e Genuine
CME CLUB
ATES!

now complete in all qualities
and styles of finish.
BE BOOKED EARLY to prevent disappointment.
ES ARE ALL STAMPED!
ARE OF IMITATIONS.
THORNE & CO.'S,
ket Square, St. John.

NE PRICE
HING STORE.
NION STREET 216.

T.—Men's Pilot Reefers, $12 00 each, from a strictly all wool Blue Pilot, and quilted linings, edges double raw, made by very best hands and work and could not be bought in an sixteen dollars,—our price $12 00. Men's Reefers, our prices $4, $5, wards. stock of men's and boys' Overcoats our well known low prices. hing Goods in great variety. Woolen, Silk Mufflers, Silk Pocket Hankfs, ns, Gloves and Mittens in Kid, Cloth Gents' Neck Wear in great variety. s, Undershirts and Drawers of all Shirts, etc., etc. rked in plain figures. Strictly one viation.
LLINAN & SON.

Sealskin Cloth.
nna Cloth;
lster Cloth;
Beaver Cloth;
ot Cloth, Twilled;
l'k Silk Velvets;
Velveteens.
e Prices.
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
nce William street, Market Square.

Lamp Chimneys.
Received:
Lamp Chimneys— All Sizes;
merican Oil--Best Q'lity
CAMERON,
Prince Wm. Street

ck and Colored
SS GOODS!!!
"Cedar Grove,"—Just opened at
RKET SQUARE
, TRIPLE and FOULE
ES, DIAGONALS, BEIGES,
LS, DRAP de CASHMERES,
the Fall Shades;
CKS, etc., for Trimmings;
red Cashmeres and Merinos;
nd Ottoman Serges;
MERES; CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS
Cloths; Bearritz Cloth—a New and Material for Mourning;
Sicilians, Lustres, Parisian and Albert
lebrated Crapes, at
W. W. JORDAN'S,
Market Square.

OOMS,
DING FROM MONTREAL
LOAD BROOMS,
z. Assorted Sizes.
o the trade in lots.
HENS & FIGGURES,
Wholesale Grocers, DOCK STREET

Island Oats.
eceived at I. C. R. Station.
sh P. E. I. BLACK
OATS.
at lowest rates.
BOUR BROS.,
11 South Wharf

DRAWERS, &C.
LLIN BROTHERS.
splendid stock of MEN'S SHIRT AWERS, all qualities, styles an lling them cheaper than any house ll and see.
MULLIN BROTHERS,
Cor. Dock st and North Wharf

LARET.
ES CLARET—VERY NICE—Imported this Spring. For sale low by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock Street

PLING HERRING.
ling ex schr. "Dawn":
ls Repling Herring
GEORGE MORRISON, JR.

BLACKING, &C.
Steamer from Boston:
HOE BLACKING, Assorted Sizes;
PEARL BLUE;
Cases PEACHES.
O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock Street,

nd Plated Goods!
T OPENED:
seph Rodgers & Sons'
able Cutlery;
2 CASES
ocket Knives,
Well Assorted;
ASE ROUND'S
Forks, Spoons, etc.
KERR & THORNE.

ervatives and Liberals
OTH USE
ome Soap!
UST RECEIVED.
ices on Large Lots.
MORRISON, JR.

N WEEKLY FREEMAN
turday morning from the office o ERMAIN STREET. E DOLLAR per annum in ad delivered in any part of the city nserted at reasonable rates

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St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VI. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1883. NO. 21.

Blankets, Blankets.

M'CAFFERTY & DALY.

We are now Showing our

NEW BLANKETS,

—IN—

Common, Medium, Super,
Witney and Bath.

SPLENDID VALUE.

6 BALES COMFORTABLES,

FROM $1.25

McCAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner King and Germain Streets.

STEWART & WHITE'S

Furniture Warerooms,
93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B,

The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.

WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.

In Chamber Furniture

We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.

Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.

Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.

IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.

OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.

Of the other grades of Furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.

STEWART & WHITE.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

$100,000 Deposited with the Government.

Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to Home Office. For rates, &c., apply to

H. CHUBB & CO.,
General Agents, St. John, N. B.,

Or to any of the following Local Agents:—
JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
W. C. HAZEN GRIMMER, St. Stephen.
WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SIEVEWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CIRCULARS.

Gents' Tweed WATERPROOF COATS.
Rubber Carriage Rugs.
We are Selling these Goods at Very Low Prices.

Silk Velvets,
Velveteens,
Silk Plush.
Moderate prices.
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
Prince Wm. St. and Market Square.

Canned Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, etc.

200 CASES HOEGG'S CORN;
150 cases WINDSOR'S TOMATOES,
50 cases M. and B. PEAS;
25 cases Armour's CORN BEEF.
Wholesale and retail by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.
oct14 55 Charlotte Street

Corn Starch. Sugar.
50 CASES CORN STARCH;
1 Car Load SUGAR, in Standard Granulated Paris Lumps, Canary No. 1, Canary No. 2 and Buttercup; 100 boxes Valencia Raisins. Wholesale and retail by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.
oct14 55 Charlotte Street

THE CATHOLIC BIRTHDAY BOOK.
NEW EDITION.
A Further supply of the above excellent publication just received. For sale by
T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
53 King Street.

