ANOTHER YEAR.

- Another year pass'd over—gone,
 Hope bea wing with the new,
 Thus move w an—forever on
 The many of the few;
 The many of the few;
 The many of the few;
 Grown wer—one by one
 Till death in one if with each life
 Proclaims the last is gone.
- Another year-the buried past Another year—the buriet past
 Lies in its silent grave.
 The stream of life flows ever fast
 As wave leaps into wave;
 Another year—ah! who can tell
 What memories it may bring,
 Of lonely heart and tearful eye,
 And Hope bereft of wing.
- Another year—the curfew rings,
 Fast cover up each coal,
 The old year dies, the old year dies,
 The bells its requiem toil,
 A pilgrim year has reached its shrine,
 The air with incense glows,
 The spirt of another year
 Comes forth from long repose.

- Another year—with tears and joys
 To form an arch of love;
 Another year to toll with hope
 And seek for rest above;
 Another year wing'd on its way
 Eternity the goal,
 Another year—peace in its train
 Peace to each parting soul.
 T. O'H

T. O'HAGAN. Belleville, January 1st, 1880.

AGRIOULTURE.

Farm Roads.

(Continued from TRUE WITNESS, 31st ult.)

(Continued from TRUE WITNESS, 31st ult.)

I would not feel justified in recommending that extra men and teams be employed to make substantial farm roads, but there are at least a hundred halfdays in the year, when the regular force of the farm can be occupied with such work—adding by every hour's work to the permanent future efficiency of the teaming appliances. Any thing which will enable each team, in all future time, to carry a heavier load than is now practicable, or to carry the same load more easily, must add to the permanent money value of the farm.

The foundation of all good roads—al least when any improvement of the natural roadway is necessary.—lies in good drainage. Roads are made soft only by water. Either the subsoil is so badly drained that the water of the surface soil cannot sink into it, or is is so wet that the frost is a long time in leaving it in the spring. So long as the frost remains in the subsoil it forms an effectual barrier to the descent of the water which makes the surface soft. I and on a well-drained subsoil parts with its frost very much cariler in the spring than that on an undrained one does. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the subsoil be as dry as it can be made.

Thorough draining will not make a road.

one does. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the subsoil be as dry as it can be made.

Thorough draining will not make a road always hard, but it will very much lessen the duration of the muddy condition, both when the frost is coming out of the ground and in times of protracted rains. A narrow road, say not more than twelve feet wide, may be sufficiently drained by a single line of tiles laid under its center, but if it is much wide than that it will be hetter to lay a drain at or near each side. These drains should not be less than three feet deep. The manner of constructing them will be given in the chapter on "Drainage." They should be made with the same care and in the same manner as ordinary land drains, and may be connected with the same system.

While a good underdrain, alone, will often very much improve a good road, it is usually advisable, especially in heavy land, or on land with a heavy subsoil, to use stones, and if possible gravel which will make a road good at all seasons of the year.

As in the case of many other sorts of farm work, there are two ways of making a stone road, both equally costly, but by no means equally effectual. One way is to dig out the road to a depth of a foot and a half for its whole width, and fill it to within six inches of the surface with stones carefully laid on their flat sides, and brought to a uniform face at the top—then to cover them with gravel or other filling. If gravel cannot be obtained, a mixture of broken stones and common earth makes a good surface. This sort of road is excellent when first made, but a few years of heavy teaming will "shake it to pieces." The jarring caused by heavy teams passing over it will displace some of the stones in the lower bed, and the gravel from above will work under them. When this disturbance is once commenced it goes on more and more rapidly, until finally some of the stones will have worked their way to the top, some of the gravel will have gone to the bottom, and the road will be really in a worse condition t

on a modification of what is called the Telford plan, although no more expensive than that just described, is very much more satisfactory and enduring, especially for public highways.

