

CRADLE SONG OF THE POOR.

Hush! I cannot bear to see thee
Stretch thy tiny hands in vain;
Dear, I have no bread to give thee,
Nothing, child, to ease thy pain!
When God sent thee first to bless me,
Proud and thankful too, was I;
Now, my darling, I thy mother,
Almost long to see thee die.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

I have watched thy beauty fading,
And thy strength sink day by day;
Soon, I know, will want and fever
Take thy little life away.

Famine makes thy father reckless,
Hope hath left both him and me;
We could suffer all, my baby,
Had we but a crust for thee.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

Better thou shouldst perish early,
Starve so soon my darling one,
Than in helpless sin and sorrow
Vainly live as I have done.

Better that thy angel spirit
With my joy, my peace were flown,
Than thy heart grow cold and careless,
Reckless, hopeless, like my own.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

I am wasted, dear, with hunger,
And my brain is all oppressed—
I have scarcely strength to press thee,
Wan and feeble, to my breast.
Patience, baby—God will help us,
Death will come to thee and me;
He will take us to His heaven,
Where no want or pain can be.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary;
God is good, but life is dreary.

Such the plant that late and early,
Did we listen, we might hear
Close beside us—but the thunder
Of a city dulls our ear.
Every heart, as God's bright angel,
Can bid one such sorrow cease;
God has glory when His children
Bring His poor ones joy and peace,
Listen, nearer, while she sings,
Sound the fluttering of wings!

ADELAIDE PROCTOR.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

—10—

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 4.—It is thought very probable that the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier will be elected President of the new Senate. A prosecution has been commenced against the *Journal La France*, for publishing false news. The action is based upon a statement that M. Buffet had tendered his resignation, and declared he would only accept the Governorship of the Bank of France as compensation. Coudert, the defender of Buffet, has resigned his commission in the army, in order to stand as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Wallon, French Minister of Education, has received a brief from the Pope complimenting him on his life of John of Arc. The famous Pucelle, the Holy Father says, is justly called the Maid of Orleans, for the prodigies by which she relieved that city, and M. Wallon has omitted nothing which reveals the genius, purity, splendid actions, and troubles of the heroine, the distinguished glory of France. Nobody will deny that God, wishing to raise up the down-trodden fortunes of France and give it its legitimate King, chose what was weak to overthrow the strength of the mighty, and accorded to this girl taken from the fields a truly admirable courage and a marvellous knowledge of warlike and political matters. Ingratitude, which generally attends the greatest benefits, has been shown in this instance, and rivalry, envy, and party hatred always excite detraction, but the firmness of those persecuted for righteousness' sake and their constancy under gainstaying add fresh lustre to the oppressed and condemn the oppressors to eternal infamy.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, PARIS.—On the morning of New Year's Day, the Professors of the three Faculties of the new Catholic University and the staff were received by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, who replied to the congratulations which were addressed to him by the Abbe Coill, the Vice-Rector, in the name of the whole establishment. The Cardinal spoke, in words full of kindly aspiration, of his lively solicitude for the progress and development of the new University, and concluded his discourse by bestowing on all his apostolic blessing. The Professors afterwards went to the nunciature, to offer their respectful homage to the representative of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* states that 149 persons were arrested in Paris on New Year's Day, being so manifestly drunk that the most indulgent policeman could not avoid taking them up in spite of the laxity shown on those exceptional occasions. They were discharged when sober.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE.—A special correspondent of the *Picador*, who lately paid a visit to Chislehurst, gives the following details concerning the Prince Imperial:—"The Prince is of average height and well-looking; his teeth are extremely fine, and his mouth like that of the Empress, whilst the remainder of his face resembles his father's. On the upper lip a small brown moustache is beginning to make its appearance. His voice is full, sonorous, and well fitted to command. To sum up the Prince has all the grace of his age; he is gay, imaginative, and French. Showing me a small piece of furniture in which all his school exercises were placed, he said: 'I preserve and regard them with pleasure; do you know why? Because I am enchanted at not having to do them again.' His daily labour is something extraordinary for one of his age. Rising at daybreak, he sets apart all the morning for study. His professors are English, residing in London. He is now of age to be admitted to Oxford, but it was preferred that he should study at Chislehurst the higher branches of education. After lunch the Prince rides out; he has three saddle-horses, and amongst them Heros, the well-known sorrel of the Emperor. Sometimes, in fine weather he walks out with the Empress. Two or three times a week he goes to London to take lessons in fencing, which is his great amusement; he also practices at home with Count Basso. Without being attached to the British army he occasionally takes part in the drill of a battery of artillery to which some of his Woolwich comrades belong; it is a joke for them when he goes to Aldershot. If I stated the Prince said nothing about France no one would believe me. But, as my instructions are not to occupy myself with politics, I am restrained from giving an account of our conversation, which lasted nearly 35 minutes; I can only say that when I left the Prince I was absolutely charmed."

