

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOLY FATHER AND ISLAMISM.—The Holy Father in replying to a body of Pilgrims from Paris, who recently waited upon him, said:—"I pray that God may guide us to the means of destroying Islamism, which is now no longer confined to the banks of the Bosphorus, but is extending to so many other countries."

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Several Circassians have been arrested on charges in connection with the recent assassinations. The police have seized a quantity of arms and ammunition.

SERVIAN PREPARATIONS.—The Servian minister of war has informed Prince Milan that the entire 2nd band of militia has been mobilized and sent to the frontier—this adds 42,000 men to the 70,000 already under arms, and completes Servian armament; The German Exchange has almost suspended business, pending decision as to what is the meaning of the Servian armaments.

A special from Vienna says Count Andrassy has frequently conferred of late with Russian and other Ambassadors. It has been agreed to instruct foreign representatives at Belgrade that Servia must not expect any assistance, or even benevolent neutrality, if she commences war against Turkey. Russia and Austria have agreed to meet jointly any emergency arising in Servia.

A telegram from Ragusa reports that a body of insurgents, taking advantage of the departure of Mukhtar Pasha's expedition to Niscic, ravaged the plain of Nevesinje. The booty was immense; 8,000 animals of various kinds were taken to Baniani. The insurgents absolutely reject the armistice, and have refused an interview with Baron Rodich. The insurgents in the Duga pass did not oppose the re-occupying of Niscic, because they had received positive orders from Montenegro not to interfere.

TURKISH OUTRAGE.—A special despatch to the Standard, dated Constantinople, June 21st, via Athens, says great uneasiness prevails and is increasing. The Pacha of the Sultan Murad is surrounded day and night by pickets of cavalry. The Russian residents are sending their families away. Ibrahim Pasha has been placed under arrest. There are various rumors that he is implicated in Russian intrigues and that he assisted Abdul Aziz, in disposing of his treasure. The censorship of the press is extremely severe. Three Turkish and three French journals, are now suspended. The Government is fast becoming unpopular, and will speedily fall if it does not abandon its undecided attitude.

A special despatch from Berlin, published in the second edition of the Times of the 22nd, says that according to intelligence received from Belgrade an order for the mobilization of the first contingent of the Servian militia has been issued; each brigade is to assemble in its station to-morrow. Next week an order will be issued for the mobilization of the second contingent. At the end of that week the army is to take the strategic positions on the frontier. At the same time Prince Milan is to issue a manifesto to the people, and proceed to the army. As intention to attack Turkey is still disclaimed, these measures, if carried into effect, may be meant as a demonstration and pressure to promote the diplomatic success of M. Ristic, Servian Minister.

THE BARBARY STATES.—OUTRAGE BY A MOOR.—The Gibraltar Chronicle reports that on the 5th inst., at Alcazar, in the Province of Feza, a Moor stabbed eleven Jews with a dagger. Among the persons wounded are a British subject and Moses Abacas, a son of the Vice-Consul of the United States at Larochu (Morocco). The Moor has been arrested and severely bastinadoed. The Governor, Cadi, and principal inhabitants of Alcazar, at the demand of the British and Italian Vice-Consuls, have signed a document guaranteeing the lives and property of foreign Jews in that place. The Moor declares he was not aware of what he was doing when he committed the crime.

The dignity of Roman Count has been conferred by his Holiness the Pope on the Chevalier F. M. O'Connell, an Irish gentleman, for some time past resident in Paris. His services to the Church in that city have been often the subject of precious acknowledgements, and during the Commune he saved the lives of many of the clergy at the imminent risk of his own. He worked among the wounded in every engagement round Paris while the siege lasted, and generously placed his fortune at the service of the ambulance, and his unselfish devotion to the suffering soldiers was rendered more effective by his medical skill. Mr. O'Connell has received the Commandership of several Orders of Knighthood for his services in the cause of humanity.

