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NOTICE!

SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY SALE.

There will be Sold at

Public Auction,

at Chubb's Corner, (so-called) in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, on

MONDAY,

The Fifteenth Day of September Next,

at Twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the provisions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the Thirtieth Day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Four, in a certain suit in the said Court, wherein Michael Farrel is plaintiff, and Joseph Mathews and Lucy his wife, and John Russell are defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the mortgaged lands and premises described in the said order as follows:—

"All that certain Lot of Land situate, lying, and being in the City of Saint John, and in a conveyance thereof from Charles Simonds to Alexander Boone, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Three, described and bounded as follows, namely: Beginning on Waterloo Street, on the northern bounds of a Lot now or lately owned by Benjamin Smith, Esquire, and from thence north-easterly by the said street sixty-five feet, thence south-easterly parallel to the north-east side line of Benjamin Smith's Lot one hundred and forty feet, thence south-westerly parallel to Waterloo Street sixty-five feet to Benjamin Smith's Lot as aforesaid, and from thence north-westerly by the said Lot to the place of beginning, together with all the buildings, erections and improvements thereon."

For Terms of Sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated this Fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1884.

S. J. JENKINS, Barrister.

R. F. QUIGLEY, Esq., Plaintiff's Solicitor.

june14

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The Offices of the firm are those heretofore occupied by Mr. J. M. O'Brien, near the Custom House, Water Street.

N. A. LANDRY, L. L. D., J. M. O'BRIEN, B. A

Bathurst, N. B., May 26th, 1884. may31

JOSEPH G. MATHEWS,
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OFFICE:
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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, August 2, 1884

With the present issue the FREEMAN abandons the field of New Brunswick journalism. The cost of publishing a paper like ours, made up entirely of new matter, is so great that at the low price now charged—to enable it to compete with other weeklies which, being reprints of daily papers, can be produced much more cheaply—its circulation must be large and the subscriptions promptly paid to leave even the smallest margin of profit. It ought perhaps to be a cause of satisfaction to us to be able to state that the FREEMAN has never lacked the necessary number of readers. Our circulation was never larger than at present, but unfortunately the other requisite to its financial success is wanting. Very many of our subscribers, overlooking the fact that paper makers and compositors require to be paid for their material and labor, have allowed their subscriptions to get in arrears to such an extent that instead of being a source of profit the paper has of late been a source of loss to the publisher. With very great regret, therefore, at being compelled to sever the relations which have for so long a time existed between the FREEMAN and the many in all parts of the Province and elsewhere, at whose homes we have reason to believe it has ever been a welcome visitor, we have decided to bring its issue to a close.

Subscribers who have paid in advance for the present year will, as soon as we can make the necessary arrangements, be furnished by us for the balance of the term with any other weekly paper of like cost that they may name. To enable us to carry out this arrangement and to pay off other debts incurred in the publication of the paper, we again ask subscribers who are in arrears to remit at once the amount of their indebtedness. We hope that this our last appeal to them may not be in vain and that we will be spared the necessity of taking other means of obtaining payment of what is honestly due us.

The Toronto *Globe* has published a series of reports on the state of our manufactures, made by gentlemen sent expressly to make careful enquiries in the manufacturing cities and towns, which confirm what has been said in so many quarters of the failure of the N. P. There are new factories, but the greater part of the capital invested in them lies waste. Very few factories of any kind were found fully employed. Several were running but three-fourths or two-thirds time. In many the number of hands employed was but a third or a half of the number that could work in the factory. In the older factories the number of hands employed is smaller than it was in 1878, and not a few which in 1878 were prosperous are closed to-day. Retributive justice has overtaken the advocates of the N. P. very speedily. Men who, beginning with nothing but their industry and skill, had become owners of factories and accumulated handsome fortunes, were captivated by the prospect of making money more rapidly by being enabled to charge higher prices. In their great greed they became blind, not only to the truth that what they expected was to rob the public by the help of law, but also to the fact that the cost of their raw materials would, in many cases, be so increased as to reduce their expected profits greatly, and that in a short time the home competition would be increased. They imagined, no doubt, that they could guard against that, and they have tried to do so, the stove makers, and perhaps others, binding themselves by oath not to sell below the prices agreed upon. But high prices mean diminished consumption, and increase of taxation means a lessening of the power to purchase, and increased production soon becomes over-production. Thus, notwithstanding the high tariff, and the private arrangements, and even the brigand oaths, the manufacturers who combined to rob the public find themselves in many cases stripped of the wealth they had acquired when they were honest, and in nearly all cases overwhelmed with difficulties. The number of men employed is not as large as it would have been had not the N. P. blighted the trade of the country, and while the cost of living has increased, wages are low; in many cases lower than they were in 1878.