SPAIN.

CARLISTS AND ALFONSOISTS.—London, Feb. 1.—The *Times* this morning publishes a letter from San Sebastian, from which are gleaned the following details and results of some of the engagements between Royalists and Carlists in northern Spain. The movement by Royalists towards Vera on the 25th of January was only a feint to cover a real attack on Guetoria. Guetoria is the only point the Carlists have held on the Cantabrian coast west of San Sebastian, since the commencement of the war. Gen. Moriones, returning to San Sebastian em-

barked two battalions of troops which landed at Guetoria before daylight on the 26th. These immediately attacked and captured the heights of Garetmendí, which commands the town of Guetoria. The Carlists fled without firing a shot. It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of this movement. It completely alters the condition of the Guipuzcoan campaign, and renders necessary the abandonment of Carlist positions from which they bombarded San Sebastian and opens an easy route whereby Gen. Moriones may advance into Biscay, threatening Durango and other Carlist centres to a junction with Gen. Loma's forces now advancing from the direction of Bilbao. Thus, Gen. Moriones' movements have commenced most favourably, and should subsequent operations be crowned with equal success, Carlism will soon have received its death blow in the western Provinces.

A CARLIST VERSION OF RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.—TOLESA, Feb. 1.—The Carlists deny they were defeated at Santa Barbara. They claim that their Gen. Perula repulsed the Royalists and pursued them to Puente Le Reina; that the Royalist division advancing on Lorca was defeated and retreated precipitately, and that Gen. Moriones received a serious check on the 29th.

ROYALIST SUCCESSES.—A *Times* despatch from Santander says the town is partially illuminated at night for the capture of Durango by Gen. Loma's. Reinforcements have been sent hence to San Sebastian. Trustworthy intelligence has been received at Paris that Gen. Delatres' columns entered Elizondo and St. Jean de Luz yesterday, Tuesday. An Alfonsist attack on Santa Barbara, near Mañera, has been repulsed. The Carlists have abandoned another place named Santa Barbara near Oleiza. An attack by Alfonsists on Lorca failed. The reverse in that quarter caused a panic at San Sebastian, and a large quantity of specie was sent into France. It is also reported that Alfonsists entered Elizondo on Monday, and are now blockaded by Carlists marching from Vera. Carlist troops are enthusiastic. General Riera has captured the Carlist position situated four kilometres from Estelle, and the Carlists in the Province of Biscay are retreating upon Sorozoa.

Tribunals, composed of three judges in each of the royal courts, have been instituted to try offences of the Spanish newspaper press, and penalties are imposed for attacks upon the king, the royal family, and the constitutional monarchy.

BELGIUM.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.—St. Etienne, Feb. 4.—An explosion of fire damp took place to-day in Jabin colliery. The men were at work in the pit at the time, to the number of 230; of these only 26 have been taken out, two of whom were dead. Earth is falling in immense masses. Consternation prevails through the district.