The ground is dug out to a deoth of two feet at the sides, and nine or ten inches in the center, but in a curved line. The depressions at the sides are solidly packed with small stones to the line of the slope of the surface of the road. Larger stones—as flat ones as can be found—are then set on edge as closely as possible over the whole hed, and "spalls" or "chinking stones," are tightly wedged in between their tops. A heavy from man or sledge-hammer is then used to drive in the wedging stones, and to break down the projecting points of the larger stones, until the whole mass is as firm as a door. Sufficient "crown" should be given to this bed to afford surface drainage, (say 3 inches in an 18-fc, road,) and only se much gravellor earth put upon it as will completely cover the stones, and prevent the wheels being jarred by them. If properly drained and well made, such a road will insta a life-time, and will require very little attention to keep it in order.

Drainage.

DRAINING WITH TILES. The following articles on the subject properly bear upon this branch of it:-

WHAT IS UNDERDRAINING. It is an axiom of good farming that all land should be thoroughly underdrained; underdraided, of course, either naturally or artificial-

Anacd, of course, either naturally or artificially.

There is nothing mysterious either in the operation or in its effect. The ability to plow and plant early in the spring, the perfect germination of seeds, the rapid and luxuriant growth of healthy plants, the ability to plow and otherwise cultivate growing crops, and the opportunity for seasonable harvesting and for fall plowing, all depend more upon the condition of the soil as to moisture than on any other single circumstance.

tion of the soil as to moisture than on any other single circumstance.

For the purpose of litustration, we will suppose an acre of land to be inclosed in a water-tight box, its bottom being four feet below the surface, and the sides reaching to the surface, with no outlet at any point. The whole acrelies open to the rain, and the whole depth is saturated by every heavy storm. This acre of land may have the most thorough cultivation of which it is capable, and may be manured as land was never manured yet, and its produce will inevitably be precarious. In very good seasops it may be fair. In wetsexisons it will be wenk and badly matured, and indry onesit will be mean and stuncted. It will be the first of May instead of the middle of March when we now it to the plowing will paste together more than it crumbles it. the barranter will do not May justed of the middle of March when we how it: the plowing will paste togother more than it crumbles it; the harrowing will do as much harm as good; the seed will probably rot in the ground and have to be planted a second time; and the growth will be slow except during the short interval (often only a few days) between the conditions of "toe wet" and "too dry."

the short interval toften only a few days) between the conditions of "to wet" and "too dry."

An short, the soil will be nuity one-half of the time, and trick the rest of it: "It girns a' the summer and it greets a' the winter." It is such a soil as no man can afford to cultivate at all. Now let us knock the bottom out of our box and see the result. Of course we must assume that it is underlaid by a stratum of gravel or other porous material. The water which has utiled the spaces between the particles of the soil fring there until evaporated at the surface, sinks slowly away and leaves the whole mass per vaded by air, the particles themselves holding by absorption enough water to make them sufficiently moist for the highest fertility, but aff reling very little for the cooling operation of evaporation at the surface. When a heavy rain ialls, the soil may be for a short time saturated (scaked full with water, and this drives out all of the air it has contained. As the water settles away, after the rain, fresh air follows and embraces every atom with its active fertiliting oxygen, and deposits, in the upper layers, cubonic actd, and ammonia, and all else that makes air impure and soil rich. Indeed, the water itself has washed the air clean, and then on filtering through the loose soil, has deposited, near cools, not its impurates.

Seed planted now finds as much moleture as

nearch of igh to the surface to be within the reach one thought among all true believers, and that country, and only as much it is to render homage to the Immaculate Virgin hy exalting her glories and by recommending in the ground is impossible. And if we will follow all of the processes of growth, and all of the operations of cultivation and harvestings we shall find that the former are never impeded by too great worness of the soil, and that the latter may be performed always in good season and with the best effect. Neither are the croppedestroyed, or even greatly injured by drought. For if there is one effect of underdraining that is

established beyond doubt, it is that it is at least the basis of all those operations by which we most successfully attempt to overcome the effect of drought; and it is itself the greatest of all preventives ofdrought.