The Mousseau enquiry drags along in Quebec. The three Tory members of the commission, or committee, moved from Montreal to Quebec, where they continue to examine witnesses in their own fashion, allowing nothing to be said that could incriminate Mr. Mousseau. That gentleman gave his own evidence. Of course he knew nothing of the contract between DeBeaufort or Charlebois, or of the $10,000 which his brother-in-law, DeBeaufort, was to get if Charlebois obtained the contract. Of course he was not influenced in the giving of the contract by DeBeaufort, or Bergeron, or any one else. He denied that any one had given him any money on account of the $10,000, or had subscribed to his election fund on account of the $10,000. He got some money from DeBeaufort. It was less than $200, and was repayment of part of money he had lent DeBeaufort. They were in the habit of lending to one another. The account DeBeaufort paid the livery stable keeper was on account of the same debt. His statement is wholly different from that of DeBeaufort, who said he gave him several hundred dollars, and certainly created the impression that it was on account of his part of the ten thousand. Mousseau's making it a point to assert that he got no money on account of the $10,000, and Charlebois making the same statement as to what he gave, leave no room to doubt that Mousseau, either directly, or through others, got money from Charlebois, the contractor. How much that was, to whom it was paid, etc., should have been stated, and the three, in sustaining the objection to making the statement, effectually prevented the whole truth's being known. They were much mistaken, however, if they imagined that by such means Mr. Mousseau was relieved from all suspicion of wrong doing. A Mr. Mathieu, a lawyer employed to sue on a $3,000 note, stated that to prevent scandal he went to Charlebois, and Charlebois told him he had already paid $9,000 on account of the ten thousand, and made out a list giving the names of the parties, to whom he paid the various sums. The three would not allow him to give the names. Charlebois, called again at the instance of Mr. Mercier to explain his evidence on this point, refused to say any more and walked away. Experts sent to value the furniture put in the legislative building by Charlebois found the doors locked and strongly barred. The Bleu papers pretend to think that the enquiry has failed, and that the innocence of Mr. Mousseau has been established, and they crow and chuckle a great deal. The partizan "Three" have rendered no service to Mr. Mousseau against whom suspicion is stronger than ever, and they have heaped new disgrace on their party.

An Irish Martyr.

At the opening of the new Catholic Church at Sarsfield's Rock, the Archbishop of Cashel, in reply to an address, gave a brief sketch of the life and sufferings of one of his predecessors—the most Rev. Dermod O'Hurly, Archbishop of Cashel—who died a martyr's death in Stephen's-green, Dublin, on the 30th of June, 1584, in the reign of the "meek and virtuous" Queen Elizabeth. His Grace said:—

