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VOL. XXV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 25

NO. 45.

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BY GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MUNSTER FESTIVALS," ETC.

THE ELEVENTH JURYMAN'S TALE.

THE PROPHECY .- (Continued from our last.)

GAOLER.—"Come Sir, are you ready for death? POSTHUMUS — Over-roasted rather; ready long ago. GAOLER.—Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready."

CYMBELINE, ACT V, SCENE III.

It may be well conceived what a change came over the spirit of the poor, praceable Morris, in such perilous times. There was no neutral ground between the two contending parties, (the authorities and the people,) whereon he might set his tent and lie down in safety, or rather any show of occupying a neutral position, made him suspected of both. His luke-warmness as a loyalist exposed him to the direct accusation of the magistrates, and his refusal to take the Terry Alt oaths, led to the prospect of certain death, by the hands of his comrades, on any night they could spare from more important assassinations. If his harmless and innocent mode of life was even so apparent as to protect him from those dangers, he was liable to daily and unanswerable accusations at the whim or malice of any corrupt greatu e to whom he had ever given offence, or who sought government patronage by evincing extraordinary zeal in bringing criminals to justice. It was merely necessary to drop a rusty old pistol in some corner of his cabin, or to conceal a few ounces of gunpowder in the thatch, and give immediate in-formation to the police of the fact, that such articles were in his possession, to consign him at any moment to the fatal tree. Circumstances such as these were not likely to give rise to reflections upon which even the most courageous persons could grow corpulent. It is little wonder, therefore, that upon the timid Morris they should have a very contrary effect. His eye grew wandering and suspicious—his cheek became shrunk and, wan, and his limbs wasted day after day, until he almost presented a double of that celebrated specimen of a living anatomy, Claude Seurat. He was sometimes to be seen for hours sitting on a little stone bench at his cabin door, with his elbows on his knees, his temples resting between his hands, and his dilated eyes staring vacantly on the road before him—at others, wandering about near his residence, pale and dejected, starting at the appearance of a traveller, or glancing listlessly to the hills on either side, as it in resigned anticipation of some danger from which there was no possible hope of escape—or again, at night, huddled up in the chimney corner, poring intently over the dying embers, or listening with excited eye and palpitating heart whenever the faintest sounds of footsteps fell upon his ear. In these awful times it might be imagined that the disposition of even the stonyhearted Cobbler would become mollified, and partaking himself of the general apprehension of danger, that he would have evinced some touch of sympathy for the sufferings of others. But strange to tell, in proportion as perils multiplied, and frequent murders and executions harrowed the hearts of all classes of the community, the spirit of the Humpback appeared to rise, and he walked the country amidst fire and bloodshed with a buoyant, and elated step, as if no possible harm could befal him. Whenever he chanced to meet with the unwith a look, not of compassion, nor, on the other this little party to draw their pistols from their his little party to draw their pistols from t happy Morris, he gazed upon his emaciated figure join, his friends. He at the same moment, directed with a look not; of compassion nor, son the other his little party to draw their pistols from their intry, and, as it seemed to him; coming that it any closer and it which fear, could produce on poor humanity at should order his men to fire upon them. The menwas, some, feeling of this kinature, porhaps, which in
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The person addressed attended by nother police.

In the rusty lock, and as the door opened, and the rusty lock, and the rusty lock, and the rusty lock and

ment a little further upon so susceptible an organization as Morris's, and nover did puss play more tantalizingly upon the hopes and fears of a devoted mouse, than did this cruel deformity with his helpless victim. Sometimes, assuming a gloomy and woe-stricken look, he sympathized with him on the terrors of the times, and the utter inutility of contending against them. He would then, af if struck For the ARCHDIOCESE of TORONTO, containing the PASTOBAL of HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

with a sudden recollection, ask, "did he remember the dumb fortune-teller long ago, and the picthur she drew?" On other occasions, he would carelessly inquire for several of Morris's friend. a few days before, and start with well affected horror when informed of their fate. But it was especially in those seasons of lonely meditation, when every one else was abed, and the deep silence and danknesss of Night was around Morris, that the Cobbler took peculiar delight in persecuting him. It was strongly rumoured through the country that the latter had turned informer, and true or false, when once it got abroad, he had sence enough to recollect the old proverb, "give a dog a bad name," &c, and at once placed himself under the protection of the authorities. A more useful person, in every way, could not have fallen into their hands, and as his value was well-known, he was received with great favour. In a short time after he was to be seen accompanying the police in all their expeditions, and very generally acted as their interpreter at night, in visiting the cabins of the peasantry to call over the muster roll. It was the Humpback's delight on these excursions to knock at Morriss Moran's door, as if to ascertain whether he kept within, but in reality to enjoy his terror at the appearance of a large party of military about his house, in the dead of the night. "He used to come to my cabin, sir, the villyan," was Morris's expression long afterwards, when giving a detail of these visits, "with covered with wounds. his thundering knock, just as if I was the biggest rebel in all Ireland. 'Morris,' he'd roar out—'come forward, Morris, and answer to the King, sich questhins as ill be axed of you.' "I'm here, gentlemen, at your sarvice," I'd cry, not pretending to know who was speaking to me. 'Is it Morris Moran, himself, that's making answer, the old Humpback u'd cry again. "The very same," I'd say, replyen, "sure you can come in and see." 'That's an honest man, Morris, the vagabond would say in return, there's no occasion to open the door, sence you're a home where you ought to be 'upon which, they'd march off with themselves, to frighten the life out of some other poor soul."

It was in the midst of this distress, said my kind host, in continuation of his interesting narrative, that I happened to encounter poor Morris, and struck with compassion by his worn frame and dejected countenance, offered him an asylum at Kilgubbin. The man fell into extacles at the proposal, and before the sun went down upon his happiness, transmarks evidence, subsequently, in identifying the murderers, was turned to good account by the many any value to him, to the house you now find him in. gistracy. On that never-forgotten night, the first tranquil sleep he had enjoyed for months, visited his weary ing was heard about midnight, at the gate of Kileyes, and he awoke on the following morning like gobbin. Morris had just fallen into his first sleep, one who had been transported in his slumbers, to and was dreaming of some new and curious instrusome happy land, where joy and sunhine had eternal ment for executing criminals without manual asreign. Though ignorant and awkward, he got through such duties as were assigned to him in the fumily with greatful earnestness, and untaught as he was, I cannot say I had ever the least reason to repent of any kindness I had shown him.

An event came to pass about this time which showed how uncertain are all human hopes, and how idle it is for blind and helpless mortals to struggle against their destinies. The Agrarian conspiracy had become so universal in Clare, that, notwithstanding the almost daily murders and burglaries committed in various parts of the country, the levelling of boundaries and fences, and the upturuing of pasture lands, scarcely and individual could be induced to give information against the offenders. The magistrates, therefore, had no alternative, but that of keeping patrolling parties on foot in every distrct, on the chance of their coming into contact with the insurgents. On some special duty of this nature, and with a view of making arrests of suspicious persons, a party consisting of eight privates of the 5th regiment on foot, commanded by Sergeant Robinson, and seven policemen, commanded by Sergeant Woods, left Ennis, about ten o'clock, on a fine night in the beginning of May. They were all dressed in coloured clothes, that no suspicion might be entertained of their object. Taking the road to Kilrush, and travelling all night, they arrived about five o'clock in the morning, at the little village of Ballincally, in this very neighbourhood of Kilgobin, where Morris Moran had, as he hoped, found such secure protection. After having breakfasted at the inn, the party moved out by a mountain road at the right, and crossing to the new line of road, from Ennis to Kilrush, arrived alo t eight o'clock at a well-known house of entertainment, kept by a woman of the name of Fanny C'Dea's. During the latter part of this journey, their movements seemed to have attracted some attention. Several men along the road were observed to leave their work, and loiter in their rear, meeting and talking to one another, with great apparent interest. On leaving O'Dea's house, a man fell in with them upon the road, who, after some conversation, the sergeant of Police thought might be of much service in giving useful information, if they could only get him on to the next police station. He therefore made signs to his men to keep alongside them, but if possible without letting it appear he was under any restraint. His object, however, there was reason to believe, was soon observed, for the croud behind gradually increased to an alarming amount, and pressed every moment more closely upon them. Soon afterwards, bodies of men armed with swords, scythes, and guns, were seen descending in all directions from the adjacent hills, and closing on their line of march, those nearest demanding with loud shouts of intimidation, the liberation of the prisoner. The police sergeant, apprehensive of any collision with so formidable a body, immediately desired the countryman to whom they referred, to retire and re-

that unless they could speedily effect a a retreat upon some building, where they could better defend themselves from such numbers, their destruction was inevitable. Looking around the country, the nearest respectable house within view, was at Clon-degad, a distance of three miles, and to this point they directed a retreat, taking their places in the rear of their men, and returning step by step with their faces to the assailants. A discharge of firearms mixed with volleys of stones from the latter, at length commenced the anticipated attack, upon which the fire was briskly returned by the police and military. Two of the country people fell at the first discharge, which occasioned some little confusion, and delayed their rapid advance, so that the soldiery, though several were badly wounded, were enabled to continue their retreat. A running fight was maintained in this way for an hour before they reached the boundaries of Clondegad, where their progress was impeded by a deep ravine, through which a rivulet pursued its course. Sergeant Robinson, who commanded the regulars, though wounded and fatigued, now halted and gallantly endeavoured to maintain his ground in the rear of his men, while they were escaping down the steep banks into the bed of the stream, crossing which they were on the lawn of Clondegad, within whose walls a more efficient defence might be made. The poor sergeant however, was not fated to reach the place of safety which his bravery contributed so much to secure for his men. As the last of the party was descending into the bed of the stream, he observed him stagger ing on the pathway in the grove about, and making desperate efforts against two of his armed assailants, who were pressing furiously on him. In a few minutes after he disappeared from his view, and when the combat was over, and the crowd finally dispersed, his body was found in the plantation

Such a fierce conflict as this with a body of military in the open day, had not occurred in Clare, since the commencement of the disturbances; and it consequently created an unusual sensation throughout the neighbourhood. A servant man be-longing to Captain O'Kelly, of Ballinvoher, was riding home at the time from Ballincally, with a bisket of bread on his arm; on reaching the brow of the hill, he came in full view of the engagement, which so excited him, that he galloped back to the village, and called out to the people to come out and see the murther that was going on towards Clondegad. Numbers rushed out at the summons, and among the rest, the wife of one of the policemen who were engaged in the fray. Anxious for her husband's safety, she descended the hill with many other women, perhaps equally interested for some of the insurgents, and spiritedly making her way through the dense crowd, reached Clondegad, just as Sergeant Robinson had fallen. This wo-

Some few days after this occurrence a loud knocksistance, invented by an ingenious hangman, who was at the time becoming very infirm. He thought he was witnessing the first trial of the machine, and distinctly saw a poor pallid wretch, standing on a platform, awaiting his execution. When the signal was given, the inventors touched a spring upon which the platform opened and allowing the culprit to fall through, closed again as suddenly, so as to intercept his descent, just about the neck, which was at once cloven through—the head springing about upon the scaffolding, while the corpse had disappeared. It was precisely at this moment of horror that the loud knecking at the door became perceptible to his senses. He rubbed his eyes, eluvated himself on his cloow in the bed, and listened with increasing terror, as the knocking became more astounding. At length, gathering sufficient courage to wrap his clothes about him, hastily descended to the hall, from whence all the disturbance proceeded.

" Who's there?" ejaculated Morris, in a fremulous tone, putting his mouth to the keyhole, and feeling

at the same moment, whether the bar was firm. "Open the door, you scoundrel," was the terrific reply, " if there be any further delay, we'll break it in and hang you up to one of the bacon hooks."

"It's the sodgers-the Lord preserve us," whispered Morris to himself. "I'm done for at last!-Eyeh-'tis over with me!"

Again the krocking was loud and reiterated, his limbs trembled beneath him, and the cold drops of perpiration burst out upon his forehead.