CARD OF THANKS.
THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their very liberal patronage to him during the twenty years he has been in business, and would respectfully announce to the public that he has greater facilities than ever for customers to select from his very large stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And being constantly receiving New Goods from the very best markets in Canada and the United States would solicit an inspection, feeling confident the stock will give perfect satisfaction in every respect,
JAMES McCONNELL,
mar26 19 King Street.

SPADES AND SHOVELS.
—IN STOCK—
50 Doz. Irish Spades:
150 " " Shovels.
FOR SALE LOW
GEORGE CARVILL,
Nelson Street.

Hazard's Sporting Powder,
Acadia Sporting Powder,
Turner's Guns,
English Guns,
American Guns.
C and examine before buying elsewhere.
W. H. THORNE & CO.

Raisins, Figs, &c.
—IN WAREHOUSE—
Raisins, Loose, Muscatel, and Black Layers.
Figs, Fresh, in Large and Small Boxes.
Brooms, A Large Stock of all Sizes—Best Value.
Tobacco, Boxes, Butts and Caddies, best Brands. Boxes Smoking and Chewing—different makes.
For sale at very lowest rates.
STEPHENS & FIGGURES
Wholesale Grocers,
Dock Street.

Silver Plated Ware!
—JUST OPENED—
A choice lot of Silver Plated Ware in
Ice Pitchers,
Card and Cake Baskets
Jewel Stands,
Toilet Setts, Castors,
Pickle Stands,
Butter Dishes.
Napkin Rings,
and a variety of other goods at the lowest prices.
T. L. COUGHLAN,
Jewellers' Hall, 14 King Street.

OCT. 2ND.
Sugars! Sugars!
We are receiving this day:
160 Bbls. Granulated Sugars;
182 Bbls. Yellow Ex. C. Sugars,
DRY GRAINY.
J. & W F. HARRISON

SCHOOL BOOKS, Etc.
A full line of School Books kept constantly on hand.
T O'BRIEN & CO.,
53 King Street.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT, & Co., Portland, Maine.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
JUST OPENED, AN EXTRA ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Fine Styles in Christmas Cards
In Plain, Satin, Finished, &c.
Also, a Work of Art after Birket Foster, an ETCHING in SATIN. For sale at Wholesale and Retail.
T. L. COUGHLAN,
Jewellers' Hall, 14 King Street.

Spirits and Rye Whiskey.
Just arrived per rail from Toronto:
30 BBLS Gooderham & Wort's Finest Pure SPIRITS, 65 per cent. o. p.
15 bbls Gooderham & Wort's Old Rye Whiskey.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf.

NOVA SCOTIA
Steamship Company, Limited.
1883, WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1883.
IN CONNECTION WITH
Nova Scotia Railways,
—FOR—
ANNAPOLIS, DIGBY,
KENTVILLE, WEYMOUTH,
WINDSOR, METEGHAN,
HALIFAX, YARMOUTH,

Steamer leaves Reed's Point Wharf on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at SEVEN o'clock.
Returning Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
Our proposed sailings on the Bay route are:
Leave St. John MONDAY MORNING at 7, return TUESDAY.
Leave WEDNESDAY return WEDNESDAY.
Leave THURSDAY returning FRIDAY.
Leave SATURDAY returning SATURDAY.
We will try to make the four trips a week.
Daily connections between Digby and Annapolis as usual.
Tickets may be obtained on board Steamer, at H. Chubb & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. Street, R. B. Humphrey, Dock Street, and at the Office, Reed's Point.

YARMOUTH and BOSTON.
WINTER SERVICE.
STEAMER "DOMINION" leaves YARMOUTH for BOSTON every SATURDAY after arrival of Express Train from HALIFAX, WINDSOR, KENTVILLE, ANNAPOLIS and DIGBY.
Returning—Leaves T Wharf, Boston, etc., for YARMOUTH on WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at Nine o'clock, connecting with train for Halifax and all intermediate stations.
F. PHEASAT, Agent,
St. John, N. B.

1882. 1883.
International Steam Ship Co.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Two Trips a Week.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 4th and until further notice, the splendid sea-going Steamers of this Line will make TWO TRIPS a WEEK, Leaving Reed's Point Wharf
Every Monday and Thursday Mornings at EIGHT o'clock.
for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamer Charles A Houghton for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais.
Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every Monday and Thursday Mornings at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock, p. m., for Eastport and St. John.
Through Tickets can be procured at this office and at H. CHUBB, Co.'s, to all points of Canada and the United States.
No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.
Freight received Wednesdays and Saturdays only up to 6 o'clock, p. m.
H. W. CHISHOLM,
Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
St. John and Yarmouth.
COMMENCING NOVEMBER 9th and until further notice, steamer "EDGAR STUART" will leave Reed's Point Wharf on THURSDAYS, at 7 P. M., for Yarmouth, calling at Westport when clear.
F. PHEASANT.
Agent.