The martyred Archbishop Hurley was born in the year 1519 at the village of Lycodoon, not far from the site of the present Boher station-house. His father held a large farm there, his mother being nearly allied by blood to the great family of O'Briens of Tomond. He very likely made his early studies in the city of Limerick; but, at all events, at a more advanced period of his career, we find honorable mention of him in the Universities of the Louvain and Paris, where he won his degrees in theology and canon law with much distinction. We know that he was appointed Archbishop of Cashel on the 11th of September, 1581, but are not certain as to the precise date of his reaching Ireland after his consecration. It may be fairly presumed, however, from circumstantial evidence, that he landed near the town of Drogheda in the month of Oct. 1583. He travelled of course, in disguise, accompanied by one solitary priest named Dillion, who, unfortunately, was arrested soon after their landing and cast into prison, where he was detained for four months. I am not going to trace for you at any length the trials, the troubles and wanderings of our great and good archbishop from the time that he first touched on our shores till the period of his arrest. Suffice it to say that he managed to elude the vigilance of his pursuers for a few days, and that, having traversed the counties of Cavan and Longford, he succeeded in reaching the town of Carrick-on-Suir, where he hoped to find a refuge in the castle of the Earl of Ormonde. From Carrick he stealthily made his way to the then flourishing monastery of Holycross, near Thurles, and having administered there the holy sacrament of Confirmation, returned to Carrick, where he was arrested on the double charge of being a Popish bishop and an enemy of her Gracious Majesty the Queen. From Carrick he was marched to Kilkenny, and thence to Dublin where he was cast into the public prison, nine months exactly before his trial and execution. During that time he had to endure the greatest privations, and was finally put to the torture. The historian of his life tells us that in order to extract from him, if possible, a confession of guilt and an acknowledgment of the Queen's supremacy, he was finally led to the prison yard, where his legs were forced into long tin boots filled with oil, butter, and other such substances. They then set him in the stocks, his legs projecting at one side, where a fire was kindled under them. While his legs were thus being roasted, the agents of the Government questioned him as to his alleged treasonable practices, promising a free pardon if he would admit the supremacy of the Queen. But in vain. He bore his sufferings with the most heroic constancy, repeating from time to time the words, "Jesus, have mercy on me;" and when the red-hot boots were taken off the flesh was found melted away and the bones literally laid bare. He was then led back to prison. His trial for treason and recusancy took place soon after; and having been found guilty on the 29th of June, he was hung with a straw rope on the morning of the 30th of June, on or near the spot where the Catholic University now stands in St. Stephen's Green. His remains were afterwards decently interred in the adjacent Church of St. Kevin. Such, my dear friends, are the leading features of the life and sufferings of the sainted Archbishop Hurley, who was born and reared not far from this spot, and whose Christian heroism has shed such a lustre on the Church and diocese of which he was so distinguished an ornament. But why do I refer to this subject, and say it is appropriate to speak of here, and to-day? I refer to it for five plain, distinct, and, as I believe, weighty reasons. I refer to it, in the first place, because it is not in anywise expedient, but the contrary, that the sufferings of our fathers in the faith should be either unknown here or forgotten. I refer to it secondly because, as this is the third anniversary of Archbishop Hurley's execution, I hold it to be both meet and just that we, assembled as we are in such numbers close by the place of his birth and the scenes of his boyhood, should pay a passing tribute of respect to the holy martyr's memory. I refer to it thirdly, in striking illustration of the fact that constancy and devotedness to any good cause, be it sacred or secular, will be sure in the long run to be crowned with success, besides giving a clear title to the lasting gratitude of posterity. I refer to it fourthly, in order to prove that the struggle in which we are actually engaged for the elevation of our country and the recovery of our national rights is an hereditary one, transmitted to us as a deathless inheritance from sire to son, and that we must be steadfast and fearless in the fight, prepared for every, even the most hazardous, contingency, as our martyred fathers in the faith were prepared to suffer before us. I refer to it, fifthly and finally, to show by contrast how much of civil and religious liberty has been acquired by Irishmen since the martyrdom of Archbishop Hurley, and to impress on all whom it may concern that had we this century, unlike those who had gone before, ignominiously held our tongues and tamely submitted to oppression—had we not assumed the air and attitude of freemen rather than contentedly settle down as slaves—our faith would be banned to-day as it was in the days of the martyred Archbishop, and ourselves still striving for even that moderate measure of civil and social equality which we now, thank God, possess. I shall say no more. I thank you once again for your address. Others are, I understand, going to speak to you, and I shall content myself then with wishing you, in conclusion, health and hapiness and prosperity.