A society has just been started in Rome for the maintenance of divine service and the carrying out of sacred functions. The originator of this society is the parish priest Giovanni Monti. A deputation of the society, composed of persons distinguished both by their piety and social position, was received by the Holy Father, at the Vatican, for the purpose of laying before him the aims and plan of their institution. Besides the verbal statement, they placed in the Pope's hands a most neatly engrossed parchment, declaring fully the scope of the society. His Holiness was pleased to receive them graciously and bless them and their work. They are planning pilgrimages to go from Italy to visit the Holy Land, and two caravans are advertised to set out this summer for Palestine; the prices for going and returning are calculated at what seems a very reasonable figure, ranging from 320 francs to 1150, according to class and accommodation.

What becomes of great statesmen in Prussia when they have the audacity to oppose their mighty chief, will be seen by the following writ of arrest, launched against Von Arnim, and published in all Berlin newspapers by order of the Criminal Court of the Capital, to Bismarck's everlasting shame:—"The Imperial German Ambassador, Prins Ruy Councillor, Dr. Jur. Count Harry Von Arnim, born on the 3rd October, 1824, at Moitrelitz, has been condemned to nine months' imprisonment for wilfully abstracting official documents entrusted to his care. As the sentence has not been executed, the police are requested to watch for Count Arnim, and if he is met with to apprehend and deliver him by escort, with all objects and money found in his possession, to the Royal Direction of the State Prison near Plothensee. All expenses resulting from the arrest will be duly repaid, etc." As the whole world knows Bismarck's hatred against Arnim, the above publication must make the great man appear very little, especially if it becomes generally known that Arnim suffers from an incurable disease, and that his physicians, including the highest medical authorities, have declared to the tribunal that incarceration would be death to their patient.

Strange things happen in Prussia—even impossibilities are made possible. Who ever heard of a Jewish baptism, at which a Christian Emperor stood godfather? Such an incredible event took place in Berlin a fortnight ago, under the following circumstances. On the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday a male child was born to a Mr. Hinkel, a Jewish merchant of Berlin. Thinking the birth of a boy, on the holiest day in the Prussian calendar, a piece of luck that ought to be improved, the happy father addressed a letter of congratulation to the Emperor, in which he informed him of the honour his boy had of entering the world on "King's birthday," and humbly prayed his Majesty to crown the fortune of his child by becoming its godfather. Contrary to all expectation, the Christian Emperor granted the application, and sent a considerable present to his godchild, as a sign of his special favour. On the 7th of last month the unheard-of ceremony was performed in a synagogue,

or, as a Berlin Liberal paper puts it, the child was baptised according to the Jewish rite, and received the name of William.

The windows of the newly-opened "Evangelical church" at Naples, have been ruthlessly smashed with a shower of stones hurled from the strong arms of ungrateful Italians, and of course, the mischief is laid at the door of the "Clericals." The Catholic papers, however, in Rome and elsewhere, disclaim all participation in this violence, evex by desire—much less by counsel—and advise the Neapolitans to let the stones remain in the road. They do not wish to see anyone's windows broken, whether he be good or bad, Clerical or Evangelical; but in giving this advice to the natives, they have a word of good counsel for the Quixotic Missionaries also, which is to shake off the dust of their feet against the Italians, and go to the place whence they come; there are many ships in the Bay of Naples, especially English and American ships, and by taking a passage in them, they can at once secure their safety, and find a field for their work among their two hundred sects at home. The Neapolitans, they add, are a people of large faith but small patience, and if they will insist on an exchange of new lamps for old ones, they must not be surprised if some of them get smashed, and perhaps find some broken bones as well as broken windows. The Parliament, though so shaky, is still discussing Education Laws. It is really wonderful how this education mania seems to possess all legislators; and yet there is less real education in the world than before they began their work. The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, is at Rome and has been received by the Pope.