New Brunswick Railway Co.
Winter Time Table.
BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20th, Trains will run as follows:—
9 00 A. M.—Mixed Train leaves St. Andrews for points North, East and West.
10 00 A. M.—Express Train leaves St. Stephen for points North, East and West.
9 00 A. M.—Freight Train leaves St. Stephen for McAdam, Canterbury and Debec.
9 30 A. M.—Express Train leaves Houlton for points North, South, East and West.
7 00 P. M—Mixed Train leaves Houlton for McAdam, Vanceboro and points East and West.
9 30 A M—Express Train leaves Woodstock for points South, East and West.
7 00 P M—Night Accommodation Train leaves Woodstock for Houlton, McAdam, Vanceboro, and points East and West.
1 50 P M—Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson [Fredericton].
11 10 A M—Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmunston.
7 30 A M—Freight Train leaves Woodstock for Fort Fairfield, Caribou and Presque Isle.
7 45 A M—Mixed Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.
9 00 A M—Mixed Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock, Gibson and points South, East and West.
6 30 A M—Mixed Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock.
10 45 A M—Mixed Train leaves Edmundston for Aroostook, Presque Isle and points South, East and West.
6 30 A M—Mixed Train leaves Grand Falls, for St. Leonards and Edmundston.
Trains going north of Aroostook, arrive at Grand Falls at 5 30 p. m., where passengers for St. Leonards and Edmundston remain over until 6 30 next morning. Passengers from Edmundston for points south of Aroostook remain at Aroostook until 11 05 next morning.
Immediate connection is made at Vanceboro and McAdam Junction with trains of the Maine Central and St. John & Maine Railways to and from Boston. Portland, Bangor, St. John, and all points East and West, and at Fredericton with trains to and from St. John.
Return Tickets for one and one-half the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.
Tickets for sale in St. John at St. John & Maine Railway Ticket Office; and by H. Chubb & Co.
N. T. GREATHEAD, JOHN STEWART,
General Ticket Agent, Train Superintendent.
Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 1st, 1883.

Gr'nd Southern Railway
ON AND AFTER JULY 27, ACCOMMODATION TRAINS will be run between
St. Stephen and St. John
and intermediate stations until further notice, as follows, viz:—
Will leave St. Stephen for St. John, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8 40 a. m., connecting at 9.20 a. m. at N. B. and C. Junction with train from St. Andrews, arriving in Carleton at 1.20 p. m.
Will leave Water Street, St. John, at 8 a. m., and Carleton, at 8.15 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving in St. Stephen at 1 p. m
Freight, up to 500 or 600 lbs.—not large in bulk—will be received by JAS. MOULSON, 32 Water street, up to 5 p. m.; all larger weights and bulky freight must be delivered at Sand Point before 6 p. m, Baggage will be received and delivered at MOULSON'S, Water street, where a truckman will be in attendance.
J. N. GREENE.

COTTON
HERRING NETS.
RECEIVED THIS WEEK:—
150 Stuart Nets;
150 Low Priced Nets,
Of a New Mode, for which we are Agents, said to be the best value in the market.
ALL SIZES IN STOCK
T. R. JONES & CO.

SUGAR. SUGAR.
Just received from the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery Montreal:
1 CAR-LOAD SUGAR, in Canary No. 1; Canary No. 2; Paris Lumps; Granulated.
Wholesale and retail by
PUDDINGTON & MERITT,
55 Charlotte Street.

HATS! HATS!!
FALL STYLES, 1882.
We have Just Opened a Large and Varied Assortment of
CHRISTY'S LONDON HATS,
In Fine and Medium Qualities.
—ALSO:—
A Large and Varied Stock of
American Soft Fur and Wool HATS
in all the different grades.
SCOTCH Knitted Alma CAPS
IMITATION FUR CAPS
for Men, Youths and Children.
LADIES' and GENTS' FURS,
—consisting of—
CAPS, TIES COLLARS, GLOVES and RUFFS
in all the DIFFERENT GRADES of FUR, and at VERY LOW PRICES.
BARDSLEY BROS,
38 KING STREET,
Commercial Block, St. John, N. B.

FOR WINTER!
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Underclothing;
Heavy Merino Underclothing;
Chamois Shirts and Drawers;
Eider Down Vests;
Canadian Jackets;
Knit, Cloth, Lined and Buck Gloves;
Lambs' Wool and Merino Socks;
Knickerbocker Stockings;
Laced Shirts; Mufflers; Flannel Shirts;
Dressing Gowns;
Carriage Wraps;
Ulsters and Overcoats, in all Sizes.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Departm'nt
27 King Street.
Manchester,
Robertson,
& Allison.