The expedition fitted out by the Dominion Government to ascertain to what extent the Hudson's Straits are navigable, sailed from Halifax last week in the "Neptune." The expedition is in charge of Lieut. Gordon, of the Canadian Meteorological Service, and is composed altogether of 55 men. It is intended to establish seven different stations or observatories in the straits, at each of which three men of the expedition and an Esquimaux interpreter will spend the winter months, taking observations of the dates at which navigation opens and closes, the meteorological phenomena, direction of currents, rise and fall of tides, density and movement of ice, etc. The result of these observations will show whether or not Hudson's Bay is ever to become an outlet to Europe for the wheat crop of the North West.

The Nova Scotia Government has been reconstructed as follows:—

Mr. W. S. Fielding, Provincial Secretary and President of the Council;

Mr. A. J. White, Attorney General;

Mr. C. E. Church, Commissioner of Works and Mines;

Members without office: Mr. Thomas F. Morrison, Mr. Thomas Johnson, Mr. J. LeBlanc, Mr. J. W. Longley.

There are two vacancies yet to be filled. Mr. Fielding will seek re-election in Halifax county at once. The writ has already been issued. Nomination has been fixed for Aug. 13th.

Mr. Sexton, M. P., and Mr. Redmond, M. P., will attend the Irish Convention at Boston on the 14th inst. The demonstration is expected to be the most successful yet held in America. Accommodation will be provided for 25,000 persons. The platform will hold a thousand, and there will be a grand chorus of fifteen hundred voices. Admission will be by ticket, for which a nominal sum will be charged. The net proceeds will be devoted to the parliamentary fund.

The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Boundary award causes great rejoicing in Ontario amongst all but those who so often asserted that Mowat was all in the wrong, and that those he sent to carry out the Provincial laws in Rat Portage were trespassers, intruders prepared to commit the most dreadful crimes. All their sympathies then were with those whom Manitoba sent to seize and hold the territory. When it became known that the Judicial Committee had decided that the much talked of award is not legally binding, they exulted. Now they pretend to be satisfied with the decision, but they make very wry faces. It is unquestionably a triumph for Ontario over all her enemies, especially Sir John A. Macdonald, who is primarily responsible for all the trouble caused by the refusal to ratify the award. The present decision, if so it may be called, virtually confirms the award by determining that the true boundary runs through the north west angle of the Lake of the Woods. About the northern boundary they had the same difficulty that the other arbitrators had. There is doubt whether this award or decision is any more legally binding than the former was, and some think that if it is not Sir John, although pledged to accept it by a hundred declarations, will make more trouble. Mr. Mowat's victory is, however, complete, as, sooner or later, by one means or another, effect will be given to this decision. There is talk of a grand reception to Mr. Mowat on his return to Toronto.

Sir Charles Tupper did all he could to obtain a postponement of the hearing of the cause. Lord Carlingford would not see him, and Mr. Reeve, an officer of the court, scouted the proposal. Had it been postponed it might have been delayed indefinitely. Sir John would have preferred delay to this decision, else Tupper would not have attempted to interfere.

Political Changes.

(Montreal Witness.)

Some changes in the Dominion ministry are, it is reported, about to be made. Mr. McLelan, it is said, will resign the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, and the Hon. Peter Mitchell will take the position. Mr. Mitchell's appointment to this office would be regarded with general satisfaction by the business public and those having business with that department. He is an experienced official, having filled that position in the Macdonald ministry which fell when the first Pacific scandal was exposed. His administration of the office was vigorous and able. Mr. Mitchell is said to deny the soft impeachment. He is just now in Toronto.

(Ottawa Despatch to Telegraph.)

On dit that Hon. Mr. McLelan wants to be Minister of Railways, and should his ambition be gratified, Peter Mitchell will be Minister of Marine and take Sir Leonard Tilley's place as New Brunswick's representative in the Cabinet, Mr. Tilley becoming Lieut. Governor; Mr. Costigan will give way to Mr. Daly as the Irish Catholic representative, as Sir John is weary of the eccentricities of the member for Victoria; Mr. Tom White to succeed Mr. Tilley as Finance Minister; and Dalton McCarthy to enter the Cabinet as Minister of Justice, is the programme mapped out by the political gossips for the coming autumn.

(St. John Globe.)