Instead of being a pest to the farmer, disappointing half of his hopes, and baffling his best skill, this acre of land has become a pilant tool in his hands. So far as it is possible for him to be independent of the changes of the weather, he has become independent of them, and he works with a certainty of the best reward, which changes his occupation from a game of hazard to a work of fair promise.

changes his occupation from a game of hazard to a work of fair promise.

To answer the question, then, which stands at the head of this article, underdraining is the knocking out of the bottom of the water-tight box in which our soil is incased. If we are the happy occupiers of land through which water settles away as it fa'ls, we have no need of the operation. But if our only (or our chief) outlet is at the surface, with the drying sun and wind for draining tiles, we do need it, and we can never hope for the success to which our seed, our manure and our labor entitles us until we adopt it.

olir manner and our moor entities as after we adopt it.

How it is best to do the work depends on soil, situation, price of labor, price of material, and deeth of outlet that can be secured.

Stone drains, tile drains, brush drains, board drains, mole plow tracks, and all other conduits for water are proven restly good, so long as they continue to afford a channel through which the water can run freely. The choice between them is based on the questions of durability, cost, and availability. The only positive rules applicable to all cases are that the drain should be a covered one, and not an open ditch, and that it should be, whenever possible, at least three, and better four, feet deep. four, feet deep.

FARM DRAINAGE.

While it would hardly be fair to say that farmers are more slow than men of other classes to adopt improvements in the methods of tueir trade, as hardly any other industry has been, within the same time, so completely revolution-ized as has farming, in the single item of hay-making, since the introduction of the mowing machine—still there are some improvements whose practical usefulness, and whose applica-bility are universally acknowledged, yet which seem to find it hard work to light their way to general adoution.

seem to find it hard work to fight their way to general adoption.

The drainage of moist land is one of these. We use the expression moist land, because land which is absolutely wet is either drained or let alone, as a matter of course. Every farmer knows that his swamps must be either made dry (or at least only moist) or must be left to the bulrushes. The far larger part of our cultivated farms, which come under the designations "late," naturally cold," "heavy," "sour," "springy," etc.,—the larger part of our more fertile lands, that is,—are cultivated year after year, under very heavy disadvantages; their half crops, and the extra labor and "catching" work that they entail, being accepted as a sort of doom from which there is no available means of relief.

doom from which there is no available means of relief.

Almost every farmer of such land is ready to admit that it would be better for being drained, but he has got on so long without it, and draining is such expensive work, that, having no example for its benefits before his eyes, he "gets on" without it to the end of his days.

It does seem hard to believe that on solid upland, that only cost lifty dollars an acre in the first instance, and produces fair crops in fair seasons, it will pay to spend from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars an acre more to make it a little dryer, where more of the same sort can be bought at the original price. But exactly this must be believed before farming can become in America what it alroady (and by means of drainage) has become in England, and Lefore our farmers can be so successful as they ought to be and as they have the means of becoming.

The cost of draining (and its cost is the great obstacle to its adoption) should be compared, not with the cost of the land, but with the capital on which the yearly cost of labor, seed, and manure is the interest. For instance, the following is a very moderate-stimate of the expense of raising an acre of Indian corn, when it is intended to be the first crop of a rotation running through four or five years:—

lowing \$5 (00
farrowing 1	x)
fanure 12 (ეც
eed	50
Planting 2	Ųΰ
ultivation (hoeing, &c.)	50
iarvesting 10	9
	_

This is a constant quantity, and is an outlay This is a constant quantity, and is an outly that must be made on wet land as well as on dry, on cheap land as well as on dear. It is tat seven per cent, the interest on over \$500. That and the \$50 paid for the land make the total investment of capital in the operation.

(To be continued.)

SPEECH OF POPE LEO.