W. W. JORDAN,
Market Square.
HAS just opened a large stock of Cloths suitable for
Ulsters, Circulars, Newmarkets
and COSTUMES at very LOW PRICES;
Plush and Fast Pile Velveteens,
in Black and Newest Colors;
Broche VELVETEENS, Black and Colored;
Tan Cape and Mosquetaire Gloves,
6 and 8 Button Lengths;
Lambs' Wool, Cashmere and Merino
UNDERCLOTHING
for Gentlemen, Ladies', Misses' and Boys.
BOYS AND YOUTHS' SUITS.
Overcoats, Reefers and Ulsters.

WHY NOT NOW?
VENNOR says snow will fall early this season and why not prepare for it now while it is called to-day? This is the proper time to leave your order for
SLEIGHS AND PUNGS,
We shall have ready in a few days, a number of Double Seated SLEIGHS; Double Seated PUNGS; Double Seated Pony PUNGS and
LIGHT DRIVING SLEIGHS,
which intending purchasers are invited to examine. We have also Second Hand Sleighs and Pungs almost as good as new, which will be sold at excellent bargains.
Now is the time to leave your order for new sleighs in any style.
CARRIAGES.
It is not too late yet to secure a good bargain in Carriages. We have one Sunshade Buggy, one Double Seated Phaeton, also Concords and Iver's Side Spring Wagons, all new.
Call over and see a beautiful Top Buggy, a Two Seated Open Phaeton, a single Seated Phaeton and a Landau, ALL SECOND HAND, which will be sold away down, the latter very cheap for cash. It will cost nothing to examine them.
KELLY & MURPHY,
oct7 Main Street, Portland

W. H. THORNE & CO.,
Market Square.
Xmas Presents!
Everything that is Useful and Good in
HARDWARE!
CALL AND EXAMINE.

Stop that Cough
Englishman's Cough Mixture.
IS the most certain and Speedy remedy for all Disorders of the Chest and Lungs. In Asthma and Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting Blood, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc., this mixture gives instantaneous relief, and properly persevered with scarcely ever fails to effect a rapid cure. It has now been tried for many years, has an established reputation, and many thousands have been benefitted by its use.
FOR SALE BY
T. B. BARKER & SONS.
35 and 37 KING STREET.

Bird Food. Yeast Cakes.
RECEIVED by Train:—12 gross Sawyer's No. 1 BLUE; 1 case Excelsior BIRD FOOD; 6 cases Golden Sheaf Yeast Cakes; 1 case Dessicated Peas; 1 case Dessicated Bean. For sale by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
55 Charlotte street

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, January 20, 1883

There are in all countries persons who, in order to increase or maintain their political power, seek to represent themselves as the champions of the Catholic Church, and all their acts as done in the service of the Church, or as fully approved of by the Church, and thus the weak and the credulous are sometimes greatly scandalised. This we know is the case in the Province of Quebec, in which a party, many of whose leaders are notoriously unprincipled and profligate, arrogates to itself the title of Defender of the Faith, of the Church, of Morals, of Christian society, and many well meaning men countenance those pretensions. Because of this not a few have been led to regard the Catholic Church in Quebec as in some way, or to some extent, responsible for such scandalous offences against public morality as the Tanneries Land Swap, &c., &c., &c. It seems that in Spain of late one of the political parties has made similar efforts to represent the interests of the Church as in some way involved in the interests of the party. Pope Leo has found it necessary to explain, in a letter to the bishops, the position which the Church holds towards political parties in every state, and the duty which all parties owe to religion. He says:—

"Formerly, a tranquil and certain concord was established not only amongst the Catholics themselves, but also between Catholics and their Bishops. It is on this account that Gregory XVI., our Predecessor, justly praised the Spanish nation for this, that it persevered in a marked manner in its ancient respect towards the Bishops and inferior Pastors canonically constituted. And, nevertheless, at present, in the division of parties, traces of dissension appear which divide souls as in opposing armies, and bring a serious trouble even into societies constituted with a religious aim. It happens frequently that amongst men who seek the best means of defending Catholicity, the authority of the Bishops does not maintain all the force fitting to it. And even the counsels of the Bishop or the decisions he has taken in virtue of his power, are supported with impatience, or openly blamed; they are received as if it were thought that the Bishop was desirous of favoring some persons and of striking others. . . . .

"Thus moved at the thought of such dangers, it is to you, Dear Sons and Venerable Brothers, that We appeal in these Letters, and that we earnestly ask you to make yourselves the interpreters of Our salutary warnings and to employ your prudence and your authority in strengthening concord.

"It will be opportune to have in mind the mutual relations of sacred affairs with civil matters, because many fall into a contrary error. Some desire not only to distinguish politics from religion, but to separate them and divide them completely, in such a manner that there may be nothing common between them, and they imagine that one should not have any influence on the other. These, assuredly, are far removed from those who pretend that the State should be constituted and administered without God the Creator and Sovereign of all things, and their error is so much the more fatal, that they imprudently deprive the State of the most fruitful source of all well-being. Where religion is suppressed, it necessarily follows that uncertainty overtakes the stability of the principles on which public safety reposes, which derive from religion their greatest strength, and which are completely summed up in this: To command with justice and moderation, to conscientiously fulfil duty, to submit the passions to virtue, to render to each what belongs to him, and not to touch the property of others.