"This minute, your honour-this minute it'll be opened for you," he found power to articulate, after repeating which many times, while fumbling with the locks and bolts, the heavy old-fashioned door of the mansion turned upon its hinges, and allowed him to look out into the night.

By the pale light of the moon, he saw that the as to their object, the chief constable had entered, and was at his side.

"Couldn't you display a little more activity and readiness in your movements, my fine fellow," exclaimed the chief, "I promise you this tardiness tells little in your favor." ."I don't know your honor," returned Morris,

scarcely comprehending him. "Oh you don't, don't you?-no matter. What is your name ?"

"My name—your honor!" "Yes, your name, Sir-no harm I hope?" "Eyeh, harm, sir, why should there? sure there's

no harm in what one was christened." " Egad, I don't know that either," returned the chief. "Many a man was hanged on account of his name, I can tell you; come sir, what are you called ?"

both arms, had his wrists locked together in a few moments.

"Gently, Copley,—gently," said the chief with affected compassion, while the operation was going forward, " pay all due respect to the Captain .-- No noise, Captain, no exclamations if you please—no necessity for disturbing the family—you would not wish to have them distressed by acquainting them with the loss they are about to sustain-move on, Copley.'

In compliance with the order, Morris was pushed forward by the police, and immediately surrounded by the soldiery; the officer followed, the door of Kilgobbin house closing heavily after him.

The unfortunate prisoner moved along in the centre of the party with tottering step and bewil-dered brain, almost doubting whether he was yet awake, or whether the events of the last half hour did not form some extraordinary part of the hideous dream which preceded it. As he advanced, however, the realities of his situation became more apparent. He felt the chill night wind about him, and the road beneath his feet. He saw the bayone's bristling before and beside him, and he heard his name repeatedly mentioned by some one in his rear, who seemed to be giving an account of a bloody encounter, in which he seemed to occupy a distinguished position. He was often startled, too, when the road chanced to wind through a dark glen or plantation, by the sudden voice of the chief from behind-"Hilloo-sergeant-look to your prisoner."

Arrived at the military station at Ballincaily, he was handed over to the officer of the guard and committed to a little room with a strongly-barred window. But of all that occurred to him during the night, nothing astounded him so thoroughly as the charge he heard given respecting his safe keeping by the chief of police to the latter as he was departing. He heard himself described as a most notorious and desperate character, who, it the greatest vigilance and activity were not enforced, would assuredly, on the first opportunity, baffle the guards

and effect his escape to the mountains.

He passed two or three hours in this solitary room listening to the slow step of the sentry as he paced back and forward before the door. The more he reflected upon the circumstances of his arrest, the less was he able to form any satisfactory conjecture on the subject. He might perhaps have been suspected of some participation in the late murder at Clondegad, if he had not been, fortunately for himself, driving his mistress to mass, and seen by hundreds of people in the chapel-yard, at the very time that fatal conflict was going on. It seemed altogether like some unaccountable fatality, bearing no relation to the past circumstances of his life, but coming upon him as a doom in his hour of hope and security. It was now long past midnight, the moon had gone down-and the wind was blowing in fitful gusts, accompanied by heavy drops of rain, which beat against the window panes. As Morris listened in melancholy mood to its drenry pattering, he heard the tramp of horses rapidly approaching, and in a few moments after a mounted patrol rode up. On demanding the report of the night, Morris, who caught every sound that fell, with a painful acuteness, heard the officer of the guard to whose care he was committed saying in an elated tone, "Egad! Edwards and his party have made a noble night's work of it; they arrested the principal in Robinson's murder, the celebrated Terryalt, Captain Morris Moran, at Kilgobbin, not three hours ago, and we have him fast within."

"Capital! by jupiter," ejaculated the patrol, " what sort of a fellow is he?"

"Ob, a bold fellow, I promise you! He's low sized, but hard and wiry-looking. 'Tis unknown, I'm told, all the men he killed, or the jails he broke through during the last half year."

"Aye—Aye—sharp's the word then—keep a good look out, and we'll have him to Ennis in the morning-a good night." Saying which, the speaker touched his horse with the spurs, and followed by his party, rade off at a rapid pace.

It may be imagined what Morris' feelings must have been during this dialogue, in which he found he was reputed not only as the murderer of Sergeant Robinson, but the leader and prime-mover of the principal outrages which had occurred in Clare since the commencement of the disturbances. The large escort of horse and foot sent to accompany him to Ennis at the dawn of day gave him a still more vivid impression of the importance attached to his capture, and it may be supposed, the sensation created on his arrival in that town, did not contribute to lessen it. Even at that early hour crowds through round the military to get a glimpse of him—fingers were pointed from the shop cleors and windows, and he heard persons now and then whisper to one arother as he passed along, "There's the man that killed Sergeant Kobinson!" "What a determined looking scoundrel!" "What a ferocious dog."—
This unlooked for notoriety so paralyzed every faculty, that he passed along in a kind of bewilderment, listening and gazing about as if all the stir and excitement related to some other person; nor did his ordinary consciousness return until he was house was surrounded by a party of soldiers and lodged in a cold gloomy cell within the walls of the police, and before he had time for even a conjecture, jail, where he was left sufficient time for undisturbed reflection.

The perilous condition of the country for some months had induced the government to send down n special commission for the immediate trial of such as were made prisoners, and their summary punishment if convicted. The court held its sittings daily, and it not unfrequently happened, that a person was indicted, tried, convicted, and executed before sunset, for an offence committed on the previous night, or perhaps on the very same morning. There appeared to be some prospect of this decisive manner of proceeding in the case of the unfortunate Morris. The court was open at the time he arrived in Ennis, and as soon as it was known that one of the murderers of Sergeant Robinson was taken, indictments were directed to be laid before the grand jury, that if true bills were found, the trial might

called?"

**Advis Moran, your honor!

Morris Moran, your honor!

Morris, her, Morris Moran! Ah hal my little in his gloomy cell, endeavoring with what resignafootsteps at the door startled him. The key grated

upon the form of the person who was entering, he ecognized his old and detested termenter, Wiley. They gazed upon one another silently, but with very different feelings, for some moments; when the Humpback at length said in a compassionate tone, and with an air of feigned concern: "God save ye, Morris."

"If it's the same to you, Misther Wiley," returned Morris, "I'd as live have the prayers of any one

"May be so, amgal," observed Will, "may be so -why, then, dear knows, whatever you think about it, I'm sorry for your throuble. "Eyeh, let me alone."

"Tis a bad business, I'm afeerd, Morris?"

" Was it to bring me that comfort you're come to ec mc, Misther Wiley?"

"Wisha! hear this now, and you not haven in the whole country, a greater friend than myself — Many's the night you'd ha' been dragged out o' your be the the armee, only for me, and you know that.'

"Well, well, no matter; sure I'm not saying agin it; but if you're a friend of mine as you're saying, you'll answer me one question.

"Gondhoutha! why wouldn't I?"
"Well then, tell me, for what crime is it I'm med i prisoner of in this way." "Al-li-lu! is it that you're axing me," exclaimed the Cobbler, eleviting his voice in utter astonish-

ment. "Sure 'twas for the murder of the Sergeant and the soldiers at Clondegad, wasn't it? "And who is it swears agin me, about it," con-

tinued Morris quietly. "The whole countliry that was looking at you, I

" I had nothing to do with it Will!"

"Nothing to do with it," iterated the Humpback in renewed astonishment, "eyeh, don't be afterd, I'm not going to turn King's evidence again you."

"I'm saying nothen but the truth, as if I was at my death hour," returned the prisoner solemnly. "Murther! hear to this, now! Sure the whole world was looking at you, at the head of the Terry's, lighting like a lion all the ways from Ballincally to Cloudegad. I hard a woman myself say she see you cutten of the head of the sergeant at the latter ind with one back-handed blow of your soord,"

"Its no use my sayen a word one way or another, sure I know that," replied Morris, "but I wasn't there for all that."

"Well, well, no matter, I don't want to pump you, dear knows there is evidence enough agin you whether you were there or not, and its hanging matter, you know that of coorse?"

"Tis pleasant to be reminded of it, at any rate,

"So I thought," said the Humpback cooly, "I was afeard, perhaps, them rascally Peeters might be consailing it from you. Dear knows, twas when I was getten up this mornen it sthruck me. The poor boy, siz I to myself, the vagabones will take him by surprise, if there isn't some friend to tell him of his danger, and the rope that's preparen for him."

"I'm much beholden to you, no doubt," returned Morris, as a cold creeping came over him, "but you may spare yourself any more trouble about me."

"No throuble in life, Morris, not the laste," continued the imperturbable Will; "I couldn't have it on my conscience, when I seen the informations, and knew your life was sworn away, to keep you in the dark about it. The dear lad, siz I to myself, sorrow a bit but he's as good as hung already-'tis a pity not to let him know it." Morris clasped his hands together, compressed his

lips firmly, and with much obvious effort suppressed my stronger indications of the feelings excited by his reflections on the fate to which the Humpback

was so anxiously directing his attention.
"The villins," continued the Cobbler; "the villins, siz I, they'll not give him time to get the clergy itself, so they wont." "God help me, Will," exclaimed Morris, overcome

at length by the terrific anticipations against which he was endeavoring to contend. "I believe I'm done for." "True for you, Morris," observed Will, compas-

sionately, "'twould be a sin to desnive you about it; there isn't a man brought to the bar in these times but is found guilty, and then they're taken away to Cork for transportation, or straight to execution, as the case may be." "Would there be any hope of my being trans-

ported, Will?" inquired the unfortunate prisoner, catching at the alternative. "Is it thransportation for murther! Al-li-lu! what is it you're dramen of?"

The Humpback uttered these words in a tone of

astonishment which completely extinguished all hope in the heart of poor Morris. Pale and faint he had been sitting upon some straw in a corner of the cell ever since the entrance of his visitor, mustering what fortitude he possessed to support him during the dialogue, but his timid nature was un-equal to the effort, and unable any longer to restrain his emotions, he fell back in a burst of tears.

"Shame on you, Morris-shame on a courageous body like you," said his unrelenting tormentor, tisn't sich a hard death afther all." "Ove! ove! ove!" were the only expressions that

escaped the miserable prisoner in reply, as he employed himself in clasping and unclasping his hands unconsciously.

"I had a cousin of my own," contined the Humpback. "that recovered afther the first time he was hanged, by being bled; and fair he told me 'twasn't so bad at all-and 'tis asier now I hear, since they're hung by the drop-you're standen this way on a floor like, the signal is given, slap goes the floor from under your feet-down you go with a jerk, and you're dead in a minit-Eyeh! hanging's an asy death."

"Ove! ove!" "If its the disgrace you're minden, may be as there's army law in the counthry, if good interest was made with the judge or the government, they'd shoot you instead."

"Murther! murther!"

"Well, well, as you wish, Morris-'tis hard to please you about it. You never see a sodger's ex-ecution, I suppose? There's a grave dug, as it may be near the windy there, and the prisoner has his eyes bandaged and is med to kneel down be the edge of it, and there is a body of sodgers standen as

nim The tumbles into the grave—they turn the sods over him, and there is an end of the bizness .-In hanging, to be sure, there's a great deal in having a good hand, but of the two, I'd myself prefer shooten, as the asyest death. If you wish, Morris, I'll spake to-the chief to know if anything can be done about it."

done about it."

Morris started up on the straw as if he had been struck by a galvanic battery and seizing the Hump-back's handsgin his own, within desperate energy of manner, exclaimed, "Heartto me, Willi Wiley this once, and the heavens bless you. If you want to do me favor, don't interfere in any way whatsoever between me and my end let me live or die as God between me and my end let me live or die as God belegges. I don't want to have any more to say to pleases-I don't want to have any more to say to

you." "Eyeh! anything you wish,-there's no harm done I hope," returned the Humpback as he moved towards the door; "good bye a-gra, but that's true," he continued, turning back as if something new had occurred to him; "I was near forgetten; do you remember the pleasant November eve we spent together long ago, when we were boys, and the fortunes the ould dummy tould for us,"

Morris groaned deeply. "I just thought of it, dear knows-on account of the fortune she told for you comen to pass this way -'tis so astonishen. I remember it as if 'twas only yesterday. She drew a gallows in the ashes for Peter Nocten, and another for you, betokening, as I tould you at the time, that ye'd both be hanged."