On the feast of the Immaculate Conception Acquaderni, president of the Superior Council of the Society of Italian Youth. The Sover-eign Pontiff was accompanied to the audience

by Cardinals Sacconi, DiLuca, Monaco LaValletta, Oreglia, Giannelli, Ledochowski, D'Avanzo, Nina, Mertel, Pecca, Del'alloux, Pellegrini, Pecci, Hergemoether, Zigliari and Cattani, as well as by a large number of Italian and other bishops. The pilgrimage con-sisted of more than six hundred persons, and was received in one of the large halls of the Vatican. An address to the Holy Father having been read by Count Acquaderni, His Holi-

ness replied as follows:-On this very happy day, on which is reached the twenty-fifth anniversary of the definition of the Immaculate Conception of Mary, it is the faithful should yield themselves up to twenty-five years since our predecessor, Pius IX., of happy memory, for whom Providence had reserved the good fortune of adding a most brilliant pearl to the crown of the Virgin and of associating his own glory with the glory of the Mother of God, promulgated in the face of the Catholic world, which was filled with respect and enthusiasm, the dogmatic decree of the Immaculate Conception of Mary. Immediately on his promulgation the faithful, stirred with the most ardent love for their mother, penetrated with tenderness at the thought of her greatness and tilled with holy hopes, gave themselves up then, as well as in the succeeding years, to a universal and splendid celebration of that remarkable prerogative. As for yourselves at the approach of the first jubilee of that memorable day, and on the occasion of your fifth pilgrimage to Rome, you manifested in our presence your purpose and your desire to celebrate most solemnly the twenty-fifth aniversary of that dogmatic definition, and we—the recollection of it is one which it is pleasant to recall—finding this holy desire quite in accord with our own wishes, cordially praised it, and blessed it with all the earnestness of our heart, ready to open to the faithful, with the greatest possible extension, the heavenly treasury of induigences. In this happy conjuncture the bishops of the Catholic world, in their pastoral zeal, have been solicitous to make to the devotion of their own flocks an appeal, which has been heard with such an effect that everywhere with in a prief interval there has been displayed a livelydesire, and as it were, a noble rivalry, to honor the stainless Virgin by the most magnificent demonstrations of religious fervor. You,in conformity with an excellent inspiration, and putting under the auspices of the Blessed Virgin your sixth pilgrimage, were eager to assemble first near the tomb of the Prince of the Apostles, in the august basilica from which was proclaimed before all the world this wonderful privilege, and then to confirm to-day, by a new and solemn protestation, your attachment to the Vicar of Jesus Christ. In all Italy or, rather, in all the world, there is to-day but one thought among all true believers, and that

error and over hell. In truth, the error which pervades, and almost makes mad the proud spirits of our times, is that cold, and low naturalism which has taken possession of every stage of life, public and private, and which substitutes the human reason for the divine, nature for grace, and despises the Redeemer. Now, the Virgin, by her Immaculate Conception, opportunely recalls to the faithful people that by the fall of the first father poor humanity has served, feeble and infirm as it has been for so many ages, as a toy for error and passions; that through Jesus Christ alone have come in abundance grace, truth, salvation, life; that without Him there is for man neither dignity nor greatness nor true good, and finally that whoever tries to withdraw himself from the beneficent influence of the Redeemer remains in darkness, falls into the pit and goes straight to forecertain ruin. Futher, the Immaculate Conception reveals to us the secret, and the first cause, of the great power of Mary over our common enemy, who by the means of his loyal ministers is carrying on a cruel war against the Church. In fact, faith teaches us that from the beginning of the world Mary was destined to exercise against the demons and their race an implacable and eternal hostility—inimictias ponam inter te et mulierem, and that from the first moment of her existence she has been powerful in crushing their haughty head-and ipsa conteret caput tuum. This thought ought to excite confidence in her who, strong in the power of her Divine Son, has extinguished all heresies, and who, in the severest trials, has been the shield and the succor of Christians. This thought fixes in all hearts the certainty that once again the final victory will rest with Mary. For you, my dear children, and, with you, for all believing people, by the frank profession of your faith, by the exercise of works of virtue, by fervent and constant prayer, by sincere devotion to the Holy Virgin, hasten that desirable moment when, the whole human family may again rejoice in the signal bleesings of the Redemption of Christ-hasten the desirable moment when, by the intercession of the great mother of God, the tempests being appeased, the people shall see the days of prosperity. Meanwhile receive, dear child-ren, as a pledge of our paternal affection for

MR. PARNELL'S MOVEMENTS. His Future Programme.

you, the apostolic benediction, which we give you with all our hearts. Benedictio Dei, &c.