"But, if it is necessary to decline this impious error, it is necessary also to avoid the contrary opinion of those who mix up religion with a political party, and almost confound one with the other, to the point of deciding that the members of another party have ceased to merit the Catholic name. That tends to favor the irruption of political factions in the august domain of religion, to suppress concord between brethren, to open an entrance and an access to a crowd of fatal inconveniences. It is then necessary to separate in opinion and in judgment the religious domain from the political domain which are distinct by nature and by essence.

"For, these political interests, howsoever legitimate and honest they may be, considered in themselves, do not overpass the limits of this life which passes away on earth. Religion, on the contrary, is the daughter of God and wholly relating to God, has a wider scope and reaches even to Heaven. That which it seeks, which it desires, is to penetrate the soul, which is the better part of ourselves, with the knowledge and the love of God, and conduct with certainty the whole human race to the future City to which we aspire. It is also necessary to regard religion and all that is attached to it by a special tie as belonging to a superior order. It follows that, being the sovereign good, it should remain intact, in the vicissitudes of human things, and even in the changes of the State; for it embraces all times and all places.

"It is then necessary that the partisans of opposing parties, even when in disagreement on all else, should come to an understanding to at least maintain the Catholic religion intact in the State. To this end, so noble and so necessary, all those who love the Catholic name should apply their ardor, after having made a sort of pact on this subject, and, in order to obtain it, to impose a little silence on their diverse opinions on political causes, to which they may accord however an honest and ligitmate attention according to their relative importance. The Church does not at all condemn this kind of preoccupation, provided they be not contrary to religion or to justice; but far removed from the clamor of conflict, she applies herself to bestow her cares for the common interest, she embraces all men within her maternal charity, and those above all whose faith and piety are most solid."

In continuing his recommendation of moderation the Holy Father writes: "If there is nothing more contrary to concord than rudeness of words, rashness of suspicion, iniquity of attacks, it is necessary then to fly and detest with the utmost care whatsoever may resemble such. There must be no employment of litigious disputation in favor of the sacred rights of the Church and of Catholic doctrines, but on the contrary a moderate and sober discussion, where the weight of reason gives to the writer the prize of the combat, more than the rudeness of too vehement a style."

For eleven days the minimum thermometric readings have been from minus decimal 3° to minus 24 3 at the Dominion Observatory here. We are indebted to G. A. Blair, Esq., for the following figures of the minimum reading:—

Sunday,	Dec. 31st.,		—0.3
Monday,	Jan'y, 1st.		—5.0
Tuesday,	"	2nd	—5.5
Wed.	"	3rd	—13.9
Thurs	"	4th	—12.7
Friday,	"	5th	—18.5
Saturday,	"	6th	—24.3
Sunday,	"	7th	—13.8
Monday,	"	8th	—2.2
Tuesday,	"	9th	—19.3
Wed.	"	10th (7.45 a. m.	—7.3

The mercury has, at times, gone below—24° on the Miramichi, but there has never—so far as the records show—been so long sustained a "cold period."—*Chatham Advance.*

The funeral of Gen. Chanzy was attended by Marshal MacMahon, Gen. Billot, Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, and a number of Russian officers, 56 generals, a number of senators and functionaries. The cortege was of immense length; the coffin was covered with wreaths.

The Moncton *Times* (Tory) says:—

"The Government appear to have gained considerable strength since June last in Salisbury and Westmorland parishes, where they had been weaker than in any other. They also gained some in Botsford Parish. Owing to the presence, probably, of a Sackville man on the Opposition ticket the Government have sustained an apparent loss in that parish. In Moncton, where Messrs. Killam and Robinson both belong, the Government also lost slightly, the electors voting more generally on personal grounds than in June last. The large majorities for the Government in Dorchester and Shediac were also reduced somewhat, but on the whole, taking the smaller vote into consideration, the average majority of the Government candidates was slightly greater yesterday than in June last. Thus we find that in June the average vote for the Landry-Hanington-Humphrey-Black ticket was 2614, and for the Killam-McQueen ticket 1931—average majority for the former, 683. Yesterday the average vote for the Government ticket was 2524, and for the Opposition ticket 1867—majority for the former 857."

"Average majority" is an equivocal phrase under the circumstances.

The *Transcript* (Liberal) says:—

In the election of June last, Mr. Landry received 2743 votes; yesterday he got 2607, or 136 fewer. Then Mr. Killam received 2023, and now 2084, an increase of 61. The net result reached, by comparing the vote received by the leaders of the two sides, shows a gain of 200 votes for the opposition.