The London Daily News publishes a letter from its Constantinople correspondent dated June 16, giving details of the atrocities committed in Bulgaria during the insurrection, and which still continues by Turkish irregular troops. All moveable property has been plundered, houses and villages were burned, and old men, women and children indiscriminately slaughtered. It is estimated that the province, which heretofore yielded to Government an annual revenue of \$4,000,000, will not pay one quarter of that sum this year, or for years to come. Various estimates place the number of lives sacrificed at from 18,000 to 30,000. The correspondent names 37 villages as known to have been destroyed. Among the refugees the number of whom are very small, there is not a girl over ten years of age. In the village of Serusitzza, in the district of Philippopolis 1,500 persons are known to have been killed. This village consisted of about four hundred houses and was prosperous and peaceful. Every house has been burnt and all the inhabitants killed, except a few women and children who took refuge in Philippopolis, and some women who were carried off by Dashi-Bazouks. These cruelties have made a great impression at Constantinople. The English Ambassador has intervened with the Government to put an end to them.

IMPROVING ROME BACKWARDS.—The Italian Government in coming to Rome was to have liberated the city from all the evils in which Papal tyranny had immersed it, and amongst others from malaria. If there were ill at Rome, as in every other city governed by men, not a single one has been removed by men, not a single one has been removed by the old ones immensely aggravated; and amongst these, wonderful to relate, is the malaria itself, the very thing upon which so much money and thought have been spent by the Italian Government, aided by the engineering genius of Garibaldi and Co. The increase of malaria is owing to the digging and delving which has been going on in every direction not only in the search after hidden treasure which has never come to light, but even more unwisely in disturbing old foundations and digging new ones for houses which will never be built, and, if built, never inhabited. Another fruitful source of malaria, and even of mortality, is that transformation of the Sanctuary of the Colosseum, which the Popes had consecrated, into a stagnant lake, reducing the place, in fact, to what it was before the Colosseum was built, when the place had the name of *Stagna Neronis*. From the very commencement of these labours the Catholic papers cried out, and foretold what was to come to pass, but their warning was unheeded, and their complaints called "Clerical exaggerations." Now, however, the Communal Council and the Italian Parliament are making the very same complaints, and take credit to themselves for their sagacity in having pointed out the principal source of that increased malaria, of which the living feel the effects, and to which the dead may ascribe their being hurried into the next world. The statistics of mortality prove this, and the Communal Council, seeing that they who ought to care for these things are neglecting their duty, have made proposals for the construction of a committee to watch over the public health and sanitary condition of Rome.—*Catholic Times*.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WISHING FOR PEACE WITH THE CHURCH.—The conviction that the May Laws are a great political blunder is more and more gaining ground in Government circles; but the Prussian rulers lack the moral courage to acknowledge and redress their wrong; they prefer to get out of their unpleasant situation by underhand dealings, if possible at the expense of their own victim, and with as much honour and as little disadvantage to themselves as their base mode of proceeding will allow. The stories invented some time ago by the official press, according to which the Catholic Church was anxious to come to terms and had already made overtures of peace to the Prussian Government soon exploded, and had no other effect than to inspire Catholics with pity and contempt for a Government that seems as devoid of honour and self-respect as it is of all sense of right and justice. The failure of these dishonourable manoeuvres has made the Ministers change their tactics. Through the mouth of Dr. Falk they now declare to the country that they wish for peace, and that such a happy state of harmony can be realised. At the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Glogau Gymnasium—on which occasion Dr. Falk and the Protestant Ober-President, Count Arnim were present at High Mass—the Minister of Public Worship spoke these memorable words: "The Prussian Government wishes for peace; here in Glogau I have convinced myself that peace is possible; I see members of both religious persuasions assembled in harmony around me, and, if I receive support, peace will soon be restored." If Dr. Falk thinks that he can catch mice with such utterances, he is greatly mistaken. Catholics have no more faith in him than in the Reptile Press; they know that he speaks for a selfish purpose and not in the interest of truth—that his whole aim is to deceive them. If the Government really wants peace, let them abolish the May Laws; there is no other condition of peace possible. Dr. Falk knows this better than any other man in the country, and yet he talks as if war existed between Catholics and Protestants, and offers himself as apostle of peace if the contending parties will help him in his generous endeavours. Is not this hypocritical, truly Bismarckian?—*Catholic Times*.