. Morris gave another groan. "Well, well, I'll hould my tongue, sure,-dear knows, one can hardly say a second word, you take it to heart so, I'm blest if I'd come to see you at all, if it wasn't that I knew you had no other friend near you-'tis so distressing. Howsomever-it'll never be said I desarted you in your misfortune, Morris. No-no. I'll come again, if I hear any news that I think ud be plasen to you—sitch as the nature of the execution and things of that kind that you'd be wishen to know.

Morris raised his face from the straw in which it was buried, and looked suspiciously at the Humpback, whose countenance at the moment presented an expression to which it wou'd have been difficult to give an interpretation. The eyes were staring, and all the features struggling and convulsed, as if with an effort to subdue some almost irresistible emotions. Having succeeded in composing it to an appropriate expression of sympathy, he uttered faintly, (overcome apparently by his feelings, as he turned once more to the door,) "Good-bye, Morris -good-bye a ragal," and withdrew.

"'Tis asy enough with you, you unhanged vagaound," exclaimed the prisoner, continuing to gaze in the direction of his departing visitor with an indignant expression which had been gradually kindling within the last few minutes. "Tis aisy enough with you, earnen your blood money—you desthroyen informer—but your day will come yet."

There was but little time for further reflection on the subject, when he heard a growing bustle outside -the tramp of military-the grounding of armsloud voices of officers and police, and the locking and unlocking of doors. The sound gradually approached his cell, the door was pushed in, and a crowd of policemen, with fresh prisoners, entered.— The latter were handcuffed, and the face and hands of one were soiled with blood. He looked depressed and jaded as if after some desperate struggle; but his eye, as it wandered round the dark dungeon to which he was about to be consigned, betrayed no expression of fear. Morris gazed on him with intense interest for a few moments, as if struck by some strange recognition; a deadly pulcuess began to overspread his countenance, his eyes grew fixed and staring, his jaw fell, his very breath seemed suspended. He remembered the last words of the Humpback, for his early friend and companion, Peter Nocten, stood before him.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

CATHOLIC IRELAND.

The patriotism of Ireland (says the London Register and Catholic Standard) has for centuries been a proverball over Christendom. But there is one thing in the Irish race that surpasses even, its patriotism, and that is its religious sentiment. We English Catholics are living in the midst of a vast Protestant and nonconformist population. And, therefore, it came in the manaer of a wholesome reminder, less to ourselves than to those in the midst of whom we are living, when Lord Denbigh uttered his famous dictum, "A Catholic First, an Englishman afterwards." Ireland needs no such reminder. Everybody on the other side of St. George's Channel knows perfectly well that, as a rule, there the people en masse are-Catholics first. Irishmen afterwards. They are Catholics ingrained. The faith saturates them, permeates them. It is an essential and inerradicable part of their existence. Whatever Acts of Parliament may say, or may fail to say, on the matter, the undeniable truth is this, that in Ireland the National Religion is Catholicism. England has for centuries been doggedly acting as if it were not; but the fact that it is so, that Catholicism is the National Religion of Ireland, has remained visible to the whole world-King, Lords, and Commons, Westminster, Downing street, and the Castle, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

If any nation on the face of the earth is Catholic, it is Ireland. All Christendom knows it. The Irish Catholics for three hundred years have been the confessors of the faith under the strong repressive rule of Protestant England. Just as undeniably, the early Christians, for three hundred years, were the martyrs of the faith under the strong, repressive rule of Pagan Rome. For three centuries the Christians of the Catacombs shed their blood willingly, whenever required to do so, in attestation of their sincerity. For three centuries the Irish have given, just as readily, the offering of their heart's tears, and during fiercer intervals, of their heart's blood also, rather than renounce their allegiance for an instant to the faith that is dearer to them by far than their life. The penal laws, it is perfectly true, of course, are by this time relaxed. Catholic Iteland, the Catholics of England, and the Catholics of the whole British Empire, have all had reason to bless God for the coming of their Liberator. Through the immortal labors of Daniel O'Connell our civil rights were not alone reclaimed—our very alters were liberated. When that great man died at Genos, on his way to throw himself, in his old age, at the feet of Pope Pius IX., the true glory of the Christian Hero was expressed in the very wording of the announcement of his demise, displayed at the door of every Catholic church and chapel in the Three Kingdoms, "Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of the Liberator of our Alters." Since the date of the passing of the great Act of Catholic Emancipation, much, no doubt, has been done in the way of the relaxation of the grinding laws imposed by Protestant England upon Catholic Ireland. To Mr. Gladstone, as an enlightened statesman, will ever belong, in spite of his recent rables in the matter of Vaticanism, the glory of having overthrown at last that outrage to common sense, the English Protestant Church in Catholic Ireland—the Church now, thank God, disestablished and disendowed.

A benevolent man is a happy man; he can not be otherwise, for it is a universal law of nature to be made happy by making others so.

It is an extraordinary fact that when people come to what is commonly called high, words they generally use low language. If you know anything that will make a brother's

THE FABIUS OF ERIN.

OWEN ROE O'NELL AND THE BATTLE OF BENDURE. From his great military reputation and abilities, Owen Roe was invited over from Flanders, in 1641, to take the command of the Irish Confederates, in Uister, and having embarked at Dunkirk, he landed at Doe castle, in Donegal, on the 13th of July, 1642, accompanied by some officers and old soldiers. amounting in all to 100 men, with a supply of arms and ammunition; soon after, in a meeting of the chiefs of Ulster at Kinnard, now Caledon in Tyrone, he was chosen commander-in-chief of the Northern

He organized his forces with great system, and kept up strict discipline.

John Baptist Rinuccini, Archbishop of Fermo in the marches of Ancona, had been sent by Pope Innocent X. as nuncio to the confederated Catholics of Ireland. He brought with him 2,000 muskets, 2,000 cartouche belts, 4,000 swords, 2,000 pike heads, 400 braces of pistols, 20,000 pounds of powder, with match, shot and other stores," and 36,000 dollars from Father Luke Wadding. Discovering the abilities of Owen Roe, the nuncio sent him the chief in appearance as he might, have been painted, we part of these supplies, with words of encouragement inciting him to action. O'Neill needed little spur. He chafed under a comparative idleness of three years, and was delighted with the prospect of striking terror to the foe and strengthening timid friends by assured victory -to "open the eyes alike of Puritan rebels, English loyalists, and half-hearted confederates." Early in June, 1646, he is on the march from the Leinster border to attack the Parliamentarian general. Under him served several Ulster chiefs; notably the O'Neills and O'Reillys.

According to Carte, Leland, and others, O'Neill's forces at Benburb were 5,000 foot and 500 horse, while the British troops, under Monroe, amounted to 6,000 foot and 800 horse, who were much better armed and accounted than the Irish; besides, the British had 7 pieces of artillery, while it is not mentioned that O'Neil had any cannon; the British were far superior to him in musketeers, and it appears O'Neill's torces consisted chiefly of swordsmen and pikemen. The British troops consisted chiefly of Scots, with some English regiments; those forces were called Parliamentarians, and afterwards Cromwellians; they were mostly republicans in rebellion against Charles I. in England, and they were joined by many frish allies.

There was another great party in Ircland at that time called Royalists, who supported the cause of King Charles, and were commanded by the Duke of Ormond, but they were not engaged on either side at Benburb. Belling and O'Neill state, in the Desiderata Curiosa, that the close battle continued two hours, and that Monroe's forces were routed about two hours before night. Lord Blaney's regiment made a determined defence, but they were cut to pieces, and he was himself slain. Monroe fled without his coat hat or wig, and save his life only by the fleetness of his horse; he never halted till he ar- ran seems to be addressing himself to the Gallery rived at Lisnagarvy, now called Lisburn, about ten miles from the field of battle. Colonel James Montgomery's regiment retreated with some regularity, but the rest of the British troops fled in total disorder. Lord Conway accompanied by Captain Burke and about 40 horsemen escaped to Newry, having two horses killed under him in this fight. Great numbers were slaughtered in the pursuit, and it is stated in Stuart that Heber MacMahon, Bishop of Clogher, who was in O'Neill's camp, addressed the army and entreated them with great humanity to spare the flying soldiers, and give them quarter .-Lord Montgomery, together with twenty-one officers and 150 soldiers, were made prisouers; and it is stated by Lodge and others, that Lord Montgomery was confined for some time in O'Reilly's castle of Cloughoughter, near Cavan. Almost all the accounts agree as to the numbers slain, which they make 3,243, who fell on the field of battle, but great numbers were killed during the pursuit that evening and the following day, and many were drowned in their flight across the Blackwater. It is stated, in the Desiderate, that 4,000 of the British forces were slain in this battle. O'Neill lost at Benburb only the very small number of 70 men killed, and 200 wounded.

O'Neill continued to carry on the war till 1649, when Cromwell arrived in Ireland, but while making preparations to meet that fierce invader, be fell sick and died, and after his death the Irish had no commander able to cope with Cromwell. O'Neill is traditionally said to have taken some disease in his limbs, which after some time caused his death, in consequence of having danced in a pair of poisoned boots presented to him by a lady of the Coote family, at a ball in Derry, to which he was invited by the Cromwellian General, Sir Charles Coote, in 1649; but it is stated in the Desiderata Curiosa, that he was poisoned by a pair of russet boots presented to him by one of the Plunketts of Louth, who boasted that he did the English a good service in despatching O'Neill out of the world. O'Neill tell sick at Derry, and it is stated by Matthew O'Conor, in his History of the Irish Catholics, that the poisoned boots produced a defluxion in his knees, and that he was obliged to be carried in a litter. Owen Roc came to Cavan, in October, 1649, and spent some time with his relative, Colonel Philip O'Reilly of Ballinacargy Castle, and was also a short time at another castle of the O'Reillys at Drumholme, near Ballyhays, but he was afterwards removed to Cloughoughter, a strong castle of the O'Reillys situated in an island in Loughoughter, between Cavan and Kileshandra, as a place of greater safety from the Cromwellians. He died here soon after, on Saint Leonard's day, the 6th of November, 1649, about the 50th year of his age.

Owen Roe O'Neill was a man of graceful person, agreeable and mild manners, but of great strength of mind and determined bravery; cool, cautious, and calculating; quick in taking advantage of favorable accidents, and mistakes of his opponents; of consummate skill in the arrangements for battle, seldom risking an engagement except under advantageous circumstances, and of a genius admirably adapted for defensive and protracted warfare.-Hence he has been designated the Irish Fabius. He was a man of great prudence, reserve, sobriety, and knowledge of the world, of patriotic spirit, honest in purpose, and of the highest honor and humanity

in his transactions with the enemy. For a period of seven years, from 1642 to 1649, as commander-in-chief of the confederated Irish of Ulster, and in co-operation with the old Anglo-Irish of the Pale. Owen Roe defeated the British forces in more than forty engagements, overran various parts of Ulster and Leinster, and took most of the strong castles and fortified towns of the old English Pale. Manhattan Monthly.