A noticeable feature of the voting was the marked change in Moncton, which practically divided in equal parts the electoral strength of the Town and Parish. By comparison with the vote of last June this will more plainly appear. Then, in the Town and Parish Mr. Landry received 639 votes. Yesterday he received but 538. In June Mr. Killam received 533, and yesterday 530, or within 8 votes of Mr. Landry, as against a majority of 151 for Landry in June, the aggregate vote polled being considerably smaller now than then.

The remaining candidates on the opposition side were all new men and comparatively unknown to the mass of the electors. As was stated in public the other night they were only in the field as a ticket four days before nomination. They were therefore at a great disadvantage. None the less, at the nomination, and at the meetings which they addressed in various parts of the county they were everywhere received with favor, and in many cases with enthusiasm. But the French population whose solid vote for the Landry ticket has again proved irresistible could neither be addressed nor influenced by their persuasions. Mr. Landry alone had their ear, and he succeeded in retaining their votes. * * *

It is also due to the opposition candidates, and especially the new men, to say that they were contending against all the power of two governments, the one fighting for very existence; the other lending sympathetic if not material aid from Ottawa. They had against them the powerful influence of the Intercolonial Railway, which by well known officials watched the polls and compelled each employee who would vote to do so under the eyes of his official superiors. Whether this be a free vote, the public may judge.

The *Transcript* adds that the victory is "a French victory to be recognised and remembered as such." We hope that the *Transcript* does not think that the French electors have not as good a right to vote as they think proper as the English electors have, or that their supporting Mr. Landry and his associates so unanimously on this occasion should be regarded as an act of hostility, or as offensive, or as a sufficient cause for new political considerations and alliances by the other electors of the county.

The *Times* says:—

"Let us see if it is quite as much of 'a French victory' as that of June last was said to be, not to speak of the victories Sir Albert Smith used to win by the aid of a solid French vote. The following comparison will illustrate:—

DORCHESTER AND SHEDIAC.
(French Parishes.)

	June	January
Mr. Landry	1256	1156
Mr. Killam	331	483

"Thus Mr. Killam gained 152 votes in the French Parishes and Mr. Landry received some 94 less in January than he did in June.

SALISBURY AND WESTMORLAND.
(Purely English Parishes.)

	June	January
Mr. Killam	646	527
Mr. Landry	208	294

"Mr. Killam loses about 120 votes in these two purely English Parishes and Mr. Landry gains nearly 100. Mr. Killam led Mr. Landry in these two exclusively English parishes by only about 230 votes, or an average of 115 for each parish. As to the change in Sackville, that was brought about by the fact that one of the Opposition candidates, Mr. Anderson, was a local man, and the change in Moncton is well known to have resulted from the strong personal friendship entertained for Mr. Killam."

Neither the *Times* nor the *Transcript* has yet explained why the Opposition lost and the Government gained so many votes in Salisbury The *Times* says that personal friendship for Mr. Killam is the reason why the Opposition vote was so increased in Moncton. The *Transcript* says:—

"In the Dominion election of June last Mr. Wood was able to secure a majority of 42 votes in Sackville. Yesterday, feeling that his own position was possibly imperilled, and with a strong desire to hold his Parish for Mr. Landry, he threw himself into the work of getting all the votes possible for the government ticket. We are informed he worked all day at the polls, persuading and entreating electors to vote the Landry ticket, while his close friends were offering and paying money for votes. In one case $4 was refused by an elector who was offered that sum to vote for Landry and Co. Yet in Sackville Mr. Landry got but 286 votes, while Mr. Killam received 329, a majority of 43! Even Mr. McManus, who was in that place the lowest on the opposition ticket, received 8 more votes than Mr. Landry."

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"Aside from the French parishes, Mr. Josiah Wood owes his majority to Moncton and his native parish of Sackville. His net majority in the county was 432. His majority in Moncton alone was 352.

"Now, taking the voting of Tuesday, in which Mr. Landry and Mr. Killam proved to be the strongest of their respective parties, what do we find? Mr. Landry received in the town and parish of Moncton 538 votes, and Mr. Killam received 546."

A correspondent of the *Transcript* writes from Shediac:—

"Yesterday's work showed that Hanington has lost ground here. In June last he led Killam 422 votes. At the election just past he only led him 197. Had all the parishes done as well the majority of the Landry ticket would have been reversed."

It is now said that the Duke of Manchester has not withdrawn from the Presidency of that North West Land Company.

A medical student, arrested in Montreal for having a dozen corpses in his possession, has been "let go" because the relatives of the dead man are too poor to prosecute him. Is that justice?

Mr. Hackett telegraphed to Prince Edward Island that there is no more truth in the story that he had resigned than there is in the story that he has obtained employment from the Canada Pacific Railway Syndicate.

The merits and demerits of the Duke of Manchester land scheme are sharply criticised by a London paper devoted to financial questions, and the recklessness of speculations in North West lands and town lots is severely commented on.

It does not augur well for the speedy restoration of confidence and contentment in Egypt that the Albanians and Europeans of the newly organised police force have quarrelled and fought. Egypt will probably never again rest content under the rule of the strangers.