The gentlemen forming the sub-reception committee, whose duties compel their constant attendance at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they receive the different delegations presenting themselves to see and hear from Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, were at Room 4 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock yesterday morning ready for business. A large number of gentlemen called to pay their respects to the agitators, and four delegations called to present addresses from the citizens of the cities they represented, and asking that they should be included in the list of places to be visited. Mr. A. Glenn acted as chairman of the Fall River delegation, Mr. Boyle O'Reilly represented Boston, and Judge Coony the city of San Francisco.

Yesterday foreucon Mr. Parneil and Mr. Dillon, introduced by Rev. Father McDowell, made a call on His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop. Father McDowell describes the visit as of a most cordial and courteous character. A Star reporter found Mr. Parnell in the afternoon at the headquarters of the Reception Committee, room 118, Astor House. red in private conversation; but I may say His Eminence seems to take great interest in the Irish Land question and to feel deeply of the Blessed Virgin, the Pope, Leo XIII., re- He made minute inquiries as to the position prevent the strange occurrence, and the Rev. ceived in special audience at the Vatican a and prospects of the tenantry, was most kind body of Italian pilgrims, who had come to and affable throughout, and wished us every to the dying wish of Lavel being carried out. It is believed that the unpleasant affair will

Among those present at the afternoon meeting of the sub-executive Committee were James Haltigan, Patrick Mellady, John Devoy, Stephen J. Meany, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Col. Kirwin, Rev. Father McDowell and Charles O'Rourke.

The principal business of the meeting was

the appointment or election of a Central Secretary with whom the agitators could hold continued correspondence during their stay in the United States and Canada, but no definite action was taken.

"What measures have you taken for the distribution of funds you may collect in this country?" the agitator was asked.

"In the afflicted districts of Ireland there are numerous committees conversant with the most just that your souls and the souls of all | needs of the people within them. These are under the authority of the Honorable Secremore than usual joy, as the result of the most cherished remembrances. Yes, it is now tion to organize a Central Committee in this city, who shall handle all subscriptions and cable them to the Honorable Secretary, who will attend to their immediate distribution." -N. Y. Star, Jan. 6.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Mr. Parnell's sister sent £5 to the Nun of is said to be in terrible straits. Dr. McCarthy, Lord Bishop of Kerry, has a

cently written a public letter commending the efforts of the great nun to relieve the distress on the south-west coast.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in a speech at the Watford, England, agricultural show, advised the dissatisfied farmers of the British Isles to emigrate, and commenting on this speech, a London (Eng.) paper says Patliament and the country will soon teach him a lesson short, sharp and decisive.

In the workhouse of Kanturk, county of Cork, there are this year 104 paupers more than there were at the corresponding time last year, and 238 outdoor paupers.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P. for Carlisle, in a speech to his constituents a few days ago, said that the peace of Charles Peace, the murderer, was the peace dear to the heart of the Earl of Beaconsfield.

The Duke of Marlborough said the other day in Dublin that special assistance should be given to convent and other poor schools. to enable the children to receive a meal a day, and perhaps in some cases a little clothing. Mr. Parnell's mother in 1367, at her home

in the County Wicklow, succored from arrest by the British Government several Irish nationalists. This act afterwards assisted to return her now famous son member of Parliament for the county of Meath. Harwood, the English hangman, said the other day in Sheffield, at a religious lecture delivered by him in that town, that Queen Victoria was a Bible Queen, England a Bible

country, and the English people a Bible peo-Religion is evidently advancing in The Irish distress collection taken up in the London Catholic churches by order of Cardinal Manning was divided for the relief funds established in Kenmare, county of Kerry, by the famous nun, Sister Mary F.