VATICAN POLICY.—ROME, May 27.—A telegram from Rome to the London Times produces the same effect as an earthquake. It is always sensational and destructive. We are told, on the most reliable authority, that there is a prospect of peace between the world and the Vicar of Christ; and again that the whole governing Church is agreed upon a certain policy, which, however, is obstructed by the obstinacy of one old man, and he the head. So that at one time the Pope is giving away against his advisers, at another the advisers are baulked by the Pope. It may suit the ends of daily papers to produce such contradictory assertions, and to warrant

them as facts; but the effect on Christian minds is not salutary. Too much electricity unnerves, and too many shocks unsteady the brain. With that natural simplicity which is the inheritance of the just, Catholics are at first inclined to credit every man's words; but they have certain principles deeply fixed also which war against reliance; the effect is a wrench to the intellect, a momentary indecision, and a constant after-mistrust. For some years the relations between the Holy See and the Governments in Spain have been suspended. The violent events of the year 1868 were the cause. The Concordat was set aside, and what is called "religious liberty" was set up for the first time in Spain. On the elevation of the present young King to the throne, Don Carlos was struggling in the north to crush the revolution and obtain the reins of power. The favour of the Holy See was largely sought by the Madrid Government, in order to win for itself the confidence of the nation. It was stipulated that the Concordat should be again put in force, that the articles of the revolutionary programme should be rescinded, and that the injury done to the Catholic faith of the people should be repaired. The most important to be settled was the withdrawal on the part of Spain of the concession called religious liberty. Rome considered this fundamental when she made the Concordat, and she adhered to it as essential when she was asked to renew her relations. Difficulties beset the immediate abrogation of this article. The Pope was inflexible, but the ruling party was not less obstinate. Negotiations were interrupted, and again resumed. When Don Carlos abandoned the struggle, and Spain was freed from domestic strife, the determination to win over the Pope to the new ideas of modern Liberalism waxed stronger, and in a short time the wires flashed the grand announcement that the Pope was not adverse to the concession of religious liberty. The papers re-echoed the news, and the policy of the Vatican was hailed rapturously. This question of religious liberty is just the one of all others which is most likely to puzzle even Catholics. In countries where heresy is dominant, the right to worship God freely is accepted as a concession. For so many centuries have Catholics been outlaws and slaves in their native countries, that they hail with gladness this liberty, and they call it religious liberty because they are exempt from penalties in the performance of their duties to God. The words of their mouths, therefore, have a holy meaning. Religious liberty for them is the freedom to know the truth, to teach the truth, and to practice the truth. Rome favoured their efforts, blessed their struggle, and welcomed their victory. But there is a difference between the religious liberty demanded by persecuted Catholics in a Protestant country, and the religious liberty sought for by a handful of unbelievers in a nation thoroughly Catholic. The words are the same, but the end to be attained diametrically opposite. In Spain the religious liberty now in dispute means the leave to teach error, to set up heresy, and to upset truth. It is not the nation which asks it; the people are staunchly true to the faith of their fathers, and look fondly to Rome to protect them against its disturbance. The Pope would be double-tongued did he consent to error, and would fail in his office of Vicar if he did not his utmost to save those souls for which his Lord and Master died. The announcement in the papers was consequently false and calumnious; and the letter which the Pope wrote to the Archbishop of Toledo refutes for ever all complicity in the treachery. In it he declares to the people of Spain that the unity of the faith is a most important and precious point; that the law which contemplates the tolerance of any other worship except the Catholic does an injury to truth and religion; burdens the State with great misdeed; opens the gates to error; widens the way for persecuting the Church; and prepares a mountain of evils which will be the ruin of that illustrious nation. By these solemn words the policy of Rome is vindicated from all hesitation or truce. She never sanctions an unmixt evil, though at times she is compelled to tolerate one for fear of bringing about a greater, "lest gathering up the cockle, you root up the wheat also together with it." In Spain it is a question not of the harvest but of the seed-time, and the reasons which urge this ungodly liberty are political, temporal not religious. Catholics can well comprehend this steady unflinching action of the Church in the cause of truth—those outside, however, consider it narrow, antiquated, unprogressive.—*Cor. of Catholic Times*.

which was very effective. It consisted of birds and birds nests in foliage. Borders, Bannets, and screens were painted in groups of calla lilies, roses buds, pansies, tulips and lilies of the valley upon white velvet. The Gray Nuns of Montreal send beautiful specimens of Honiton lace and one handkerchief with needlework border valued at \$3000.