At a Moncton meeting Hon. Mr. Adams stated that the total expenditure on the Provincial Government House from 1868 to 1880 was $71,649, or an average of $5,511 a year. This, we believe, is very much more than was expended when our Lieut.-Governors were appointed by the Queen.

A connoisseur, himself an artist of much merit, speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of the merits of the picture, "A Camp Scene in New Brunswick," by Mr. Ward, lately exhibited in Mr. Miles' studio. He admires, especially, the figure of the Indian squatted in front of the camp, its pose, and the curious combination of expression peculiar, yet natural, and very life like.

The Italian Government have at length issued *exequaturs* to some of the bishops whom they have for years prevented from controlling the temporalities of their sees. In Portugal the Government endeavored to force the Pope to appoint objectionable men to several vacant sees, and a rupture seemed inevitable, but the Government have, happily, yielded, and the danger has passed, at least for a time.

The Montreal *Herald*, we are sorry to see, labors continually to convince its readers that the Land League and the Ladies Land League are in some way responsible for the murders committed in Ireland, and that they endeavored to prevent information from being given by parties willing to become witnesses in some of those cases. The *Herald* jumps to such conclusions as readily as the most rabid and bitter of the anti-Irish papers.

The St. Croix *Courier* states that the entire value of goods imported into St. Stephen from foreign countries was $469,305 in 1882, and $428,285 in 1881; that the value of goods entered for duty was in 1882 $359,632, and in 1881 $258,261; the amount of customs duties in 1882 $76,391, and in 1881 $85,296. The value of free goods imported was in 1882 $87,154, and in 1881 $102,865. The erection and working of the large cotton mill produce an important effect on these returns.

General Butler, in his message to the Massachusetts Legislature, suggests several important reformations which the party that has so long controlled that State will do all they can to prevent being carried out. The present law virtually disfranchises many thousands by making registration difficult, and requiring the payment of a tax as a qualification for the elector. He would have all that amended and the franchise made free. He suggests a general reduction in the number of office holders, and that several members of the same family be not permitted to hold office, etc. Those in the State who imagine that their blood is "blue" are greatly troubled and excited.

There is much excitement about civic matters in Montreal where the French and English speaking peoples are foolishily striving for supremacy The English succeeded in securing a majority in St. Louis Ward by paying the poll tax of a large number of electors in such a way as to elude the vigilance of those who were prepared to do the same for a number of French electors should it appear necessary. This led to Mr. Beaudry's being solicited by a large number to become a candidate for the mayoralty again, and although he stated expositively, last year, that he would not again be a candidate it is thought that he will "yield to the wishes of the electors." Mr. MacShane, M. P. P., is also spoken of as a possible candidate.

Extraordinary statements are made as to the manner in which the Dorchester list of electors was revised by persons who were not revisers, and the names of men of property were struck off, and the names of parties who have no property were put on, and the list, so revised, was afterwards signed by revisers who did not even attend the little meeting held in a private room, etc. This is no worse than has been repeatedly done in many other districts in various parts of the Province. The present law is very defective in many respects, and especially in enabling irresponsible men, and those who trade in politics, so to cook the electoral districts as to render a fair election almost impossible.

A Major Gaskill, it is said, has been sent out by the Imperial Government to consult with the Dominion Government respecting the best means of promoting a greater volume of emigration from Ireland to Canada, and has had an interview with the Minister of Agriculture. It is to be hoped that there will be no attempt to conceal what is agreed upon in this matter under the threadbare cloak of official secrecy. Objectionable as is the idea of removing the Irish difficulty by removing the Irish out of Ireland, emigration would do much for the future welfare of hundreds of thousands, and Canada, under a proper system, may not only induce the greater number of those, if they are to be deported, to come to Canada, but also to settle in it permanently, and add materially to its strength and wealth.

ROME, Jan. 9.—An autograph letter from the Emperor of Germany to the Pope has been received at the Vatican.

The floods in the country watered by the Rhine and its tributaries, and by the Danube and its tributaries, began to subside last week after having done immense damage:—

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Between Christmas and New Year's the note of alarm was sounded in Central Europe that the headwaters of the Rhine, the Main, the Danube, the Inn, the Moldan, the Vistula, the Oder, the Elbe, the Theiss and the Weser were rising, owing to the melting snow in the Alps. Under violent southerly winds there was a heavy rainfall. Soon afterwards the worst fears were realized. The districts bordering on these streams were inundated, and the floods which overflowed the banks laid the fields, vineyards and dwellings for miles under water, causing more destruction than the deluge of a month since.

Throughout Upper and Lower Austria and Bohemia the thawing of the deep snow was very sudden, and numerous avalanches fell in Styria, blocking the railroads. The Danube immediately commenced to raise. The city authorities hastened to take measures to check the flood. Engineers and workmen were busy strengthening and repairing the bridges and dikes. News of danger came from hundreds of villages along the banks as the tributaries continued to bear immense masses of water into the main stream. By New Year's the Danube had overflowed its right bank, flooding the railway and station and driving the officials into the upper floors and offices. The Danube Navigation Company had boats and sailors ready and detachments of pontooners on duty in the Prater. The water flooded the engine which drove the electric light of the Karl Theatre and the audience had to leave.

