs. Toussaint Meloche, Trader, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause the eighteenth day of October, instant. Montreal, 18th October, 1876.

CAYLEY & FACHE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

No. 2176. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, } Dame Susan Agar, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Theophilus Dillon, of the same place, Gentleman, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff;

vs. The said James Theophilus Dillon, Defendant.

The said Plaintiff has this day instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husband. Montreal, 18th October, 1876.

JUDAH, WURTELE & BRANCHAUD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, } No. 2216.

Dame Eudocie Jodoin, wife, commune en biens, of Charles Henri Alex. Guimond, of the City and District of Montreal, Accountant, duly authorized to ester en justice for the purposes of these presents, Plaintiff;

vs. The said Charles Henri Alex. Guimond, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been this day issued in this cause. Montreal, 19th October, 1876.

LACOSTE & GLOBENSKY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, } Dame Victorine Robert, wife, commune as to property, of Joseph Breux, Trader, of the parish of St. Joseph de Chambly, said District, duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff;

vs. The said Joseph Breux, her husband, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been issued in this cause. Montreal, 13th October, 1876.

PREVOST & PREFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE The Church Wardens of the Parish of Notre Dame de Montreal (La Fabrique de la Paroisse de Notre Dame de Montreal) hereby give notice that they will apply to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, at its next Session, to obtain an Act in amendment of the Act 35 Victoria, chapter 44, to acquire more ample powers concerning the burial lots owned in the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges, the collection and recovering of accounts due upon the same, the resiliation of the sale of such lots, and the confiscation thereof in certain cases, and for other purposes. Montreal, October, 26th, 1876. 12-5

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Marlon Dougal McAllister, wife of Alexander Walker, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Merchant, has this day, the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, instituted an action against her said husband for separation as to property. Montreal, 5th October, 1876. L. N. BENJAMIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, of the City of Montreal, Chemist's Assistant, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec at its next Session for authorization to be granted to the "Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec," to admit him upon examination as a Licentiate in Pharmacy without undergoing the requirements of the "Quebec Pharmacy Act."

JOHN MONK, Solicitor for said WILLIAM WHITEHEAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Henrietta Hyman, wife of Jacob Ollendorff, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Trader, has this day, the Twentieth day of October, Eighteen hundred and seventy-six, instituted an action for separation as to property. Montreal, 20th October, 1876. L. N. BENJAMIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

1876. PREMIUM LIST OF ELEGANTLY BOUND CATHOLIC BOOKS SUITABLE FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES, CONVENTS, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES, PRIVATE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, AND ALL CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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St. Aloysius Library, containing Life of St. Aloysius, St. Theres, &c., &c., fancy cloth, 12 vols in box..... 12 00 per box. Any of the above books sold separately out of the box or set. Lace picture at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75cts. \$1.00, \$1.25 and upwards; per dozen. Sheet Pictures from 40c to \$2 per dozen sheets. Each sheet contains from twelve to twenty-four pictures.

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ADMINISTERING MEDICINE TO SHEEP.—Sheep medicines administered internally should be in fluid form, for otherwise they fall into the rumen branch, where they do not produce much effect.

PUMP OR SHRIVELED SEED, WHICH IS BEST?—It is a common opinion, supposed to be founded on observation and experience, that shrunk wheat is just as good for sowing as that which is plump and well filled.

STABLE FLOORS.—Mr. J. Wilkinson, a rural architect of much experience, has hit upon the following plan for improving the construction of stable floors: The floor is made level, fore and aft, but having a gentle slope from each of the two sides to the centre, or half the width of the stall.

HINTS ABOUT BUYING A HORSE.—First, look at the horse standing still in the stable. If he seems to rest one foot, look that leg from top to bottom; see if he has any splints, spavins, puffs, windgalls, or curbs, or if he is knee-sprung, and if his hip-cap is down, for in fat horses this sometimes hardly shows.

VALUE OF PARSNIPS.—The value of parsnips for feeding purposes has heretofore, by many farmers, been underestimated. By referring to Scheen's "Gardener's Text book" we see it stated that the parsnip has many valuable qualities which commend it to both farmer and gardener.

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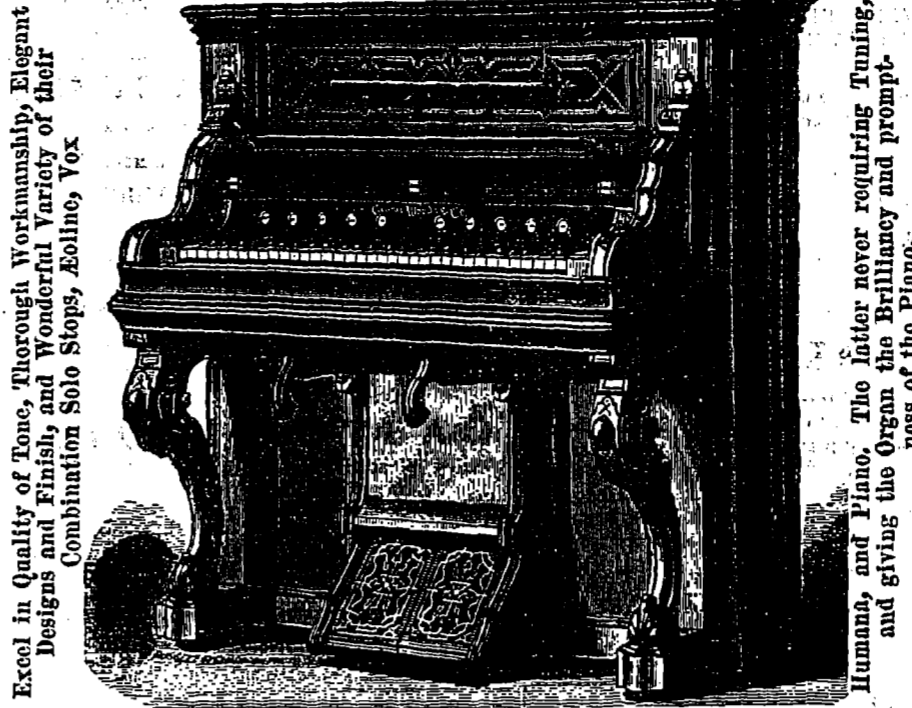
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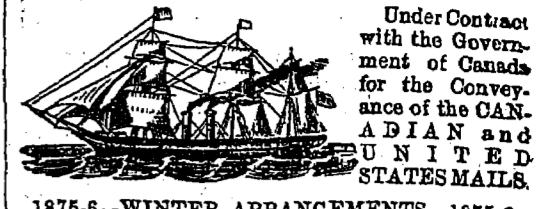
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