THE LAST PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND A picture is exhibited at 30, Piccadilly, which must be especially interesting to Irishmen, and is by no means without interest for all who sympathize with national feeling and national genius. It represents the House of Parliament in College green during a dela'e in 1790, with the famous Ourran addressing the House on some great occasion. The part of the House which escaped destruction by the great fire which occurred very soon after this time has long been the Bank of Ireland. The House of Peers has been fitted up as the Bank Parlour, and the spacious octagonal hall, which we see in its original state in the picture, has become the cash office and principal public part of the Bank. The fine gallery with its handsome columns which surrounded the interior was done away with by building up the spaces between the columns leaving a ferent Catholic societies of a city, a year previously series of half columns. In the picture, however, the designated, where they discuss together the interests heart glad, run quickly and tell it; but if something artists, Messrs. H. Barraud and J. Hayter, have re-that will cause a sigh bottle it up. stored this important architectural feature with very

liant company. The point of view being from under the gallery at the side opposite the Spenker's chair, and what would, we presume, be the Bar of afternoon sunlight streaming in from the windows on one side and falling upon the broad pavement of the floor, where stands Curran in a full Court suit of black and in an energetic attitude. This figure, however, is a little 100 far off to have the importance and interest which attaches to the man, and, although the portrait has been painted pretty closely the orator, especially as his attention is taken up by several remarkable heads and prominent figures in the immediate fore-ground. The painters might have taken license so far as to place a personage of such decided mark nearer to the groups which surround us at the Bar or entrance of the house, and thus have concentrated the interest instead of dividing it. However, if Curran is not so impressive have in Flood and Grattan, who stand close to us, spirited and admirable figures. Both are in the full uniform of the Irish Volunteers, Flood in the rich blue and gold of the Artillery, and Grattan in a scarlet coat of the Infantry. They were not always so near together, but this was the first time they had spoken after a quarrel, and they had just been reconciled by Lord Charlemont . Their attention seems to be taken for a moment by a word from Collis, the Keeper of the Rolls, who leans towards them holding his despatch-box, while scated on the bench before them are the counsel, Barry Yelverton, afterwards Lord Avonmore; and not far off is Mr. Solicitor-General Toler, the future Judge, known for his severity as "the Hanging Judge," upon whom Flood is said to have passed his terrible joke when at supper-table; he was asked by the Judge if the joint near him was hung beef, and Floud replied, "Fo, it is not, my Lord, but won't you try it?" On every side some notable face meets memoirs; John Fitzgibbon, first Earl of Clare; and Lord E. Fitzgerald, sitting on the front benches between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Montgomery; while close at our elbow is the courtly, clerical Marquis of Bristol in purple and fine linen, the celebrated Bishop of Cork, and afterwards of Derry. Turning towards Curran, we look upon a crowd of distinguished men of the time. The Marquis Cornwallis, then the Lord-Lieutenant; the Duke of Leinster, with the Marquis of Waterford, Earl Galway, the modern Hannibal, destined to be Lord Chancellor natural propensity to second somebody on the occasion, stands John Egan-" bully Egan" as he was called, from his notorious aptitude for duels. Currather than to Mr. Speaker Foster, seated under his canopied chair of state, and perhaps has caught the bright eye of Futher O'Leary exact'y opposite him -that friend and brother-wit who, when Curran once said how he wished he was St. Peter that he might let him into Heaven, retorted that Curran ought to wish he held the keys of the other place, because then be could let bim out. If we were to attempt to follow out the personal interest of the picture, the task, however pleasurable, would be too long. Yet we cannot quite pass over the remarkable galaxy in the gallery. Here, smiling on Curran, we see the lovely sisters Gunning, one about to be Ludy Coventry, the other Duchess, first of Hamilton and then of Argyll; the fascinating Dorothy Bland, with her powdered hair, afterwards mother of the Fitzclarences; and, lastly the Countess of Mornington, whose youn; son Arthur she little thought was to become the great Duke of Wellington,—Times.

CATHOLIC UNION ASSOCIATIONS.

We see in the numerous associations, daily formed in the bosom of the Church, a proof of her ever enduring vigor, and a certain pledge of the triumph which the future has in store for her. These associations appear to us in the light of so many living germs of that order which Providence will draw out of the general confusion that pervales the world. They are destined to operate a moral transformation among the nations so soon as their organization shall have reached its full development. Their birth gave promise of a social regeneration, and their rapid growth would seem to indicate its speedy fufilment. They are a sign that God intends to draw from our moral chaos a new and beautiful creation, and this ought to animate us with a confidence proof against every discouragement, which the apparent feebleness and fewness of our means.

might otherwise inspire. 1. But in order that our hopes may be realized, and our Catholic associations effect the happy results at which they aim, it is necessary that they be united and work with concerted action. They ought not to be wholly independent of one another. Animated by the same spirit of God, it is their duty to conspire together for one common end, His honor and the exaltation of His Church. God is one, and upon all His works He has stamped the image of His unity. Each among them forms a single unit, and all together, by a natural tendency and perfect harmony, go to make up the universe, the great unit of creation, and in the natural order, the most per-

fect image of the oneness of the Creator. God acts similarly in the order of grace, and His holy spirit is wont to impart a like tendency to souls who freely offer their co-operations to His designs. The more devoted they are to His sacred cause, the more anxious they will be to cultivate this love of union. They will constantly have before their eyes that beautiful model of unity, more admirable even than that which the physical creation presents to us. Such is the great spiritual unity which Jesus Christ has established in the world, which joins in intimate communion the inhabitants of earth and heaven, and forms men of every age, rank, and condition into one indivisible body, animated by the same faith, inspired by the same love governed by the same laws, and sharing in the same hopes. The Church enjoys the most perfect unity, and withal a wonderful variety. She constitutes a fold, as vast as the world itself, whose sheep, although under the immediate care of numerous shepherds, obey, nevertheless, only one Supreme Pastor. the visible representative of Him who conducts all to the eternal pastures of heaven.

This perfect unity is an essential character and distinguishing feature of the true Church, and all Catholic associations formed under her influence and animated with her spirit will be emulous of so glorious a mivilege. The se associations are so many volunteer battalions, organized by the spontaneous zeal of Christians to aid the regular army of the Church. It is true they can not form an organization so effective as that which unites to the Sovereign Pontiff the faithful by their pasters and the pastors by their Bishops. But if this perfect unity of sub-ordination is impossible, it is very desirable, at least, that they bind themselves by unity of accord and co-operation. And this is the object which the associations of the Catholic Union, guided by the spirit of God, propose to attain.

2. At present these organizations exist in different countries, and, under different names, tend to one and the same end. Germany in this respect has given a bright example to other nations. She assembles annually the leading members of the difof the common cause, the cause of God and His stored this important architectural feature with very | Church., A committee is chosen in each of these | Jonatlan

excellent effect, and given their work much pictorial annual assemblies to guide the deliberations, com IRISH INTELLIGENCE. societies, and make all necessary arrangements for the next yearly meeting. The various associations find in this simple organization a means of concert-

from that at Trinity College, the spectator finds members, and by unity of direction guaranteeing some difficulty in making out the countenance of success to individual efforts. In this convention all theoretical and practical questions relative to the various associations are discussed, and such feasible measures adopted as will secure the common good and give to single societies the means of extended action and usefulness.

The Catholic Unions of England and Ireland are, we believe, still more strongly defined. Their general organization is better developed, and the number of reunions more frequent. Composed of the most prominent members of individual bodies, they adopt as a special end what constitutes the common object of all, and take the initiative in all general measures for the defence of Catholic interests. These societies differ only in name from the Societies for the Defence of Catholie Interests, first organized in Italy, and thence extending to other nations.

.3. It is unnecessary to dwell on the great utility of these organizations and superfluous to remind the Apostles of the Sacred Heart that it is their duty to aid them by their influence and prayers. They are sister leagues with the Apostleship of the Heart of Jesus, and we sincerely invoke the blessing wished by the brothers of Rebecca to the future spouse of Isaac : "Thouart our sister, mayest thou increase to thousands." Nay, more, the Apostleship of Prayer, as it unites all in the love of the Heart of Jesus and zeal for the realization of its desires, ought to be the very soul of Catholic Unions. Without the eye : Sir Jonah Barrington, the author of the infringing upon their individual liberty, and without prejudice to those external forms which bind their members, it offers an interior bond of the most effective and lasting union. For what can be more fitting than that the Divine Heart itself should unite in spirit the faithful scattered over the earth, and by removing all obstacles to its love blend them in a community of feeling and interests? This Divine Heart, everywhere present in the sacrament of love. nourishing us with the bread of angels, vivifying with its spirit all those whom sin has not torn from Marquis of Kildare, and young Plunkett, O'Connell's its love, encouraging and supporting them by its grace, is the living bond of our union, and the more of Ireland; while close to Curran, as if showing his lintimately we shall be united to it, the closer will we be linked together. Consequently, wherever the Apostleship of Prayer has enrolled souls under the standard of the Sacred Heart, Catholic Unions will find it the most effectual means of maintaining their existence, and in its promoters the most active agents for their extension and prosperity. The promoters will inform the directors of these associations that by uniting with the Apostleship of Prayer they will secure for themselves, without any special sacrifice, the most inestimable blessings. If these offers are accepted, we shall doubtless afford great satisfaction to the Heart of Jesus is thus making it the common centre of Catholic Unions.

Divine Heart of Jesus, I offer to Thee, through the Immaculate Heart of Mary, all my prayers, actions, and sufferings of this day, for the same intentions for which Thou dost daily offer Thyself a victim on our altars.

I offer them, in particular, in behalf of those associations which labor to realize Thy most ardent wish, by uniting all Christians devoted to the defence of Thy interests. O. Jesus, render their union more and more complete by making them all one with Thee, and through Thee one with Thy Heavenly Father, to the end that the world may recognize in Thee its true Saviour.

Lord Jesus, shield with the protection of Thy Divine Heart our Holy Father the Pope .- Hessinger of the Sacred Heart.

FALSE ASSUMPTIONS.

Prejudice is from "praejudicium" from "prae, before" and "judicium" "a judgment," and means a judgment formed before seeing reasons for it, and usually adhered to against all reason.

No man has a right to rail against people who have prejudices, as if they were absurdly out of the common way. Because no man can flatter himself that he is free from them in every respect. But to be governed by prejudice a whole life-time is unworthy of any reasonable man, and especially to be ruled by religious prejudice, is inexcusable. To take for granted without any authority that a certain faith is false, and a certain other true, and to make all lacts of history, deductions of science, observation of men and events agree with this assumed

theory, is unreasonable and absurd. Yet almost all non-Catholics do it. They assume the Sacred Scripture to be the inspired word of God, without having in their theory of Christianity any thing to prove it from.

They assume their individual right and ability to interpret the scriptures and make therefrom their own doctrines without any authority or reason.

They assume that the Church of Christ became corrupted without reason and that Luther, Calvin, and Henry VIII were needed where Christ had failed.

They rail at the Church for claiming infallibility, and claim infallibility for their railing.

They assume that the Catholic Church is a political institution, whose aim is to destroy souls and possess bodies.

They assume the Catholic Church has been a great persecutor, to which the words used of Imperial Rome by the Apostles are applicable, without reason. And when they come to the interpretation of facts to suit their unreasonable assumptions, they are compelled to utter absurdities.

The plain fact is, that the Catholic Church is almost everywhere suffering Persecution.

In Italy, the Pope is a prisoner. People who want to live in monastic seclusion are thrust out of their own houses, and forced to live as the Government directs; property donated to the Church and Church charities is ruthlessly seized and made over to spoilers by unjust edicts.

In Germany, the Bishops are fined and imprisoned because they will not betray Christ. In Mexico and South America, the like injustice

and violence is going on.
But these men, blinded by prejudice, have to believe that the party which is meekly suffering injustice, is insolent, arrogant, domineering. governments that fine, imprison, rob and plunder, are defending themselves against an acrogant priesthood!-Catholic Columbian.

HABITUAL IMPULSE .- Habitually enthusiastic people are never so happy as when they are endeavoring to save you from yourself. It is, however, fortunate that the passion which informs such persons, is one of peculiar instability and caprice. Their ambition is to be doing, no matter what, so that the blood be

On the 27th ult, the Most Rev. Doctor Power, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, conferred the order the House," the greater part of the gallery is seen ed action without the least prejudice to their mutual of priesthood upon thirteen postulants from St. ed action without the least prejudice to their mutual of priesthood upon thirteen postulants from St. Independence.

John's College, Waterford, They had previously been admitted to minor orders on the 22dult. Their names are formed on this model. For some years past men from the various provinces of the Empire have been accustomed to meet in Paris, with a view.