That Tilley's retirement is imminent is quite certain from the number of rumors afloat, the most of which are started out in good time to have the desired effect, whatever that may be. Broken down in health, played out in politics, his policy a failure, his old friends looking at him askance, making no new ones, and reverenced only by those who hope that he may yet give them offices, Tilley's career draws to a close. He will again take the Governorship of this Province, if he is at all able to attend to such duties as a Governor has to perform. Living for a number of years off the public, that kind of life has become second nature to him. There are some who think he has sufficient self-respect not to take it. But the man who professed a readiness to go down with his own friends in the political ship in which they were all sailing, but who got away as fast as possible, is not likely to be troubled with any feelings that will prevent him from keeping his hands in the public chest. For the past few days a rumor has prevailed that Senator Boyd was to be Governor. But this is a mere blind. Senator Boyd, or anybody *may* be Governor; but nobody will be Governor but Tilley, if Tilley can take it. Some time ago there was quite a boom for Mr. Justice Wetmore, but those St. John lawyers who were anxious that the appointment of a Governor should be made from some one on the Bench, so as to create a vacancy which might advantage them, are not so anxious now since it has been made clear to them that the first vacany on the Bench will be filled by the elevation of Mr. Landry. The removal of Tilley from politics is now anxiously looked for by many on his own side, the men who have been long waiting for the spoils. There are quite a number of men who, by reason of their failure to carry on business successfully for themselves, are now qualified to enter the public service. These grow more impatient day by day. They curse Tilley's cowardice, and thunder at his timidity. As soon as he gets out of the way nothing will stand between several public servants and superannuation. The Inspector of Inland Revenue, the Post Office Inspector, the Collector of Inland Revenue, here, and other heads and subordinates, are all surrounded by hungry hordes anxiously waiting for them to step down and out. These officials may well pray earnestly and heartily for the prolongation of Tilley's official days.

POLITICAL.—The writ for an election in Queen's, P. E. I., to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Brecken's acceptance of the Postmastership of Charlottetown has been issued. Tuesday, Aug. 11th, will be nomination day.

The Moncton *Transcript* has an *on dit* to the effect that in the Cabinet changes which it is conceded on all sides must soon take place, Westmorland's representative will be made Minister of Railways. "There are lively times ahead," says the *Transcript* in this connection, thus plainly intimating that Mr. Wood will not be allowed to go back unopposed.

In Muskoka, Ont., last year, Fauquier, Tory, was elected by means which, when exposed in Court, invalidated the election and disqualified him from again being a candidate. Last week another election was held with the result that Mr. Dill, Liberal, was elected by a majority of 150. This adds another to Mr. Mowat's majority in the Local House.

The Nova Scotia Government have succeeded in placing their $400,000 loan in the hands of English capitalists at a premium of eight per cent. The loan bears five per cent. interest and is payable in thirty years. The arrangement is considered a very good one for the Province.

There is a good deal of complaint in Ottawa over an order issued by the Governor General, closing the grounds at Rideau Hall during his absence from the capital. The Marquis has not yet made himself very popular in any part of the Dominion.

It is said that Lieut.-Governor Robitaille, of Quebec, has had his term of office extended three months, the Government finding it difficult to select from the host of applicants for the position one who would be acceptable to the majority.

Supplement No. 1 to the Marine and Fisheries Report, lately issued, contains the reports of the various Harbor and Pilotage Commissioners in the Dominion for the year ending 31st December, 1883. The report of the St. John Pilotage Commission shows that 38 pilots were licensed last year, of whom 36 paid the license fee. The gross amount of the earnings of these men was $26,343.55, from which was deducted the license fee, $5 each; license for six pilot boats, $60; and 25 cents per foot on all outward pilotage, amounting to $2,121. This would leave the average earnings of the pilots about $636, from which they, of course, had to pay for the maintenance of the pilot boats, no inconsiderable amount. It will be seen, therefore, that their remuneration is by no means excessive, considering the character of the work they have to perform. The expenses of the office amounted to $2,076, of which about one-half, or $1,039, was for pensions to three pilots and seven widows; of the other half $800 were paid to the Secretary, and $200 for rent, fuel, etc. The total number of vessels piloted into and out of the harbor for the year was 622, of which 297, or nearly one-half, were schooners; barques and barquentines numbered 162; brigs and brigantines, 90; ships 35, and steamers 38. Of the total 362 were British vessels and 260 foreign.