IRISH NEWS.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE. - A laborer named Martin M'Donogh, after leaving the train at Tuam station on his return from England, was observed in a trembling condition on 17th December last, and was afterwards found by the police stretched along a footpath. He was taken to the barracks, where he died the next day. An inquest was held, and a verdict of death from exposure returned.

HEAVY FINE FOR HOLDING A WAKE .- The magistrates at the Court Police Office, on 13th December, had before them a case in which a night watchman named Cotter was summoned by the sanitary authorities for holding a wake on a child of his who had died of scarlatina. It was proved that an epidemic of scarlet fever prevailed in Cork at present, and the man had been cautioned by the police against holding the wake. A fine of £5, with costs, was imposed.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR OF VIRGINIA .- On 3th Dec. last the principal traders of Headfort Arms Hotel for the purpose of taking such steps for the relief of the poor of the town and district as might be deemed essential under the depressed state of the times, and as regards the keen competition in trade, &c. Mr. Heery having been moved to the chair, resolutions were proposed and carried to the effect that, instead of continuing the old system of giving Christmas Boxes, the money usually expended in this way be subscribed to a fund for the relief of the poor.

THE ATTACK ON A FARMER AT FORDSTOWN .-A private magisterial investigation into the circumstances attending the attempted murder of Patrick Timmonds, a farmer living at Fordstown, midway between Kells and Athboy, on Sunday night, the 7th ult., was held at the Police Barrack, Kells, on Monday. Captain Butler, R. M., and John Tisdall, Esq, were present. The man, Patrick Brennan who was arrested on suspicion, was brought up in custody. On the application of Sub-Inspector Ruthven, of Athboy, who said he had not sufficient time to inquire into the case, he was remanded for a week, and sent back to Trim gaol, under an escort of police. James A. Nicolls, solicitor, Navan, appeared for the accused.

THE POOR OF NAVAN .-- A preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of Navan was held on December 15th in the Town Hall, for the purpose of devising means to relieve the distress prevailing amongst the poor of the district. The poor are much in need of fuel. The meeting was largely and influentially attended by the Catholic clergy and the shopkeepers and traders of the town. A subscription list was opened, and a handsome sum was subscribed. A committee was formed for collecting further subscriptions, and distri-buting the money amongst the deserving poor. The distribution is by tickets for bread, meal, or coal, and it was resolved to appeal to the magistrates, landlords, and others in the district for aid, which there is every reason to believe will be cheerfully and generously given. EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT ROSTSHVOR.