Grath, James D'Alten, Edmund Hickey, Waterford and the process of the anti-Christian revolution. have been accustomed to meet in rans, with a view to combat the progress of the anti-Christian revolution. This assembly has proved of incalculable advantage, by sustaining the courage of particular members, and by unity of direction guaranteeing difference and by unity of direction guaranteeing and by unity of direction guaranteeing difference along the closure of the closure o John's College, a large number of the clergy being in the sauctuary, an immense congregation attending. Several of the newly ordained go for a time on the English and Scotch missions. The ceremonial al was of the most impressive character.

On the 23d ult, a very successful mission in the parish of Castlebridge, Wexford, was brought to a close. "The final sermon was prenched by Very Rev Father Hanrahan, O.S.F.; Dublin, to a very crowded and attentive congregation. During this mission Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of the diocese, confirmed nearly 300 children. The Fathers engaged in the holy work were Father Cosgrove, Provincial Wexford; Father Roche, Wexford; Father Hannahan, Dublin; Father Rossiter, Cork; and Father McDermott, Limerick.

On the 26th ult., at the Convent of Mercy, Kilrush, the following young ladies were received by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Dinan:—Margaret, second daugh. ter of James Dossworth, Esq., Gortroe, -in religion Sister Mary Rose; Anne, ellest daughter of James Donnellan, Esq., Milltown, Malbay, -in religion Sister Mary Dominica. Sister Mary Evangelista, cldest daughter of Bryan Dwyer, Eeq, Kilrush was received as a Postulant.

The festival of Corpus Christi in Kilkenny was carried out with the greatest possible solumnity. Several of the shops throughout the city were shut all day. All were closed during the period of the celebration. The Mayor and members of the Corporation, in their official robes, took part in the procession at the Cathedral, and a vast assemblage of people of all grades and classes evinced by their reverent demeanor how deeply they were impressed with devotional feeling.

The Month's Mind for the late Mrs. Croghwell, of Urachree, near Ballinasloe, took place at the parish church of Clotuskert, on the 21st ult., the liev. Thomas Mulkern, P.P., being celebrant; Rev. Thomas Coen, P.P., Kiltormer, deacon, and Rev. John Keigue, C.C., Ballinrobe, sub-deacon. The death of this lady was very much regretted, as she was very much respected and admired for her many excellent qualities. Of this fact ample proof was given on the funeral day, when, in the vast concourse that assembled to pay respect to her memory, (over 100 vehicles of every description being present), every class and creed were represented.

The statue of Archbishop MacHale, by Mr. Thomas Farrell, R.H.A., which was to have been unveiled on the occasion of the National commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation of Dr. MacHale to the episcopate is said to be a very fine work of art, and as a portrait a remarkable success. The statue is eight feet in height, and the attitude, while being natural, has not lost any of the dignity which always accompanies the venerable Metropolitan of the West. His Grace is depicted with his right hand raised, as if bestowing a blessing while in the left hand is held a scroll. The minutive of the episcopal robes is wrought out with much cleverness. The stone used is Sicilian marble, and the work will be placed on a beautifully carved pedestal of Portland stone, crected in front of the Cathedral at Tuam.

Reports of the crops in the Carrick-on-Suir district of Tipperary, up to the 26th ult., state that wheat and potatoes are markedly superior to last year's tillage; the latter crop was never more promising, though Whitsuntide week's nor-casterly wind and hail showers told upon it to some extent. Onts were backward enough previous to the recent rain fulls; at present they have improved beyond measure, many farmers estimating the crop to by far healthier than at same season in '74. Grass and meadowing re excellent. Taking a general view of matters agricultural, there seems to be every prospect of an abundant harvest.

Daniel Francis Leahy, Esq., of Shanakiel House, Cork, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Cork, in the room of the Earl of Cork. resigned.

In Cork, recently, a little girl leaning out of a window, about twenty feet from the ground, lost her balance and fell downwards. A man named Joseph Clark saw her falling, and ran over just in time to catch her in his arms, and prevent the inevitably fatal consequences that must have resulted had she come to the ground.

A young man, named Power, trod upon an orange skin lying on the pathway in the North Main street, Cork, on the 25th ult., and got a fall which broke one hand, while the other, coming into contact with a broken bottle in the channel, was severely lacerated near the elbow-joint.

At a meeting of the Grattan Memorial Committee, in Dublin, on the 25th ult., the Hon. Mr. Vereker said the statue had been successfully cast, and was now undergoing the process of burnishing. He had the authority of the trustees of Mr. Foley for saying that the statue was an eminont success in every respect. Owing to the large number of works which Mr. Foley left unfinished in his studio, the committee did not like to push the trustees too hard; but he could state that the statue would be ready before the committee would be ready to receive it.

At a meeting of the Ennis Board of Guardians on the 26th ult., a letter was, read from Dr. Molony, consulting doctor under the Public Health Act, resigning that office, having been appointed dispensary doct a at Domachaire, county Leitrim. Mr. Pearson intimated his intention to move for the appointment of a successor, whereupon the Chairman said complaints were loud in town and country against the heavy rates imposed and daily increasing with every new act passed by the Legislature. By the majority of people the office of consulting doctor was looked upon as unnecessary, or if compulsory, the remuneration should be by service fees and not by annual salary. It was agreed to ask the opinion of the Local Government Board upon the subject.

Whilst several persons were engaged at blasting in the Dornghwood Quarries, Newry, on the 21st ult, the powder prematurely exploded, and three of them were severely injured. F. Williamson received injuries to both eyes; James McDowell was also injured in both eyes; and Robert Thompson McDow_ ell, son of the former, sustained a wound in the fore head and right hand, an injury to one of his eyes of such a serious nature as to make it probable that the sight is lost. The injured men all reside at

Jerritzpass.
A serious outrage was perpetrated at the Limerick docks on the 25th ult. A laborer, bained Sheridan was sitting on the quay, when a shipwright named exercised; and uninformed by principle, and with McInerney came up and threw him into the river out any special object in their ministry, they so di- The tide was on half-abb and when Sheridan was out say special object in their ministry, they so did their industry, among the many, as to render picked, after much difficulty, it was i found that one endurable the sufferings of each of Agirm show of this legs was broken and his abody dreadfully in resistance soon banishes the formentor, who, does not feel any defeat or disappointment to being com. Hespital in a precarious state and Molnemey to the suffering the condition of the condition o pelled to transfer his dispensations from Jack to loged in the City Jail under a warrant signed by Jonathan.

The Castlebar correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, writing under date of the 25th ult., says :-"A very important meeting is announced to be held here next Sunday at a place known as Freuch Hill, the scene of a well-fought battle in '98. The meeting has been called for the purpose of erecting a saitable monument to those fallen braves who sacrificed their lives fighting for the independence of Ireland. The bills had been profusely posted through the town and country, but, strange to say, no sconer had they been posted than the constabulary had them immediately torn down or defaced, a seemingly most mysterious proceeding, which I am unable to satisfactorily account for. The matter has excited much astonishment. The meeting will be holden on Sunday, and will be addressed by several gentlemen from Dublin."

The abstract issued by the Registrar-General shows that the population of Ireland was reduced by 24,125 in the year 1874, for the registered births counted 141,411, but the deaths were 91,352. If to the deaths we add the number of emigrants, 73,184, the total amounts to 24,125 more than the births .-The estimated population of Ireland in the middle of the year was 5,314,845. The number of marriages registered in Ireland from January to December, 1874, was 25,201. Of these 17,763 took place between Roman Catholics and 7,528 between Protestants, but in proportion to the number of those professing these creeds there were three marriages of Protestants to two of Roman Catholics. The births during the year were 72,524 boys and 68,887 girls. The number of deaths of males was 46,684 and of females 45,658. Zymotic diseases were peculiarly fatal, having killed 12,473 persons. Of this number 3,894 fell victims to scarlatina, 1,950 to whooping cough, and 599 to diptheria. From the same source we learn that bread, which was 54d. per 21b. in 1864, was 7d. in 1874; oatmeal, which was 10s. 9d. per cwt. in 1864, was 17s. in 1874; while potatoes, which were 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per cwt. in 1864, and 4s. 4d. to 5s. 10d., in the first quarter of 1874, were 2s. 7d. to 3s. 7d. at the end of that year. Beef, which was 51s. 6d. to 64s. 6d. per cwt. in 1864, was 54s. 6d. to 77s. 5d. in 1874. The number of persons receiving outdoor relief in Ireland in 1864 was 8,574; receiving indoor relief, 56,423. Last year these figures showed a remarkable variation, the number of indoor paupers being 46,998 in December, and of outdoor paupers, 28,439. The mean temperature during 1874 was 49 degrees : the highest registered being 81 degrees, on July 18. and the lowest 22.5, on 5th February. Ruin or snow fell on 186 days of the year, and the prevailing wind was the west, from which point it blew during 119 days.

The Chairman of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club has received a letter from the Rev. Mr. O'Clery, P.P., Bulgaden, assuring him of the willingness of the people of his parish to co-operate in the Butt Testimonial movement. The Rev. gentleman states that he has not seen for many years a stronger feeling or greater readiness on the part of the people to contribute to any political object than they display in the case of this testimonial. He also speaks in the warmest terms of the services of Mr. Butt, and of his claims on the gratitude of the Irish people. On the 25th ult, the sum of £100 was collected in St. Michael's parish, Limerick, for this fund. Forty-seven pounds have been collected in Kilmallock independent of Mr. W. H. O'Sulliyan's subscription, which was paid in Dublin. Collections for the same purpose are progressing in several parishes in the county Limerick.

On the 22nd ult., the members of the Waterford Agricultural Society met in the County Grand Jury Room, to present to Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., a magnificent silver punch bowl, as a token of their warm esteem for his lengthened and valuable services as honorary secretary and treasurer to the society. The chair was occupied by N. P. O'Shea, Esq., D.L., Gardenmorris, and amongst the large numbers present were several ladies. The presentation was made amid the warm applause of the meeting, after which Sir Robert Paul returned his best thanks for the valuable testimonial made to him, which he would make an heirloom in his family; and still more grateful was he for the kind expressions accompanying it. Although he had retired from official connection with the society, he would still give it all the aid in his power.

The Freeman's Journal of the 28th ult., says :the havinning of e week "Dover Castle," bound for Australia, has been anchored in Carrickfergus Roads, Belfast Lough, and daily large contingents of respectable, healthy-looking emigrants have been conveyed down to her in the steamer "Eriu." About 300 of them left Belfast quay on Wednesday, and another numerous party went down yesterday morning. Altogether there will be some 800 or 900 emigrants on board. Large crowds have assembled daily at the quay to witness their departure. Yesterday evening the "Dover Castle" lifted anchor and set off on her long voyage."

At the usual weekly meeting of the Castlebar Union on the 22nd ult., a prolonged discussion arose with reference to the prevalence of small-pox. which appears to extend its ravages with most serious and marked effects recently. Dr. Charles Walsh reported two deaths from the disease during the week. Dr. Kirby reported five since 20th March and Dr. Blackwell said four fresh cases had occurred in his district (Balla). He also, in reply to a question, observed that sixty cases had been altogether registered in Balla, the division which he had charge of. A later report, however, states that the disease has very much diminished, and no fresh cases are reported. In consequence of the prevalence of the disease, the North and South Mayo Militia Regiments were necessarily debarred from assembling.

The Cork Herald, of the 29th ult., says :- Some children were sitting on a public road at the Northern end of the city, on Tuesday, amusing themselves, when a number of laborers in a field close by saw a donkey cart coming at a tremendous pace along the road, and bearing right down upon the children. They shouted as loud as they could at the driver, and beckoned him to look out, but all to no purpose, as the car never swerved a bit out of its course. One of them, though the attempt was apparently hopeless, considering the distance, ran to try and stop the car before it reached the children. He did not succeed in doing so, however, but when almost within two feet of the young ones, the donkey, to the surprise of the spectators, took the opposite side of the road. The laborer stopped the car as soon as he got out on the road, and was amazed to discover that the driver, an old man, was quite blind and hard of hearing into the When asked to explain how he happened bargain. When asked to explain how he happened to be in charge of the donkey, he replied that his son, who usually drove the cart, was unwell that day, and that he had taken his son's place to fetch a hamper from a shop on the confines of the city. The donkey, he stated, knew the road right well, knew, too, that the driver had not the use of his sight; and had not, at any time, done the slightest harm, though he drove him repeatedly on similar errands. Left to himself the donkey always avoided danger with his "blind driver."