The corner stone of a new custom house and post office at Truro, N. S., was laid a few days ago with "imposing" masonic ceremonies. The fact was severely commented on by several of our Catholic exchanges, particularly in the Province of Quebec, which very justly took the ground that neither the masonic nor any other secret society should have been permitted to introduce its "antiquated mummeries and mockery of religious rites" on such an occasion. Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, who was by some held responsible for this outrage on the feelings of so large a portion of the people, has written to the Montreal *Post* that the ceremony was performed "without the sanction" of himself or his colleagues in the Government. The explanation or apology does not go quite far enough. Sir Hector and the other Catholics in the Government should be able to show that the ceremony took place *without their knowledge*, and, until they do this, they must be held to share with their Orange and other colleagues the odium of the transaction.

Since the above was written we have seen a copy of Sir Hector's note to the *Post*. In this he does say that the ceremony took place without the knowledge of the Government, which, when applied to on other occasions, has, he says, "always refused its consent to any ceremony which would wound the susceptibilities or belief of any religious denomination, or body, or race in Canada."

The clique in Gloucester County and their supporters in others of the northern counties are determined, if possible, to bring about the dismissal of Sheriff Doucett. Mr. Robert Young, ex-M. E. C., has been selected as the instrument of their vengeance. Notwithstanding the failure of the criminal proceedings before Stipendiary Magistrate McLauchlan, at Bathurst, some time ago, Mr. Young has been induced by the Sheriff's persecutors to take the matter up, and Mr. Doucett has been summoned to appear before him at Caraquet to answer the old charge of abstracting letters from the post office at Shippegan. It is not possible that, under all the circumstances, the proceedings can succeed. The only effect will be to increase the number of Sheriff Doucett's sympathisers and to expose more fully than has already been done the malignant spirit which animates the parties to this and the previous prosecutions.

The Chinese Minister to the United States recently visited his countrymen in New York, and at a reception tendered him made a speech in which he gave some statistics which would seem to prove that the "heathen Chinee," undesirable as his presence is to the vast majority of other nationalities in the States, and in the Dominion as well, is not, after all, so bad as he is represented to be. The minister said:—

"I find in conversing with the magistrates here that you have a good record. Of the 10,000 Chinamen in New York and its neighborhood not one has been arrested for drunkenness, for pauperism, or for being a nuisance, and in ten years only eight have made themselves amenable to the law for misconduct, and in these cases five were guilty from ignorance rather than from evil intent."

The Montreal *Witness* is of opinion that the decision in the Ontario boundary award case will eventually result in the dissolution of the Union. It says:—

"Ontario's advantages as to climate, fertility of soil, latitude and neighborhood with wealthy States south, are such as to make it certain that her population will be much more dense in proportion to her area than that of any other Province. It is probable, therefore, that she will always be far the most powerful Province in the Dominion. The great danger will be that her predominant political power will be fatal to the good-will which should unite and can only unite the provinces, and, therefore, to the unity of the Dominion. It will be difficult for this confederation long to exist. The majority of the provinces are actuated by feelings of jealousy or resentment. Where one province becomes predominant these feelings are sure to arise. Jealousy of Prussia would split up the German empire if the different kingdoms were not forced together by outside pressure instead of being cemented by good-will. In the case of the Dominion the outside influences are all the other way. They are such as to attract the provinces to make other alliances. These influences are at work both in the Maritime Provinces and in the North Western Provinces, and should any mutually repellant influences which exist among the provinces be strengthened, the Dominion will not hold together."