A Congress and International Exhibition of means, appliances, and instruments for saving life and preserving health, will be held in Brussels from June 15 to October 1, 1876. This movement—of which we gave a brief account a few months ago—originated with the Royal Humane Society of Belgium. The Congress and Exhibition are under the special patronage and protection of the King of the Belgians, and of the City of Brussels, with the Count of Flanders honorary president. The call, which has been made by the philanthropists of Belgium upon the civilized nations of the world, has been warmly responded to in Europe, and committees of co-operation have been formed for promoting the object of the Congress and Exhibition. In England the committee is composed of one hundred of the leading citizens of Great Britain, with the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cambridge as president and vice president; while in Austria and Germany the Archduke and Crown Prince are the respective heads of the committees in those countries. The American committee is presided over by Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, with Charles Francis Adams as vice-president. The Governors of the several States with prominent citizens in each State, form the Committee. A central committee, for practical purposes, is situated in New York.

GERMANY.

RELEASE OF CARDINAL LEDOCOWSKI.—London, Feb. 3.—A Berlin despatch to the *Pail Mall Gazette* says the small town of Ostrowo, about sixty-seven miles south-east of Posen, where Cardinal Ledochowski is imprisoned, is filled with sympathizers, gathered to testify their joy at his liberation to-day. Among those present are many of the high Polish nobility, including the Emperor's nephews, Princes Edmund and Ferdinand, of Radziewicz. There will be special thanksgiving services to-night, and the town will be illuminated. The *Posen Courier's* statement that Cardinal Ledochowski will be interned at the Fortress of Torgau, on the frontier of Saxony, is disbelieved. If it proves correct, an appeal will be made to the Emperor. Legal proceedings will also be taken, since the imposition of any further restraint upon the Cardinal without a further judgment would be unlawful.

OSTROWO, February 3.—Cardinal Ledochowski was released from prison this morning. He proceeded by rail in the direction of Berlin. He was informed that if he entered the provinces of Silesia or Posen, or districts of Frankfurt on the Oder or Marienwerder, he would be interned at Torgau.

HERR REICHENSPERGER'S PAMPHLET.—Herr Reichenperger's pamphlet, which has just been made public, argues that the ecclesiastical laws transcend the State's right to invade the sphere of inner ecclesiastical life, and that the resistance of bishops and priests is not only commended by Christian doctrine and good sense, but fully justified by the express determinations of the Prussian law. The pamphlet is temperate in tone, but unyielding in substance. He declares that a *modus vivendi* is possible only by a reinstitution of the eliminated clause of the Prussian Constitution, or by an understanding with the Vatican, or a complete separation of Church and State.

Carrying on the process of endeavouring to banish episcopal government from the Prussian dominions steps are being taken, preparatory to instituting proceedings against the Bishop of Treves for violation of the May laws, and so ordering his "deposition." Several young priests, ordained last August, have been summoned to give evidence as to whether the Bishop commissioned them to exercise ecclesiastical functions in their respective homes, but with the greatest circumspection. The Governor-general of Russian Poland, Count Kotzebue, has issued three edicts. The first forbids any priest to baptize any child which is the issue of a marriage between a Catholic and a United Greek who has gone over to the "orthodox Church." The second forbids all pilgrimages with banners and emblems. The third requests Catholic priests to celebrate, in their churches, "every extraordinary event in the Imperial family" without waiting for the previous instructions of their Bishops. The official organ of the Province of Hanover, contains, says the *Monitor*, a fresh decree of the Government issued against the Bishop of Paderborn. An ordinance of the district government of Upper Silesia notifies the parish priest, Herr Engel, of Deutsch Mullen, that he is "excluded" for the future from giving religious instruction in the schools within his own parish, and that he will not be permitted to give any instruction in those schools, even in the absence of the regular teacher. The Gnesen prison now holds within its walls as prisoners two Bishops, the other being Mgr. Cybichowski, the Assistant-Bishop for the Gnesen portion of the diocese of Cardinal Ledochowski. The famous old imprisonment which never probably witnessed such a spectacle during its long history of nearly a thousand years. More than six hundred years ago the pious Princess Iolanthe,

whose bones still rest in their sarcophagus by one of the altars in the Franciscan church of Gnesen, founded a convent for holy virgins. In its place there stands for the last two years a strong prison, whose usual dwellers present a marked contrast to their pious predecessors. But this is, of course, only another proof of the advances we are making in civilisation.