In reply, to a question put by Mr. Bryan in the House of Common on, the 25th ult., Sir Michael H. Beach stated that the ruined churches and round towers of Glendalough have been included in the the Board of Public Works to be maintained and our larger churches; which are also already so of hard work. The Prince and Princess of Wales our larger churches which are also already so of hard work. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh are mentioned among monuments thus handed over simply as the Seven space. the Board of Public Works to be matted and the Duke of Edinburgh are mentioned among those wind preserved. The ruins were described, in the list of monuments thus handed over, simily as the "Seven monuments thus handed over, simily as the "Seven space."

The ruins were described, in the list of illed by others as to leave comparatively little free and the Duke of Edinburgh are mentioned among those of Later the Duke of Edinburgh are mentioned among the policy, in the list of them contained photographs; by them contained photographs; by them contained photographs; by these who are now seldom seen in society. The pulpy. Several of them contained photographs; by the pulpy, Several of them contained among the policy and pass over, clean and unsullied from pulpy. Several of them contained photographs; by them contained photographs; by them contained photographs; by them contained photographs; by the pulpy. Several of them contained among the pulpy. Several of them contained photographs; by the pulpy, Several of them contained ph

in the schedule. There are clusters of ancient ecolesiastical buildings each known as the "Seven Churches," in many parts of Ireland, the number seven being considered peculiarly sacred by the Hebrews. The ruins of Glendalough, most interest ing and important as they are, will now be preserved and kept in decent order.

The question of the purification of the Liffey was before the Dublin Town Council on the 25th ult., when a letter was read from the Lord Lieutenant containing a recommendation that the matter be allowed to drop for the present year, and a promise that next year, he will advise the Government to lend the Corporation for the purposes of Liffey purification £500,000, at the rate of 31 per cent. the discussion which followed the reading of the letter, Mr. Byrne described that communication as a very satisfactor; one, and moved that it be referred to the Main Drainage Committee, with directions to report to the house without delay the best mode of effecting the objects referred to. After some remarks from Mr. Dennehy and Mr. Murphy, this resolution was adopted.

The Mallow correspondent of the Cork Examiner says: - Several persons of the laboring class in the neighborhood of Mallow, during the last two months, have emigrated to Australia. The farmers are complaining that it is almost impossible for them to get laborers, and it is thought that in the locality of Mallow they will be paid very remunerative wages for the present season.

A farmer named Sylvester Hennessy, of Clogscrigg, near Thomastown, aged about 46 years, accidentally fell from his car on his return from Thomastown on the 23rd ult. He was rendered senseless by the fall and never rallied, and about 24 hours after the occurrence death relieved him in the workhouse infirmary, whither he had been removed, as it was convenient to where the accident occurred.

The annual sale of store and stall-fed cattle at Harristown, the property of John La Touche, Esq , D.L., came off on the 25th ult. There was a very large attendance of intending purchasers, and excellent prices realized / The store bullocks-105 in number-were a choice lot and were quickly purchased by Mr. Thomas Radclifte for Mrs. McCann, ANCIENT IRISH LITERATURE .- PROFESSOR O'LOONEY'S LECTURES -In the Catholic University, Dublin, on the 27th ult., Professor O'Looney gave another of his series of interesting lectures. Having in his former lectures, treated of Ancient Irish Sacred and two distinct heads, viz:—Ossianic and Heroic, differing in time, in character and personages. The former narrates the career of the once potent and celebrated "Finna-Eirionn," and the deeds of the most famous of their leaders, foremost among whom was Fionn, the son of Cumhall. The title Ossianic was conferred by modern times, and is derived from Oisio, son of Finn, at once warrior and poet, trouvere and knight, who witnessed, and, in part, enacted the deeds he is supposed to have recorded. The second class embraces the Romance Literature of an earlier date. It relates to the time when Conor Mac-Nessa was king of Ulster, and Medb Queen of Connaught. She now reigns in the realms of fairyland; he lives in the pages of the poet. The cycle relates to the wars waged between the two monarchs, and and to the adventures and exploits of Cuchullin and his fellow knights of the "Red Branch." These romatices, rich in truest poetry, and abounding in rich material for Irish history and Celtic mythology, are but little known, perhaps because they are Irish. Who will do for the "Red Branch Knights" what Tennyson has done for the "Knights of the Round Table," or who will give us Idylls of our Irish kings? Choosing as his text the tale entitled " The Cause of the Battle of Cunea," fought A. D. 174, between Conn of the Hundred Fights, Monarch of Ireland, and Cumball, leader of the Fenians and father of the king-maker, Finn, he proceeded with his analysis of the narrative distinguishing between the ancient versions and aptrious modern productions, and pointing out their bearing on the

habits and social condition of the early Irish.

"THE BOOK OF LISMORE."-A singular story is told of the "Book of Lismore," an Irish chronicle of the fourteenth century, belonging to the Duke of served for some time as barrack-master at Malta, and photozincography. This manuscript was discovered, in the year 1814, inclosed in a wooden box, together with a fine old crozier, built into the masonry of a closed doorway, which was reopened while the old Castle of Lismore underwent repair. Great interest was naturally excited among antiquaries of the time, and among them was a certain Mr. Dennis O'Flinn, of Shandon street, Cork, a" professed" Irish scholar, but as O'Curry said of him, "a very indifferent" one. O'Flinn, however, on the strength of such reputation, induced the Duke's agent to lend the manuscript to him. It was detained for a year, and during part of that time, according to the borrower's account, was in the hands of a copylat. From the time of its return until 1869, the precious volume remained locked up and unexamined; it was then lent by its noble owner to the Royal Irish Academy to be copied by O'Curry. The discovery was now made that the book had been mutilated, that in such a way as to render what remained of the original almost valueless. Every search was made, but no trustworthy clue was got until the manuscripts of Sir William Betham, bought for the library of the Royal Irish Academy were found to include copies of the missing portions. By means of a note attached to these copies, the holders of the originals were traced, and were induced to part with their somewhat doubtfully acquired property for the sum of fifty pounds. The whole volume has since been excellently repaired and handsomely bound by the present Duke of Devonshire. The contents of it include-ancient lives of the Irish saints, written in a very pure Galic; the conquests of Charlemagne, translated from Archbishop Turpin's celebrated romance of the eighth century; the story of St. Petronilla, and the discovery of the Sibiline Oracle; an account of St. Gregory the Great; the Empress St. Justina's heresy; accounts of Charlemague's successors, and of the correspondence between Lunfauc and the clergy of Rome; extracts from Marco Polo's travels; accounts of Irish battles and sieges; and a dialogue between St. Patrick, Caoilte MacRonain and Oisin, the son of Fioun MacCumbaill, in which many hills, rivers, caverns, &c., in Ireland are described and the etymology of their names recorded.—Athenorum

GREAT BRITIAN.

THE CATHOLICS IN LONDON.—Cardinal Manning in recent pastoral, says to his priests :-

Be so good as to state:-1. That the aggregate church room, giving the succession of Messes, does not at this time nearly suffice for the Catholic population of London.

2. That the intervals between church and church are in many places so great as to render attendance at the offices of Divine worship impossible to many. This is especially true in some of the outskirts of London, where the poorest of our people are often

congregated in great numbers.
3. That the multiplication of smaller churches is the only certain way of ensuring the attendance of our poor. They are often reluctant to frequent reports are to be trusted, are discovering the beauty

ly, in the neighborhood of Drury lane and Covent in preparation for his visit to that country. Prince IX" The contents were written in Latin, and in the Garden, and in the Isle of Dogs.

church, to replace the church of St. Boniface, for the use of the German population in London, is already begun. It will be remembered that the church of St. Boniface fell to the ground in the year 1873. The priest had hardly time to remove the Most Holy Sacrament when the whole fabric came down.

6. That two other churches are urgently needed; namely, at Wapping and at Homerton. If we possessed the means, they would be be at once commenced.

7. That in other parts of the diocese the existing buildings, now used for Divine service, ought to be replaced by fitting churches. Nothing but the prior and overwhelming claims of London have delayed our making this effort.

8. Finally, you will make known to the faithful that the diocese possesses no means whatsoever for the building of churches, except the proceeds of this annual collection. The many beautiful and useful churches which have been built are the work of good priests, who have devoted themselves with great privation and self-denial to encourage them with little beyond our heartfelt commendation and bene-

diction. Whosoever shall leave behind him a church, or an altar, raised to the glory of the Ever-blessed Trinity, will leave a memorial of his love of Jesus and of souls; and will obtain for himself the prayers of many in his time of need, in this life and beyond the grave.

May the abundant gifts of the Spirit of grace be with you.

Given at Westminster, and appointed to be read in the churches of the diocese on Trinity Sunday, 1875, when the annual collection will be made for the Church Building Fund.

† HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Archbishop. W. A. Jounson, Secretary.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED ARCHITECT .- A London telegram announces the death of Edward Welby Pugin, the cldest son of the late Augustus N. Welby Pugin, who was the chief reviver of the Gothic of Wilmount House, county Meath, at an average of architecture and ecclesiastical art in England. Mr. £16 is. 6d, each. The entire sale realized £3,496 its. Pugin was born March 11, 1834. In 1852, when he was only in his eighteenth year, his father died, and it developed on him to complete his professional engagements. This he did successfully, and henceforth held a prominent place in his profession. One of the first of his best works was the Church of Notre Eccesiastical Literature, he now dwelt with the Dame de Dadezell, in Belgium, for which he received Literature of Romance. This he classified under from Pius IX, the papal order of St. Sylvester.— Among his other works were the new College of St. Cutbberts, Usbant; several large churches in Liverpool; St. Michael's Priory, Belmont, Herefordshire; the Church of SS. Peter and Paul at Cork; the Augustinian Church, Dublin; the Kingsdown Parish Church for the late Lord Kingsdown; the splendid orphanages of Hellingly and Bletchingly for the duchesis of Leeds; and magnificent buildings at Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, in the completion of the mansion which had been begun by his father in a sumptuous Gotbic style. Mr. Pugin was a prominent member of the Catholic laity of England, and evinced a warm interest in the affairs of his Church. He was a captain in the English volunteers, and occasionally sent letters to the press on professional topics. He asserted in 1867 that his father, and not Sir Charles Barry, designed the new houses of Parliament, and afterwards published a book on the subject. Mr. Pugin was in this country about two years ago.

THE LATE LOND REAY -We have to record to-day the death of one of the oldest and most famous of the Highland clans, Eric Mackay, ninth Lord Reay in the Peerage of Scotland. In other days the Mackays owned a very large portion of the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, now absorbed for the most part in the property of the Duke of Sutherland, their lands being known several centuries ago as "Lord Reay's Country." The nobleman now de-ceased, at the age of about 60 years, was the younger but only surviving son of Alexander, eighth Lord, by Marian, daughter of the late Colonel Gall, and widow of Mr. David Ross, eldest son of David, Lord Ankerville, a Scottish Lord of Session. He entered the Army in 1930 as Easign in the 28th Foot tion of his clan in February, 1863. According to Lodge's Peerage," his lordship lived and died unmarried; the Barony, therefore, passes to his distant cousin, the Baron Mackay, of the Hague, Minister of State, and Vice-President of the Council of the King of the Netherlands, as eldest living male des cendant of John, the second Lord Reay, who died nearly two centuries ago. The new Lord, according to "Lodge," was born in the year 1806, and married in 1837, Maria Catherine Fagel, a native of the Netherlands, by whom he had a family of two sons The first and second Lords were staunch adherents of the Stuart cause, for which they suffered severely in the loss of their lands and expatriation : and Sin Bernard Burke records the fact that a patent was ordered to be issued by Charles I. creating the first Baron of Reay also Earl of Strathnaver, but that it was never completed owing to the Civil War, the Parliament refusing to allow the creation to take

The new Arctic Expedition, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 30th of May last, has better prospects of success than any heretofore dispatched from any quarter. With two strong vessels completely equipped and provisioned, a commander experienced in Arctic navigation, and the benefit of recent discoveries as to the most feasible passage, it will be strange if results are not attained in advance of anything yet realized. A wise part of the plan is the announced intention of the British Government to dispatch a relief vessel at the expiration of two years, thus insuring the safety of the explorers as far as it depends upon human forethought. The route to be taken by the expedition will be that of Dr. Kane and Capt. Hall, through Baffin's Bay and Smith's Sound. The Alert and Discovery are the names of the vessels first sent out. At the eightieth parallel the Alert will be left as a depot of supplies, and from that point the Discovery will be carried as far as the ice will permit. Sledges will then be used as the less will be made it to reach the pole. This is said to be the first expedition sent out by England avowedly and solely for the purpose of accertaining and fixing the exact position of the pole. The Northwest passage, formerly the chief object of exploration, is now considered not worth looking for.