THE BLESSED VIRGIN'S BIRTHDAY.—We recently recorded the rejection by the Sacred Congregation of Rites of a petition very numerously signed, by Cardinal Haynald, amongst others, and several Catholic Bishops, praying for a solemn commemoration next year of the nineteenth centenary of the birth of the Blessed Virgin. We have published the letter of Cardinal Bartolini, in which the grounds of this decision are explained. The best authorities, ancient and modern, are of opinion, says His Eminence, that the date of the Blessed Virgin's Nativity cannot be definitely fixed, while the celebration of the centenary would be a novelty in the Church, previous centenaries not having been observed. We may add that, according to the best conclusions of modern criticism, the latest date that can be assigned to the birth of our Lord is the year 4 B. C. So that, if the Blessed Virgin was, as one tradition says, fourteen years of age at the birth of our Lord, she must have been born in the year 18 B. C., and the nineteenth centenary of her Nativity would fall, not in 1885, but in 1882, a date already passed.—*Liverpool Catholic Times.*

Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, has forwarded from Rome a pastoral on Free masonry, in which he refers to the small number of French Canadians who disobey the Pope's ban against the society

"Freemasonry, as exposed by Freemasons," is the title of an article—the last of a series apparently—by Rev. W. H. Porter in this week's *Christian Visitor*, in which numerous quotations from masonic and other writings are given to show the iniquitous character of the order and the falsity of its claim to be considered a religious institution. We have room for only a few short extracts. What the masons call a "religious ceremony,"—the initiation of a member—is thus described:—

The candidate disrobed, excepting his shirt and a pair of drawers, minus one leg to the knee, and a slipper on one foot, with a rope around his neck, and blindfolded of course, is led around the room, (a very worshipful spectacle among his worshipful spectators) "signifying his fidelity, and that he will renounce his own will in all things, and become obedient to the laws of this ancient institution."

The horrible oath of a Master Mason is quoted as follows:—

"I promise and swear that I will keep a brother's secrets as my own, when committed to me as such,—murder or treason not excepted,—and that I will apprise him of all approaching danger, so far as it shall come to my knowledge." "That I will obey all regular signs, summonses, or tokens given, handed, sent or thrown to me from the hand of a brother Master Mason, or from the body of a just and lawfully constituted Lodge, provided it be within the length of my cable-tow. That if any part of my oath be omitted, I hold myself amendable thereto, whenever informed, binding myself under no less penalty than to have my body severed in two, my bowels burnt to ashes, and the ashes scattered to the four winds, that there might not be the least track or trace or remembrance remain among men, of so vile and perjured a wretch as I should be, were I ever to prove wilfully guilty of violating any part of this, my solemn oath or obligation as a Master Mason."

And the oath of a Royal Arch Mason:

"I swear to assist a Royal Arch Mason when in any difficulty, and to extricate him from the same whether right or wrong, under penalty of having my skull smote off, and the brains exposed to the scorching rays of the burning sun."

Further it is declared that—

The Master Mason's vows of "Chastity" are confined to the wife, daughter, sister, or mother of a Master Mason, knowing them to be such, while he may be a libertine with all beside.

The writer characterizes as "audacious and preposterous" the "pretensions of this huge and monstrous swindle," and quotes approvingly from the letter of another rev. gentleman who calls Freemasonry "that foul system of iniquity, one of the worst in Christendom," and prays that the time may soon arrive when "not a Freemason can be admitted to a Baptist Church anywhere."

Freemasonry and the Holy Inquisition.

The following is a slightly summarized form of the instruction issued by Cardinal Monaco on behalf of the Inquisition to the Bishops of the Catholic world on the recent Papal Bull on Freemasonry:

In order to avert the grave evils with which the Masonic sects are inflicting the Church and Society, our Holy Father the Pope has recently addressed to all Bishops the Encyclical letter *Humanum Genus*. In it he has exposed the doctrines, the aims, and the designs of these sects, and has declared the care taken by the Papacy for the deliverance of the human family from the pest. His Holiness then lays his censure upon the sects, and instructs the faithful how they are to be met and conquered. And, as he hopes for success from the unanimous efforts, the counsels, and the labours of all the Pastors of the Church, he has charged the Holy Inquisition to propose to them those measures which are most timely and most efficacious. In virtue of the mandate of the Sovereign Pontiff, the Cardinals who exercise with me the functions of General Inquisitors have thought well to give to all Bishops and other Ordinaries the following instruction:—