THE BISHOP OF RATISBON, BAVARIA.—The great subject of the day is the utter defeat the Minister von Lutz has sustained in his attack on Mgr. Senestrey. On the 14th October last, in his place in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, he charged the Bishop with having issued orders to the clergy of the diocese to use all their influence against the Government candidates at the elections. The Bishop denied the charge, and challenged him to produce a single Pastoral or letter of his containing any such directions. Gradually the controversy came to be narrowed to this point:—The Minister contended that a public or official rescript of the Bishop, of the date of this present year, had been read last May to the clergy of the deanery of Geisenfeld in the diocese, and contained a passage which was substantially of the purport mentioned by him in the chamber. Further without actually stating the name, he clearly pointed out the present Archbishop of Bamberg, Mgr. Scriber, who last May was parish priest of Engelbrechtmunster, a parish within the deanery of Geisenfeld, as the person who had given him the information. But all this story has proved only a house of cards. On 18th December the whole of the clergy of the deanery published a collective declaration, signed by every one of them, and stating that the rescript addressed to them for last Easter from the Bishop's office contained no reference whatever to the elections. Further, the *Regensburger Wochenblatt* published the whole of the text of this episcopal letter, which was addressed to all the clergy of the diocese, and was read to those of the deanery of Geisenfeld last May. Availing of the occasion of the parochial reports of *de statu animarum*, it gives advice how the people may be taught to set greater value on the Church and love her more; but the *coup de grace* was reserved for the Archbishop of Bamberg, who published, on 22nd December, a declaration in which, after stating clearly the Minister's charge against the Bishop, he shows that it was clearly without foundation, and that not a tithe of evidence can be adduced to give even color to the accusation. The defeat of the Minister is so great and thorough that people now begin freely to speculate on his resignation as a matter of necessity. The newspapers published last week a Pastoral Letter, dated 21st December, addressed by the Bishop of Ratibon to the clergy of his diocese, recapitulating the whole affair and ending thus:—"I closed my published letter of 18th October with the words: *Retraction or Proof!* To-day I must finish this: *Since proof has not been given of this charge, retraction remains a duty of honour and justice.*"

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

DION BOUCAULT'S NOBLE ACTION IN THEIR BEHALF.—ANOTHER LETTER FROM BOUCAULT.

To the Editor of the *London Telegraph*.—Sir,—In addressing people through Mr. Disraeli, the fate of the Fenian prisoners, which was becoming buried under other political matters, has been raised into a living question, an important result has been gained. Since Monday last more than 300 provincial journals, and fifteen leading London newspapers, have given it editorial prominence. It matters very little what sneers, scoffs, and ribaldry have been expended on me. Had I not afforded the opportunity and object for ridicule, and had the question been brought forward on its simple merits, it would have been dismissed as vain, troublesome, uninteresting, and ruled out of court as a case already decided. By raising a side issue the whole subject has been left in, and I accept my bespattering of mud with almost gratitude, wiping it away with good humor, as I reflect that even great statesmen, when seeking to serve their country, are frequently saluted on the hustings with rotten eggs and offal. Why should I not receive the political baptism of dirt?

I thank you for the gentleness of your philippic, while I beg to dissent from its argument. You say the drama may not be regarded as a field where any discussion of an important and serious nature can be carried on, but is merely a region of fiction where nothing is sought but for amusement. Nevertheless, Mr. Dickens employed fiction to expose and reform many social and political evils. Mr. Disraeli has employed fiction to illustrate his political views, and to ventilate his theories. Is "Lothair" intended simply to amuse, or to convey covertly, instructions? In what does fiction in the dramatic form differ from fiction in the form of a novel? I answer the dramatic form is more effective, and therefore, more important. For the reader is solitary, and his feelings expire in his own breast. But the spectator of a drama is one of a multitude who organized expression becomes an important fact. Therefore the Government stopped the caricatures of Messrs. Gladstone and Ayrton at the Court Theatre, but never dreamed of interfering with precisely similar caricatures in *Punch*. I decline, then, to accept your limitation of the scope and functions of the drama, believing it has greater powers, however unworthy I may wield them.