PRIVATE CONFISCATION .- The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent writes:-" As the Judicature Bill has abolished the title of serjeant-at-law, the members of Serjeants'-Inn, in Chancery lane, have determined to sell that property and divide the proceeds among themselves. The value cannot be less than £30,000 to £35,000, so that each of the six and thirty gentlemen who now wear the coif will receive a very handsome sum. A proposal to devote a portion of the sum to purposes of legal education has, I believe, been discussed and negatived. The inn is the personal property of the serjeants, so that these gentlemen are acting according to their strict right; but their proceeding is sure to be sharply criticized."

The royal road anywhere has always been thought easy, but the royal family of England, if newspaper

5. That the first stone of a church in the Mission Helena and Louise are seldom seen abroad. It is portrait of the Pope. Most of the letters were writof Barking road, in the midst of a population of 2000 Impossible to suit everybody, and so it is more than ten in European languages. poor, was laid on the 8th of this month; and a likely, if this sort of thing is continued, that the prediction will be verified of "an awful howl from the shopkeepers."

Suspected Munder and Suicide. - A rather mysterious affair is reparted from Colchester. It seems Mrs. Bryan, who resides in Castle-road, Botanic garto the Police. Strong fears of foul play were entertained the girl Newman, who three years ago attempt ed to commit suicide, having a few weeks back threatened violence upon herself rather than obey her mistress's notice to leave, as she was much attached to the child. The Police sent scouts all over the neighbourhood and dragged the river. The next day the bodies were found in the stream. The child had evidently died in the servant's arms.

Collientes on Fire.—Shortly before noon on the 3rd inst, an explosion occurred at the large colliery, situate at Worsbro-park, about three miles from Barnsley. The colliery belongs to the Barrow Hematite Iron and Steel Company, of which the Duke of Devonshire is chairman. A considerable staff of men were employed, and a depth of 350 yards had been dug through and several seams of coal passed. Preparations had been made for firing off three shots, when the men were drawn to the surface. The first shot appears to have gone off all right; the second however, liberated a considerable quantity of gas, which exploded, setting fire to the brattice boards at the bottom. The third shot was still more serious for it caused the gas to explode and set fire to the bottom of the sinking shaft. The fire engines from Barnsley were fetched, and a continuous stream of water was poured down the shaft for several hours. At 4 o'clock two men attempted to descend the shaft, but immediately signalled to be drawn up, their safety-lamps having been extinguished. The Hafod-y-Ewch pit of the Runbon Colliery Company took fire yesterday morning, but whether from an explosion or otherwise has not yet been ascertained, Six men have been severely burnt, and Mr. Johnson, the underground manager, who together with a fire man named Roberts, rescued the men, is also, burnt, while Robert himself is slightly injured.

LABOR LAWS OF ENGLAND .- In the house of Commons, on the 10th inst., Mr. Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, introduced bills amending the labor laws. They provide that breaches of contract calculated to cause public injury by the work of people employed in a public capacity, as in the supply of gas and water, shall be dealt with criminally. All other cases shall be regarded purely as matters of civil contract, to be settled by the county courts. The law against picketing is to continue in force. Befendants, however, are to have the option of a trial by justices or jury. In regard to strikes no agreeement to do any non-criminal act in relation to disputes between masters and workmen shall be punishable as a conspiracy.

UNITED STATES.

LABORERS IN NEW YORK,-The N. Y. Nation of the 10th says : "The wages of the laborers in the employment of this city were cut down from 25 cents to 20 cents, or from \$2 for a day of eight hours to \$1 60; whereat the laborers were justly indignant, struck work and marched to the City Hall, and expressed their disappointment to General Porter and other officials, who made the excuse that the Board of Appointment having reduced the appropriations, there was nothing for it but to discharge some of the men now at work, or reduce the rate of wages, so as to employ more. It will thus be seen that the theory of the relation of the taxpayers to the laborers they employ is not one of business, nor yet of charity, but something in the nature of a night to maintenance on the side of the laborers, or a duty to maintain on the side of the taxpayers. This is acknowledged just as fully by giving more than the market rate of wages as by employing more men than are needed, and its full recognition has now come to be, as we have often pointed out, a prominent article in the the fourteenth century, belonging to the Duke of Served Kr some time as banack-master as James, the Devenshire, and recently lent by his Grace to the Devenshire, and recently lent by his Grace to the Prefered about the year 1840. He succeeded to his father's title and honors, including the representation of the French Ateliers National Continuous and Proposes a reproduction of the French Ateliers National Continuous Continuou tionaux of 1848; and if they are not carried on as yet on so great a scale, it is because more avenues are as yet open to the energetic and enterprising in this country, or because the habit of dependence on the State has not yet got so fully hold of the working classes here as in France. But the mere existence of such a system here of course operates, year after year, as a strong inducement to the shiftless, lazy, improvident and incompetent in all parts of the country to come to New York, and they are coming steadily and increasingly. Once they get here they become voters, and decide how much the bankers, and broker, and shopkeepers and mechanics ought to spend on drains, pavements, bridges, and other public works, or how many men they ought to employ, what should be the length of the working-day, and how hard a man should work for a given sum. The reason they are allowed to do this is that the nature of a municipal government requires it; and the answer to all objection to it is, "Let the substantial classes attend to their political duties, reason with the lazy and shiftless, and show them by the force of logic that they ought to do more work for less money." Governor Tilden's recognition in his late message of our suggestion that the taxpayers should be allowed to do a good deal of their own work under State superintendence, we take to be a sign that sensible men are beginning to open their eyes to the danger and folly of the present state of thirgs.

Boston, Mass., June 16 .- At 3 p.m. to-day a terrible explosion occurred in a large two storey building on the marshes near the corner of Kembel and Faruham streets, used by C. E. Martin as a manufactory of fireworks; ten men and boys were employed in the building at the time, only one of whom escaped uninjured. Without a moment's warning the building blew up with tremendous report, and a confused mass of inflammable material at once took fire. The building was completely consumed before any assistance could be rendered by the Fire Department. Six bodies, burned and charred beyond recognition. were taken from the ruins. Thos. Harley, Michael Trinity, and Wm. Meelyn, were rescued from the ruins, all seriously, if not fatally burned and bruised. The bodies of Thomas Dooley, Herbert Meelyn, Juo. McNamara, Thos. Cochrane, Jno. II. Kelley, and Wm. Burrill, were taken from the debris of the building, so charred and burned, as to be beyond individual recognition. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Loss on building and stock, \$50,000 .-No insurance.

The shutting down of the Atlantic mills in Law rence, Mass, is very likely an example which will have to be followed by other corporations in New England. Except in some particular lines of goods, there is but a limited sale for the product of our looms, and our warehouses are beginning to be crowded with bales of merchandise for which the market makes very little call. For manufacturing cities and towns we very much fear the bottom has not yet been reached.—Lowell Courier.

A quantity of mall matter from the wreck of the Schiller has been recoived at the Dead Letter Office, Washington. The envelopes were broken and form in most instances having become almost

Arthur is said to be always busy, while the Princesses left hand lower corner was a red seal containing a

District Attorney Philips is quoted as to the legal status of Tweed at present : immediately on Tweed's release from Blackwell's Island, he will be re-ares'. ed by a Sheriff's officer on orders of arrest in civic suits at present in the hands of that official, or on a that about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening 2nd inst., beach warrant which he had himself just issued on an indictment for false pretences in having obtained den, Loudon, allowed her daughter Ada, aged six, the signature of A. Oakey Hall to a warrant for to go for a walk with Mary Newman, the servant. payment of one of Garvey's bills, amounting to They did not return, and the parents, after search- \$126,000. In addition to this Tweed can be brought ing the neighbourhood in vain, gave information up and arraigned on any of twenty-six untried indictments still standing against him.

> Quixcy, Ill., June 15 .- A violent tornado and thunder-storm passed over the north-east part of this city last night. A large number of houses were blown down, and several people were seriously injured. Jno. Menne, brickmaker, was struck by falling timber and killed. The railroads in the immediate vicinity were considerably damaged.

> WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 16.-Resumption of work in this region is a fact that the slight disturbances occurring here and there are not likely to stir up another general strife. The loss sustained by the prolonged strike now ended is estimated at more than ten millions of dollars.

The busines outlook at Taunton, Mass., is far from been encouraging. Scores of unemployed men are seen day after day in the streets and about the Green. The recent orders received at Mason's and the Taunton Locomotive works will help a few, but the majority are still idle.

The Atlantic Cotton Mill at Lawrence, Mass., will be closed July 10 until about September 1. When running to its full capacity the Atlantic employs 1250 operatives, and manufactures 450,000 yards per week. The suspension is caused by the dulness of the market.

NEW YORK WAGES .- Wages have fallen, even from from those of last year. Bricklayers in New York now get from \$3 to \$4, instead of \$5, carpenters from \$2.50 to \$3.35, instead of \$3.50; hod-carriers \$1.75 instead of \$2.50.

The three paper mills of the Marlboro' Paper Company, at New Marlboro' Mill River, Mass., have shut down, after having worked up the stock on hand. About 100 persons are thus thrown out of employment.

The grasshoppers have nearly all disappeared from Kausas region; farmers are busy replanting their fields, and a general condition of hopefulness prevails.

Advices report great damage to grain, both cut and standing, in the northern and central portions of California, by rain. Harvesting is surpended and the grasses in many localities are ruined. The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad repair

shop is now run 10 hours a day, and the workmen receive 10 per cent less than before the reduction of last year. Hon. T. Wentworth, of Lowell, bequenthed the

bulk of his property, estimated at \$175,000, to Dartmouth College. London advices to-day from the Fiji Islands report a slight abatement of the measles epidemic

among the natives. The City of Holyoke, Mass., employing about 100 men at \$1.50 per day on the highways, etc., finds

the supply equal to the demand. Utica, N Y., June 16 .- The extensive finnery at Florence, Oneida Co., was destroyed by fire at midnight on Tuesday; loss \$60,000 fully insured.

NEWBURGH, N.Y., June 16 .- Forest fires are raging in the Fishkill Mountains, opposite this city, and a large space has been burned already.

The wages of the employees in the big shop at North Brookfield, Mass., have been reduced from 10 to 20 per cent.