1. The most clement Pontiff, following in the footsteps of Our Saviour, Who came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance, calls with his fatherly voice all members of the condemned sects to return to the bosom of the Divine mercy. To this end he has suspended for a year the obligation of denouncing the secret leaders of societies, and has also suspended the reserve of the censures, granting the power of absolution to all confessors approved by the Ordinaries. The pastors of souls will therefore announce this generosity, and would do well to hold services for the exhortation of their flocks on these points.

2. His Holiness desires that the Encyclical should have the greatest possible publicity. To this end the zeal of the clergy should be excited, and all those to whom God has given the power of speech or of the pen, all those who are educators of youth and teachers of the sacred truths, should be called upon to denounce secret societies and to aid in reclaiming their members.

3. So that there may be no error as to which of the societies are under censure and which are simply forbidden, let it be certainly known that Freemasonry and the other sects mentioned with it in the Pontifical constitution, *Apostolicæ Sedis*, as well as those sects which threaten the Church and legitimate authority, whether with or without the secrecy of an oath, are under excommunication, *latæ sententiæ*.

4. Besides these there are other societies which are to be avoided under pain of mortal sin. Such are any that bind their members by a secret, and exact from them obedience without reserve. The faithful should also beware of certain societies which are doubtful and open to suspicion, whether on account of their doctrines, their actions, or the principles of their chiefs. The ministers of religion should be especially careful in guarding their flocks against the apparently harmless snares of sects of this description.

5. The clergy will do good service by adding to the usual routine of public instruction those methods which are useful for the special defence of Catholic truth and for the defeat of the errors pointed out in the Encyclical.

6. Very young people, and poor artisans and workmen, are to be protected with particular care. The young should be guarded in their first years, in the house as well as in the church and in the school. Clubs and religious societies will be among the best means of their safety.

7. Moreover, fathers of families should also unite together, and mothers should do the same, in order that they may have greater power in protecting their children and in helping their eternal salvation.

8. With regard to the labouring class, the old colleges and guilds of artisans should be imitated. Not only should societies be formed with a religious object, but such should be made the instruments of mutual assistance in temporal troubles. Over these the clergy should watch with counsel and protection.

9. Ministers of religion should give special countenance to the admirable "Society of Prayers and Good Works" which is prospering in so many places. Among the forms of prayer to be used by such associations, Bishops will make a particular recommendation of the Rosary, prescribed as it has been by our Holy Father. Among works of piety and preference is to be given to that of the Third Order of St. Francis, and that of St. Vincent de Paul, or the Children of Mary.

10. Finally, it would be well, wherever possible, to establish Catholic academies for holding assemblies or congresses of the chosen men of several districts; priests should not omit to attend such meetings, and to aid them with their advice in the choice of measures most useful to the interests of religion and to the public good. Those persons, furthermore, who by their literary work have acquired influence in the Cause of God and the Church should do their best to uproot the errors and calumnies which spring up day by day, and for this end should also associate together under the direction of the Bishops. Such a union of forces could not but do much to redeem society and restore it to a Christian liberty.

11. The end proposed by us to-day will not be gained without union. Archbishops must consult with their suffragans how best to answer to the appeal of the Supreme Pastor. It is his Holiness's wish, and the wish of this Congregation, that each of them, without delay, and every time that he shall make a report on the state of dioceses, shall not omit to mention what he has effected in his own person or in union with his colleagues, towards the end in view.

RAPHAEL CARDINAL MONACO.

A number of printing presses have been seized at Montreal for undervaluation. It has been ascertained that the purchasers of the new presses gave old ones in part payment, but forgot (?) to mention the fact in entering the articles for duty. The total value of the presses is said to be $30,000. They were undervalued about 25 or 30 per cent. A delegation has gone to Ottawa to ask that the presses be returned on payment of the full amount of duty.

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who will pay all liabilities, and is authorized to collect all debts of the late firm.

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