Some journals have reminded their readers that the Fenian prisoners now in goal, although not concerned in or accused of acts of bloodshed or violence, were guilty of a double crime. They were soldiers who to the crime of rebellion added the crime of mutiny; and it is in view of this latter offence their term of imprisonment is prolonged, when other convicted at the same time of the political offence only, have been liberated. Now, sir, I speak under correction when I ask this question. Have these men been tried for the military crime of mutiny by the tribunal competent to deal with the offence? If not, it would not appear they are now virtually suffering a sentence passed on them rather by England's Government than by her courts of justice. Nay, if they had been so tried by military laws, and had they been condemned to a certain period of imprisonment, surely, sir, the practice of cumulating penalties would not have been so unmercifully applied to them that their military sentences would have been made to commence when the term of their civil sentence had expired. There is no doubt of their guilt—no palliation is suggested. If there were any excuse there would be less grace in their pardon.

Why any reference to the pardon of those wretched men who have now lain in jail for ten years, should raise such a torrent of invective as some of the press have indulged in, I cannot imagine. They appear, with the jealous appetite of bull-terriers, to gnaw the Fenian bone, and resent the slightest movement to touch it with all the bristles of a canine nature. They regard my approach to the matter as a piece of outrageous impudence. The bone is their bone. Who is this actor who dares to have feelings on the subject? Who is this scribbler, who not only has the audacity to form an opinion, but actually carries it so far as to follow the Prime Minister himself, and humbly touch the tail of his cont with a petition to attract his attention? Great Mumbo Jumbo! Where's the police? Let me be pardoned if I would reply: I am an Irishman who for the last fifteen years has devoted his life to rubbing out of the world's mind the degrading caricatures which the ignorant prejudice of English literature had circulated. I have been trying to bring the English nation to a better appreciation of a sister people they have been educated to despise; to convince them that the Irish peasant is neither the fool nor the ruffian he has been represented, but may possess tender, gentle, and lovable qualities such as

those which Mr. Dickens has found and displayed in humble English life; that the Irish priest may be full of gentleness and loyalty, and as thorough a gentleman as the Vicar of Wakefield. These, sir, are the credentials entitling me to deal with the concern of my own people. Believe me, I would not have presented them if they had not been called for.—Your obedient servant,

DION BOUCAULT.

THE IRISH PRESS ON BOUCAULT.

[From the *Dublin Freeman*.]

Mr. Dion Boucault, the world-famed Irish dramatist and actor, has just addressed to the Prime Minister a pathetic appeal in favor of the prisoners yet confined for complicity in the Fenian conspiracy. The grounds of the petition are as original as the impulse which suggested it was noble. For five months Mr. Boucault has been playing "The Shaughraun" it has invariably been applauded by its London auditories. Irish national sentiments have been cheered, and when the hero is delivered by the intervention of the Royal clemency, the denouement has been received by the house with tumultuous enthusiasm. Mr. Boucault now makes known for the first time that he devised the plot and wrote the play for the express purpose of eliciting the real opinion of England on the question of amnesty. He claims that he has submitted the case to a jury of two hundred thousand Englishmen, and that the reply has been unanimously in favor of setting the prisoners free. He made Mr. Disraeli the instrument of grace in the drama; he calls upon him now to be so in fact. Mr. Boucault has argued his case himself with such ability and pathos that we can scarcely hope to add anything to his plea.

[From the *Ulster Examiner*.]