The Boston Sunday Courier notes the following scene in a Mount Pleasant car: Corpulent Teutonic Dame (in a high key)—Meesher Condugder, ven I vants to get owt, do's Dover street. (Sensation.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ECLIPSES.—Since 1860 almost every eclipse of the sun has been photographically recorded—from 1860 to 1868 for the purpose chiefly of determining the nature of the red prominences, and in 1870 and 1871 to ascertain whether the corona is an appendage of the sun or an effect produced on our own atmosphere. In 1870 it was determined to adopt a properly corrected photographic lens, and by a graduated series of exposures to obtain, if possible, the whole pictorial effect. This method having been found successful, it has been adopted in all eclipse work since. Mr. Alfred Brothers suggests that for taking the unage of the corona, three achromatic lenses of 5 to 6 feet focal length, corrected for the atinic rays, should be constructed, and he states "that the light of the corona is sufficiently actinic to produce enough pictures when an instrument of long focus is used."

FIDELITY OF A DOG.—Numerous instances of fidelity of the dog to his master are on record, but we venture to assert that there are none equal to that displayed by the animal of the man whose body was found at Quatta. The deceased's body was found by the boundary rider, Mr. James Millan, across the trunk of a fallen tree. He was attracted to the spot by the pitiful yelping of the faithful dog. For days, without food or water, the poor beast kept watch over the body, during which time it killed fourteen various reptiles, or iguanas, whose carcasses were since discovered near the spot. It fought the birds of prey, and though it could not keep off decomposition, it succeeded in keeping the body from being devoured. There was no casting of lots between master and dog to see which should die first to satisfy the cravings of the survivor. When the deceased was buried, the poor animal laid down and died on the newly made grave. The animal must have gone fourteen days at least without food.—*Sydney Freeman*.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maldies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—A large number of counterfeit bills are now in circulation. The following is a list so far as they have been detected, lately made up in New York:—\$20 on the National Bank of Utica, New York. \$10 on the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie. \$5 on the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois. \$5 on the First National Bank of Paxton, Illinois. \$5 on the First National Bank of Canton, Illinois. \$5 on the First National Bank of Peoria, Illinois. \$5 on the First National Bank of Aurora, Illinois. \$5 on the National Bank of Galena, Illinois. \$5 on the National Bank of Northampton, Massachusetts. \$5 on the Hampden Bank of Westfield, Massachusetts. \$5 on the Mechanics' National Bank of New Bedford, Massachusetts. \$5 on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, Illinois. \$5 on the First National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky.

ISAH AND CATHOLIC WORK AT THE CENTENNIAL.—The Centennial correspondent of the New York Times says:—"Very beautiful are the terry and broaded poplins from Pim Bros., of Dublin. I never could understand why the Irish, who, as a race, are deficient in artistic qualities, (this is his opinion only, but many cherished prejudices will be dissipated this year), should excel in the manufacture of these rich silks, and have sometimes doubted whether such poplins really came from Ireland. Here is the indisputable evidence of their origin, however, in fabrics that for beauty of pattern and color are not surpassed in the courts of the Lyons silk weavers." He also writes: "Whoever has visited Ireland will remember having his curiosity awakened in Dublin by a sign in one of the principal streets that reads, 'Goggin, Bog Oak carver to her Majesty the Queen.' Of course he went into the shop, as all inquisitive Americans do and came away with some of the pretty ornaments sold there. The house makes a large display here. Bog Oak is a brownish black wood, of very solid grain, and is worked into brooches, bracelets, caskets, card-cases, and an indefinite variety of other ornaments." It is as Catholics, however, that our people appear strongest at the exposition. The magnificent Total Abstinence Fountain, which is the wonder and delight of the newspapers, will certainly be ready for unveiling on the day appointed, July 4. The exhibitions of Catholic countries—Spain, France, Brazil, etc., are universally acknowledged to be the most complete and most forward of any on the grounds; the contributions of the Vatican receive the highest praise awarded to any special exhibits, and we have the following testimony of a Protestant writer which we cannot forbear reproducing in full. "The finest needlework comes from Canada, and is executed in the convents of Montreal, Quebec and Toronto. Models of these establishments accompany the specimens of their work, and have nothing gloomy or monastic about them. On the contrary, they have lovely gardens, and look like cheerful country houses, where one could live in contentment and serenity. The mother house of the congregation of the Sisters of Notre Dame, founded in Montreal in 1653, sends a great variety of fine work—lace work, leather work, and painting on velvet; a folding screen of crimson roq was mounted with design in leather work,