In some towns deer took refuge among the houses and quantities of game, roebuck, pheasants, hares and patridges drifting down the river. There is scarcely any abatement as yet, the water standing 500 centimetres higher than its normal level in Vienna, 668 in Pesth and 678 in Pressburg. It is hoped that if the dykes hold out the worst is past. Linz and Pesth have suffered most among the larger towns, 75,000 acres of cultivated land lying south of the latter being entirely submerged. The country folk saved their herds with difficulty, but left their houses to the mercy of the waters. The damage to property is serious everywhere, but the loss of life is not as large as might be expected, owing to the precautions taken in good time.

In Germany, especially in the Rhine provinces, the inundations were more destructive than for many years. The city of Mayence is in a critical position, the waters having advanced close to the walls and flooded the railroads. The entire plain between Mannheim and Worms is one great lake ten feet deep. Five villages were destroyed and 250 houses have fallen in. In the Ried district, near Worms, twelve villages were nearly destroyed and 600 houses collapsed. Ten thousand people are completely destitute. At Mannheim the whole district presents a melancholy aspect. Nothing is visible from the observatory but a sea of water, with a few trees and roofs emerging from the flood. The burgomasters of Worms and Mannheim left in boats. A number of lives were lost. At Heidelberg both lines of railway were destroyed. The water has risen to the ceilings in the lower part of the town. Everywhere churches and public buildings have been opened to shelter the roofless sufferers. The public authorities are supplying food from Worms to Bodenheim and Lampertheim. At Bergstrasse the Rhine burst through the dams and swept away houses and herds.

All the streets of Cologne adjacent to the wharves are made water. The suburbs form an extensive lake. Five hundred people are homeless. From the warehouses the remaining goods are being moved away. The police and fire brigade are laying trestle walks to facilitate the escape of residents, while boats laden with household effects assist in the work of conveying merchants to their offices, into which they creep through the windows. Below Cologne the little towns of Mulheimer, Weiden and Warringen are entirely under water. In Friesenheim houses have fallen and furniture is floating about. The inhabitants in many cases are prisoners in their half submerged dwellings and are threatened with famine. The Rhine is now beginning to fall slowly after remaining at its highest point for twenty-four hours. The Grand Dukes of Hesse and Baden are buaying themselves with relieving the distress. Berlin and other towns have opened subscriptions, but the damage done and the misery caused is so enormous that public and private charity will be taxed to the uttermost. To thousands upon thousands of Germans and Austrians this has been a sad and terrible Christmas and New Year.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—The inhabitants of Raab have abandoned the town. The floods rose so rapidly that many persons in trying to escape fell through and were drowned.

The town of Raab, Hungary, and the adjacent village, had only been saved from inundation by the frost. When the thaw commenced the water suddenly rose all over the district. Early yesterday the inhabitants by alarm of bells commenced a rapid flight. Large numbers of fugitives crowded into the solidly built theatre on the Island, in the midst of the Park, but a new panic arose, the water gradually rising as far as the first gallery. Meanwhile around Raab the dykes breaking at length admitted the deluge, which soon reached Tanner, a town containing 6,000 fugitives as well as ordinary inhabitants. A considerable number of lives were lost. The flood did not reach some of the higher parts of the town and ceased to raise at noon. The city of Grau, on the Danube, the seat of the Hungarian Primate, is also menaced by floods. The inundation of the neighboring town of Komorn, at the confluence of the Waag with the Danube, is also particularly extensive.

The water has passed over the dyke at Komorn, Hungary, and flooded the country for miles.

Ten thousand persons are roofless and between 300 and 400 houses inundated and partially destroyed at Raab.

A dozen villages have been ruined in the Raab district.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The Landtag voted three million marks for the relief of the flood sufferers.

PESTH, Jan. 13.—Twenty-three bodies have been found in the garrets of houses in Asvany. The latest particulars from Grau state that 200 houses are submerged to the roofs, and that several hundred families are destitute. The distress is fearful, and the situation defies description.

Mr. Dillon has issued an address to the electors of Tipperary announcing that in deference to the wishes of his friends he has agreed to postpone his resignation as M. P. until the first week of the session, consequently there will be a vacancy about the end of February. He energetically denies that he retires because he is disgusted with parliamentary agitation; he believes more firmly than ever in the necessity in securing that Irish representatives in Parliament shall be an independent body of Nationalists who will oppose and harass every Government which denies rights to Ireland. He believes above all in organization in Ireland, America, and wherever the Irish remain faithful to their nationality. He resigns solely because his health is broken down and labor will be impossible to him for a considerable time. He believes the national cause was never since the union in a stronger position.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—An autopsy proved the death of Gen. Chanzy was due to the bursting of a blood vessel in the head during sleep.