Of course with the charity for which this world is so eminently remarkable, the appeal of Dion Boucault for amnesty to the political prisoners, which we publish to-day, will be called "shop," "a good stroke of business," "a stage artifice," and will be otherwise complimentary denominated; but it is none the less honoring to the man that makes it, and none the less unanswerable by him to whom it is made. Dion Boucault's fame is already earned; he is himself an Irishman, and we believe that the impatience of a secondary motive as prompting his letter to Mr. Disraeli would be uncalled for and far-fetched. In point of fact, an actor like Dion Boucault, could not, night after night, act the part of "The Shaughraun," to the life as he does, and hear the prolonged applause of the theatre at Drury Lane, crammed from floor to ceiling, without having suggested to him the contrast between what the English people approve upon the stage and what their leaders refuse to admit in real life. By his action he has been more successful in sympathy in a quarter of a year than the newspapers for a series of years; but however it is explained away, it is a fact, and to Mr. Dion Boucault do we give all the credit of the effect produced in England, and of the generous idea which prompted him to write his appeal for amnesty to Mr. Disraeli, which we publish to-day. He has concentrated the sympathy not only of England, but of America, on the few obdurate men who still linger in chains, and who are now the only British citizens in prison for a political offence; and the letter which marks the withdrawal of his play from the London stage shall not be the least bright jewel in the crown which he has won and worn as an Irishman remarkable for his genius, in an age when it is not easy to excel.

[From the *Dublin Nation*.]

An advocate for the release of the Irish political prisoners has this week appeared in the person of Mr. Dion Boucault. His noble letter will be found in our news columns to-day. Some English critics with the malignancy and generosity which we sometimes find described among the best marked characteristics of the English people, have pretended to perceive a mercenary object in his proceeding. Mr. Boucault replies to this base insinuation by withdrawing "The Shaughraun" from the London stage, where it yields him £1,000 a week, and by declining to bring it out at Liverpool, Manchester and Dublin, where he would have made £5,000 more. This sacrifice of his will not, and should not, be forgotten by his countrymen.

[From the *Irishman*.]

The author of the "Colleen Bawn," the "Shaughraun," &c., has written a letter to Mr. Disraeli, requesting him to release the political prisoners. We believe that he is perfectly sincere in his desire to see his countrymen released. It is well known that he is an Irishman of strong, patriotic feelings. We would add that Mr. Boucault has effectually replied to the charge of "mercenary motives," which some London journals have imputed to him.

MONEY TO SPEND, AND NONE TO PAY.—"No money—hard times!" is the almost invariable reply to every request for the payment of little bills,—the merchant, the mechanic and the labourer uniting to sing the same song. Let a man spend a day in trying to collect money on bills against representative men of every class in the community, and he forms the opinion, and justifies it by disheartening experience, that there is no money in the place. Another man, who has spent the day taking observations in the shops and the evening at some place of amusement, forms the opinion, and bases it on his own observation, that all sorts and conditions of people have more money than they know how to make a good use of. Here are two erroneous conclusions drawn from experience, the errors arising from the fact of the experience in each case not being broad enough. This evil of the non-payment of little bills is one of the worst that afflicts this or any other city, and should be abated in some measure, if possible. Every class of people are afflicted with it and by it. Some are so constituted that they don't mind being in debt, but with many it is different. Many incomes are wholly dependent on small items—many businesses depend on small collections for the payment of running expenses. Those are they whom the prevailing disposition to put off the payment of everything less pre-emptory than a legal execution or a note in the bank embarrasses the most. The evil is increasing instead of diminishing, and the nonchalance with which men who are known to be never without money in their pocket or to their credit at the bank plead lack of funds as an excuse for not paying little bills is astonishing. Many of these gentry affect to treat even the mildest dues as insults, being seemingly inspired with the belief that they have a perfect right to owe as long as they please. Some, in consequence of not being able to collect, are compelled to refuse payment, but thousands plead want of money who are perfectly able to pay if they would. There seems to be money enough to spend for holiday gifts, fine clothes and amusements, but none for the poor creditor. This is not as it should be. The community in which such things can be, needs a moral tonic. It is not right, not decent, not honest to keep people out of money that they have earned. It is fraud, and differs from theft less in moral turpitude than in legal liability. No really honest man will owe money that he ought to pay when he has the money to pay with, or spend money for things he can do without by a sacrifice of his tastes or desires when he owes to others. If all who can pay would do so, instead of shirking behind the common excuse of "no money to-day," there would be less business embarrassment and more prosperity in the country to-day.—*Maritime Trade Review*.