which was very effective. It consisted of birds and birds nests in foliage. Borders, Bannets, and screens were painted in groups of calla lilies, roses buds, pansies, tulips and lilies of the valley upon white velvet. The Gray Nuns of Montreal send beautiful specimens of Honiton lace and one handkerchief with needlework border valued at \$3000.

The Boston Sunday Courier notes the following scene in a Mount Pleasant car: Corpulent Teutonic Dame (in a high key)—Meesher Condugder, ven I vants to get owt, do's Dover street. (Sensation.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ECLIPSES.—Since 1860 almost every eclipse of the sun has been photographically recorded—from 1860 to 1868 for the purpose chiefly of determining the nature of the red prominences, and in 1870 and 1871 to ascertain whether the corona is an appendage of the sun or an effect produced on our own atmosphere. In 1870 it was determined to adopt a properly corrected photographic lens, and by a graduated series of exposures to obtain, if possible, the whole pictorial effect. This method having been found successful, it has been adopted in all eclipse work since. Mr. Alfred Brothers suggests that for taking the unage of the corona, three achromatic lenses of 5 to 6 feet focal length, corrected for the atinic rays, should be constructed, and he states "that the light of the corona is sufficiently actinic to produce enough pictures when an instrument of long focus is used."

FIDELITY OF A DOG.—Numerous instances of fidelity of the dog to his master are on record, but we venture to assert that there are none equal to that displayed by the animal of the man whose body was found at Quatta. The deceased's body was found by the boundary rider, Mr. James Millan, across the trunk of a fallen tree. He was attracted to the spot by the pitiful yelping of the faithful dog. For days, without food or water, the poor beast kept watch over the body, during which time it killed fourteen various reptiles, or iguanas, whose carcasses were since discovered near the spot. It fought the birds of prey, and though it could not keep off decomposition, it succeeded in keeping the body from being devoured. There was no casting of lots between master and dog to see which should die first to satisfy the cravings of the survivor. When the deceased was buried, the poor animal laid down and died on the newly made grave. The animal must have gone fourteen days at least without food.—*Sydney Freeman*.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maldies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London."

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

WANTED All persons who have read my double-column advertisement in this paper, describing the Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend, to send for new terms. 500,000 have been sold. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa. 40-1m

Marcy's Scepticon and Lantern Slides. New and brilliant effects. Circulars free. Special OFFER to SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. L. J. MARCY, 1340 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS WANTED for the New Historical Work, OUR WESTERN BORDER. A complete Graphic History of American Pioneer Life 100 YEARS AGO. Its thrilling contents of Red and White boys, Exciting Adventures, Captivities, Forys Scouts, Pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths, Camp life, and Sports.—A book for Old and Young. Nuts all page. No competition. Enormous sale. Agents wanted everywhere. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McGRUDY & CO., 508, Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED BY THE LATE FATHER MURPHY, GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82, (With a Portrait of the lamented deceased). Price, 10 cents. For Sale at True Witness Office; D. & J. Sadler, 275 Notre Dame Street; J. T. Henderson's, 187 St. Peter street, and at Battle Bros., 21 Bleury street, Montreal.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-RINGER, SAMP-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street. Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION. STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates alone (10 to 25 per cent.) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies. Its Government Savings Bank Policy (a speciality with this Company) affords absolute security which nothing but national bankruptcy can affect. Policies free from vexatious conditions and restrictions as to residence and travel. Issues all approved forms of policies. All made non-forfeiting by an equal and just application of the non-forfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interested in management with Stockholders. All investments made in Canadian Securities. All Directors peculiarly interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid. Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET (Merchants' Exchange), Montreal. Agents wanted. Apply to H. J. JOHNSTON, Manager, F.Q. W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.B.C.S.Ed., Medical Referee. [Montreal, January, 73