-In the townland of Knockharragh, near Rostrevor, there resided a family named Lavel. The husband was a Roman Catholic, and the wife was a Protestant; the children were educated in the religion of the latter. Some time ago Mrs. Lavel died, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery. A few days since the husband also died, and before he expired he expressed a wish to be laid beside the re-In reply to an inquiry respecting the visit to the Cardinal, Mr. Parnell said:—"I don't was anxious to fulfill, but on Sunday, after know whether it is fair to repeat what occurtive Rev. Mr. Lowery had performed the last the Rev. Mr. Lowery had performed the last rites of the Church, four men took possession of the coffin and carried it to Kilbroney graveyard, and there placed it in a grave dug the present condition of the Irish people. for the occasion. The son was powerless to be arranged in a manner satisfactory to the family of the deceased.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT-A MAN SHOT DEAD. A quiet, industrious man named Samuel Adams, an overlooker in the Bessbrook Mill, lost his life on 13th Dec. in a public house in Newry under peculiar and distressing circumstances. It appears that Samuel Adams and Thomas Kimpson, who were distantly related, accompanied by some female friends, came to Newry to make some purchases, and in the evening they invested in two revolvers and the necessary cartridges. They then adjourned to the Bushmills House to have some refreshments, and whilst they sat in one of the rooms Kimpson was charging his revolver, which suddenly went off, the ball striking Samuel Adams in the right breast. Medical aid was at once secured, but it was useless. The poor fellow died in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his sudden death. An inquest was held on the body by Joseph Dickson, Esq, coroner, and a respectable jury. After a careful investigation of the facts the jury returned a verdict to effect that the sad occurance was accidental.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER NEAR MAYNOOTH .-A man named Patrick Howard was brought up Kenmare fund for the poor of Kerry, which on remand at Naas Petty Sessions on the 15th December, before Mr. G. P. Lattin Mansfield D.L., chairman; Baron de Robeck, D.L.; Co. nel Hon. W. Forbes, D.L.; and Mr. Wm Alex. Craig, charged with having, on the night of the 28th or morning of the 29th November last, unlawfully assaulted, cut and wounded Wm. Kennedy at Maynooth, so as to endanger his life. The prisoner had been arrested in Kilbeggan, County Westmeath, from a description in the Hue and Cry, and conveyed to Naas gaol. He is a middle-aged, powerfully-built man, with a long black beard, and wearing a soft slouched hat and a light frieze coat. Sub-Inspector Somerville being sworn, deposed to the accuracy of the following deposition, read by the petty sessions clerk :-I am now prosecuting enquiries in the above case, but the evidence is not yet complete. If the case be adjourned until the Naas Petty Sessions, on the 22nd instant, I believe I will have further evidence forthcoming." The prisoner was then remanded until Monday next.

LAUNCH OF A VESSEL AT DUNDALK .- The ship-building trade, inaugurated in Dundalk by Mr. John Connick, is now a recognised industry. Already several vessels have left Mr. Connick's yard on the Navy Bank; and on Saturday the Irish Minstrel was launched, ready for sea. There was a large attendance of townspeople present to witness the cere mony, which took place shortly after ten o'clock. The yard was gay with bunting; and, momentarily with being christened by Mrs. Thomas Brown, the Irlsh Minstrel glided Into the water. The ship is a brigantine, of about 300 tons burden, and is meant for the Newfoundland trade. Her length is 101ft, beam, 25ft, depth, 111ft, and she is classed A 1 at Lloyd's for eleven years. In genuine concordance with her name, all the materials of which the Irish Minstrel has been constructed are of Irish mannfacture, her iron work being exclusively from the Dundalk foundry, the owner of which, Mr. Manisty, has a share in the undertaking. The figure-head, of Delfast manufacture, represents an Irish bard with Cusack, and in Connemara by the nuns of harp, and crowned with a laurel wreath,-Irish Times.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL.—At St. Zotique, Tuesday, Jan: 6, the Rev. Edouard Prieur celebrated Grand Mass, the two assistants being also Prieurs; the organist was Mr. Alfred Prieur, medical student, while Mr. Arthur, of the editorial staff of Le Courier de Montreal, was soloist at the offertory. After Mass lunch was served at the residence of the Parish Priest, while Mr. Olivier Prieur, Mayor of the Parish, entertained the party at dinner.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is easiest, safest and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render resperation free, without reducing the Virginia held a preliminary meeting at the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when any one is afflicted with cold, coughs, bronchitis and other chest complaints, by which so many persons are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

Books.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

ACTA ET DECRETA SACRO SANCTI ŒCU-MENICI CONCILII VATICANI; In Svo. \$1.75. BOU VIER. Institutiones Theologica ad usum Seminarium; 6 in 12m, bound, \$6.30 BREVIARIUM ROMANUM; totum; in 12m, bound, gilt edge, \$1.00. CRAISSON. Manuale totius juris Canonici; i in 12m, \$4.85. FERRARI. Summa Institutionum Canonici

4 in 12m, \$4.85.

FERRARI. Summa Institutionum Canonicarum; 2 in 12m. \$2.20.

JOANNIS DEVOTI. Institutionum Canonicarum; 2 in 8vo, bound. \$3.95.

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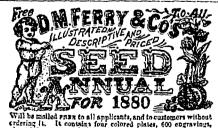
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