D. BARRY, B. C. L.,
ADVOCATE,

12 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL.

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

WANTED—for the Catholic School at Norton Creek, P. Q., A FEMALE TEACHER, holding a Second Class Certificate. Salary \$17 per month. Apply immediately to WILLIAM DINIGAN, Chairman, School Trustees; or to J. L. Derome Secy., St. John Chrysostom. 24-3

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED

BY THE LATE

FATHER MURPHY,

'GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '62,'
(With a Portrait of the lamented deceased).

Price, 10 cents.

For Sale at Taux Witness Office; D. & J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame Street; J. T. Henderson's, 187 St. Peter street, and at Battle Bros., 21 Bligny street, Montreal.

Marcy's Siopticon and Lantern Slides.
New and brilliant effects. Circulars free.

Special OFFER to SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.
L. J. MARCY, 1340 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free.

HENRY McSHANE & CO,
Aug. 27, 1875] BALTIMORE, MD.

COSTELLO BROTHERS,
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,
(Nun's Buildings),
49 St. Peter Street, Montreal,
Jan. 16, 1875.

P. N. LECLAIR,
(Late of Alexandria),
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICAL,
252 GUY STREET.
CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
No. 59 & 61 St. BONAVENTURE STREET,
MONTREAL.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at
Moderate Charges.

Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to

J. A. LYNCH,
FROM NEW YORK CITY,

Manager and Cutter of the Tailoring Department at
BROWN & CLAGGETT'S,

RECOLLET HOUSE, MONTREAL.

Finest Scotch and English Goods to select from.
Fit guaranteed. Orders executed at short notice.
Prices moderate, and best work given. [22

FARM
FOR SALE—VALUABLE—Adjoining TOWN o

LINDSAY—200 acres—Can be made into two farms
—130 acres cleared—in a high state of cultivation
—good barn—stable—sheds—terms to suit purchasers.
—This farm is within five minutes walk of market,
Separate School, and Convent. Address
Box 235, Lindsay, Ont. 23.

PRAYER BOOKS.

The Subscribers have just received from DUBLIN a
fine assortment of PRAYER BOOKS, with a large
variety of bindings, and at the very lowest prices—
say from 10cts to \$8. Always on hand ROSARIES,
FONTS, MEDALS, LACE PICTURES, MEDAIL-
LONS, CRUCIFIXES, &c., &c.

Please call and judge for yourselves.
FABRE & GRAVEL,
219 Notre Dame Street.
Jan. 14th, 1876. 22-3-in.

JOHN CROWE,
BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,
LOCK-SMITH,
BELL-BANGER, SAFE-MAKER
AND

GENERAL JOBBER

Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST.
GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.
Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

THE MENEELY
BELL FOUNDRY,
[ESTABLISHED IN 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly
for sale at their old established Foundry, their Super-
ior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories,
Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted
in the most approved and substantial man-
ner with their new Patented Yoke and other im-
proved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.
For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions,
Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a Circular Ad-
dress.

MENEELY & CO.,
West Troy N. Y.

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT FARM, known as
MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Wil-
liams, 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 Stratford, and twenty-
eight miles from London; good gravel roads to and
from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Prop-
rietor on the premises, L. O. MCINTYRE, Barnish
P.O., North Middlesex Ont. 1

S. M. PATTENGILL & CO., 10 State St
Street, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chestnut
Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring
advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS)
in the above cities, and authorized to contract for
advertising at our lowest rates.