FARM FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well timbered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G. T. R. Road; thirteen miles from Stratroy, and twenty-eight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Proprietor on the premises, L. C. MCINTYRE, Bornham P.O., North Middlesex Ont.

"DON'T GO WEST." "Don't go West" if you wish to remain dependent for a living upon employers and "Bosses," or the scanty products of a poor worn-out farm. But if you have any ambition, perseverance or self-reliance, and wish to become your own "Land Lord" in a mild, healthy climate, then procure full and reliable information about the unimproved, partly-improved and well-improved farms in the "Great South-West,"—where the poor man can buy rich land at from \$4 to \$10 an acre, on seven years credit. These lands are located at the junction of two Railroads, around four market towns, in the midst of rapidly increasing Irish settlements, having several schools and two Catholic churches. Write for a pamphlet endorsed by the parish priest, with maps and full particulars—sent free—address M. O'DOWD, 25 South 4th Street, St. Louis, M.O.

DECALCOMANIE OF TRANSFER PICTURES, with book of 24 pp., giving full instructions in this new and beautiful art, sent post-paid, for 20 cts. 100 and 12 pictures, 50 cts. They are Heads, Landscapes, Animals, Birds, Insects, Flowers, Antique Landscapes, Comic Figures, etc. They can be easily transferred to any article so as to include the most beautiful paintings. Also, a beautiful GEM CHROMOSOME for 25 cts. 50 for 50 cts. Agents wanted. Address J. L. PATTERSON & CO., 123 William Street, New York.

THE VOICE. The Voice is an interesting little Magazine rapidly finding its way among all classes of readers. The learned Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS has already endorsed the words on its title page: "The Voice gives joy to the young and comfort to the old; it speaks to all by interesting anecdotes, captivating stories, merry poetry, grand discourses and noble examples." This little serial is an effort to bring good reading within the reach of many. Its price—unusually low, twenty-five cents a year, should bring it to every Catholic home. Its readers have already found that they could easily contribute two and three dollars for periodicals less interesting than this tiny serial. The Voice is a quarterly Magazine of 32 pages. City and country residents may apply to the following stationers: Battle Bros. & Sheil, 21 Bleury Street, Montreal. J. F. Redmond, 4 Chabouillez Square, Montreal. Wright & Co. 18 Mountain Hill, Quebec. Battle Bros, 57 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Or to: Rev. James Brown—St. Ann's Church, Montreal. 42-4m.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET. MONTREAL P. Q.

W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water. Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam-pumps, Steam Winches, and Steam fire Engines. Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass. Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels—always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels. SPECIALITIES. Bartley's Compound Beam Engine is the best and most economical Engine Manufactured, it saves 33 per cent. in fuel over any other Engine. Saw and Grist Mill Machinery. Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers. Hydrants, Valves &c &c. 1-y-36

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Material Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged. BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital.....\$10,000,000 Funds Invested.....\$12,000,000 Annual Income.....5,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED FIRE DEPARTMENT. All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders. Accounts kept distinct from those of Fire Department. W. E. SCOTT, M.D., H. L. ROUTH, Medical Referee. W. TATLEY, H. J. MUDGE, Inspector. Chief Agents. For the convenience of the Mercantile community recent London and Liverpool Directories can be seen at this office. Montreal 1st Ma 1876