The Orange lodges of New York have voted to have a pic-nic this year, instead of a street paracle.

and made by various calculations according to ditferent methods of computing time. The day of the week stated is the most important, though not the difficult point arrived at and settled by these calculations :- Our Saviour was born on Wednesday, December 25, 4707, Julian period; 103 Olympiad (second year, sixth month); A. U. C. 717 (ninth month, fifth day); Julian year 36. He was baptised by St. John in the river Jordan on Sabbath (Saturday), January 0, 4738. His public entry into Jerusalem was on Palm Sunday, March 21, 4634, Julian period; 20th Olympiad (sixty-fourth year, ninth month) A. U. C. 680; Julian year 73; A. D. 28; nineteenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius ; fifteenth year of his sole reign. He was betrayed by Judas scariot on the following Wednesday evening, March 24. He celebrated the Passover and instituted the Eucharlst on Thursday evening, March 25. On Friday morning, March 26, at the third hour, or 9 o'clock-the hour when the lamb of the daily morning sacrifice was offered in the Temple-He was nailed to the cross. At the ninth bour, or 3 P.M., when the lamb of the daily evening sacrifice was offered in the Temple, He expired. body was taken down and deposited in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. On the first Easter Sunday, March 28th, about the beginning of the morning watch, or at 3 o'clock A.M., He arose from the dead. It was the morrow after the last Jewish Sabbath, when, according to the law, the first sheaf of the earliest ripe grain waved in the Temple, by which the whole harvest was sacrficed, that Christ, the "first fruit" arose from the dead, as a type and pledge of the future resurrection of His faithful followers. On Thursday, May 6th, He ascended into heaven. On Sunday, May 16th, the days of Penitence, the Holy Ghost descended upon the apostles and disciples.—Catholic Reflector.

SANDWICH ISLAND WOMEN - A lady writing from Honolule, thus discourses upon the native women and their free and easy manners: "The women are erect, wide in the shoulders, and carry their heads like queens. Many of them are truly handsome, wearing their hair over their shoulders in curls, and surmounted with little straw hats, garlanded with wreaths of lovely native flowers. They clothe themselves modestly and prettily, wearing the dress to cover neck and arms, and falling loosely from the shoulders to the top of the teet, which are often bare. Not being civilized like us, they have not been culigblened into compressing their ribs with iron and whalebone corsets; nor to disturb or torture their feet with over-tight shoes; nor to put .: bonnetts upon their heads running up into turrets of , silk and artificial flowers, and the cars at the mercy of bitter winds; nor to make up forty-five yards of steel wire into cakes and fasten themselves within them; nor to carry an extra half yard of dress stuffic bravely after them over the pavement through thickers, and thin. Yes, these women have the advantage of us, for we are not forced by the exigencies of custom, when we come wrth our long garments upon any impurities of the pathway, to shut our eyes and clench our teeth and rush blindly over them, whereas those Kanaka women, at the sight even of a spot of water, lift their light garments gingerly and pass over, clean and unsulled from

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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G. E. CLERK, EDITOR.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE-1875. Friday, 25-St. William, Ab. Saturday, 26-SS. John and Paul, MM. Sunday, 27-Sixth after Pentecost. Monday, 28-Vigil. Fast. St. Leo, P. Tuesday, 29-SS. PETER AND PAUL, Aps., Obl. Wednesday, 30-Commemoration of St. Paul.

JCLY-1875. Thursday, 1-Octave of St. John the Baptist.

CAUTION.

We hereby inform our subscribers in Peterborough and vicinity, that JOHN DOHERTY is no longer Agent for the TRUE WITNESS, and would warn them against paying him their subscriptions henceforth.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our Holy Father the Pope continues in his customary excellent health. His Holiness, in spite of the erroneous statements of some London journals, has not been in the least indisposed, and goes through his fatiguing duties without showing any signs of failing health.

It is alleged that in consequence of the complaints made by the "Liberal " members of the Italian Parliament that the Ministry were acting with partiality towards the Catholic clergy under the laws governing the relations of the State with the Church, a circular has been issued to the Procurators-General throughout Italy to remove from their Sees Bishops who have not received the exequater. The Archbishop of Palermo has, it is said already received orders to quit his palace.

The Times, commenting on the surprise shown by France and Germany because Lord Derby ventured to give some advice to both Governments on the occasion of the recent " scare," affects astonishment at the idea that the world should imagine friends do not wish this to happen. If this is an functions. If our saintly Pontiff has been spared repean power and given up international concerns for the contemplation of its cotton bales and its money bags. It is, it says, a little startling to find Many members of the Prussian Landrath have, that England is supposed to have displayed unwonted courage because Lord Derby has used her Posen, privately asked some priests of the diocese influence in favour of peace. Although England is fortunate enough to be cut off from the turmoil of the Continent by twenty-two miles of sea, she cannot forget that she is burdened by the responsibilities of a great Power. It is an idle delusion that she covets a selfish isolation, that she would cynically leave oppressed nationalities to their fate, so found one belonging to the diocese of Breslau, or that she is for peace at any price. Neither the viz. Kick. Now he is trying to get some recreant Peace Society nor any other preaching body will priest of the diocese of Culm. make the nation cut itself off from the political interests of the Continent After all, England is the richest country in the world, and strange as Germany may think the statement, she can make herself the most powerful if she chooses.

The French Government have intimated to the Archbishop of Paris that the public demonstration announced to take place on the 29th of June, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the New Cathedral at Montmartre, will not be permitted. The other day there was a great demonstration at Notre Dame Paris, when the Pope's Nuncio gave the apostolic benediction to several thousand members of the "Cercles Catholiques d'Ouvriors," who have pledged their faith in the doctrines of Marquis of Bath asked L.ord Littleton, one of the the Syllabus. It is reported that in his interview with the German Ambassador, the Duke Decazes gave practical proofs of the utter want of foundation for the alleged warlike preparations of France. An unpleasant feeling is caused by a statement that Germany has called out the officers of the reserve for a few weeks' service.

The plenipotentiaries of France, Germany, Italy Russia, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, the United States, the Argentine Republic, Peru, and Brazil, signed the International Convention for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. A special clause reserves to the States not included in the above list the right of eventually adhering to the

The following announcement appeared in the official paper for Fraustadt, issued by the Landrath Massanbach :- "I warn the village mayors and inhabitants that, until further notice, it is not allowed to them, without my express permission to pay over to the Catholic parish priests the dues and other customary payments now owing to them but to make such payments to the person authorized to receive them." The Posener Zeitung announces, under its intelligence from Fraustadt, as a signum temporis, that the parish priest Jaensch, of Klein-Kreutsch, having been prosecuted for a sermon which was considered "hostile to the Empire," tures.

announced that he had no money to pay any fines, nor would he have any, because he had sold to a Jew of Lissa the tithes for a whole year to come. The Ursuline nuns at Posen are completing their arrangements for abandoning their establishment. The greater portion of their grounds have been purchased by two of their adjoining neighbours. The bulk of the buildings has been bought to be converted into a factory. It is also announced that the "Brothers of St. Alexis," at Aix-la-Chapelle. have purchased the Chateu of Baelen near Herychapelle in Belgium, in order to transfer there their Lunatic Asylum, in which they have about 170 patients. The Ursulines of the same city made a proposal for the chateau, in order to transfer thither their schools, but they were a few days too late.

The following summary of prosecutions, &c , in Germany for the first four months of this year has been published by the Frankfurter Zeitung. It does not profess to be complete; none but an official bureau could be in possession of all the facts :-During the first four months of this year the tribunals pronounced sentences of imprisonment amounting to a total of 55 years, 11 months, six days; and of fines amounting to a total sum of 27,-843 marks 75 pfenige. It is to be observed that in the preceding enumeration, wherever fines have been imposed with an alternative of imprisonment the fines only have been brought into our account, The persons against whom those sentences were pronounced were 241 clergymen, 210 citizens, 136 e litors, &c., of papers. For seditious or treasonable language there were given 12 years, 8 months 14 days; for abusive language against Prince Bismarck, 8 years, 5 months, 11 days, and fines amounting to 2101 thalers. There were 30 confiscations. 55 arrests, 74 domiciliary visits and searches, 103 banishments of internings (whereof two were on account of seditious language, and three on account of abuse of Bismarck), 5 dissolutions of associations and meetings, 72 acquittals. The maximum of imprisonment ordered was two years, the minimum 14 days, the average 3 months 24 days. The maximum of fine 7,680 marks (£284), the minimum three marks, the average 232 marks. It is worthy of remark that sentence was pronounced for insulting expressions employed against "the Old-Catholic" religious body, as also for blasphemy, and for stating that the Bible contains lies ; but no punishment has been awarded for the use of insulting language concerning the Catholic religious body itself.

The Cologne Gazette, after complaining that England did not sufficiently exert herself to prevent the war in 1870, and that she had more sympathy with the peace-breaker than with Germany, says:-

"The English are not without fear that the ascendency and arrogance of the French Empire may be transplanted to the German Empire, This anxiety we can dissipate by moderation and love of peace. It is certainly the fact that such apprehansions now prevail in England, and that public opinion there is decidedly more French than German. The City of London has just given an invitation to the Prefect of the Seine and the Municipalities of the principal towns in France. The Berlin Municipality will have to wait a long time for such an invitation. So much sympathy still remains in England from the long alliance with France that the English do not wish France to be weakened by a second war with Germany, and reduced to the rank of a second-rate Power. The Russians also, though otherwise our best themselves for the main have no objection to offer, for Germany also desires

of Culm, whether they were ready to accept rich parishes with incomes of two and three thousand thalers in the archdiocese of Posen? All refused with indignation to accept such an offer. The Chief President has found, amongst all the priests of the two archdiocese of Guesen and Posen, up to the present time, only one priest who would accept a living from him, viz. poor Kubekzak; he has al-

The importation of sheep and lambs from Spain in consequence of the existence in Spain of a contagious disease amongst sheep.

The Adelaide and Melbourne papers received by last mail contains special accounts of the disastrous wreck of the steamer Gothenburg, in the Flinders Passage, on her voyage home from Port Darwin. It appears that 115 persons perished, including one of the judges of the Supreme Court of South Australia. an ex-Premier of the same colony, and many other more or less distinguished colonists. In Adelaide and elsewhere a relief fund for the benefit of the bereaved families has been generously contributed to, and profound grief was felt throughout the colony as the extent of the calamity became fully

realised. governors of Eton College, whether it was true that the head master and governors had given their sanction to a students' meeting, contemplated by cerfain revival preachers. Lord Littleton replied that the governors were to consider the matter next day and read several letters; one stated that a pro-test had been circulated in the school against Moody and Sankey's proposed visit, and up to last Saturday evening had received 150 signatures, including those of two school captains. The head master of Eton writes that hearing Moody and Sankey introded to hold a service in the neighbourhood he did not feel he was bound to place re strictions on the boys, but when informed that these gentlemen proposed to stay several days at Eton, he immediately wrote to them that he could not allow the students to attend their meetings; he received an answer from Moody and Sankey that one service only was to be held. Lord Overstone deprecated the attendance of students at such meetings. The Earl of Shaftesbury objected to the debate without notice, and the subect was dropped. In the House of Commons, Cap-Mr. Gladstone whether he gave Mr. Moody a letter of introduction to the authorities of Eton. The London journals generally disapprove the proposed visit of the revival preachers to Eton. The Times deprecates unnecessary agitation, and hopes the governors considering that only one service is contempleted, will not make the institution ridiculous by any interference. There is great excitement at Eton over the affair; the protest against the proposed visit has been signed by 650 boys, and the College. memorial in favour of it has received 300 signa-

VIVA PIO NONO!

On Monday last, the Church celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the coronation of Our Holy Father the Pope. For thirty years Pius IX. has occupied the chair of Peter, and guided with a firm yet gentle hand the destinies of the Universal Church. During those thirty years he has been the most prominent figure among all those Public men on whom the eyes of the world have been fixed; he has seemed to be a magnificent centrepiece towering up above the group of those socalled great men, who have during the last quarter of a century aspired to mould to suit their own petty purposes, the destinies of that world whose future an All-wise Providence had planned and settled ages before their birth. He has walked among them all as a giant might be supposed to walk among an assemblage of pigmies, caring nothing for their blame or praise, their condemnation or approval, and beholding with a halfamused, half-pitying expression their futile attempts to transform God's fair creation into a world, to use their own expression, more in accordance with our advanced civilisation and the glorious principles of the nineteenth century-

whatever they may be. But if his faith has shown him the vanity of their efforts, he has not been the less anxious to refute their erroneous doctrines, and to save from their false teaching the children of that Church which Christ has confided to his care. Strong in nothing but his faith in Christ's assistance, looking for aid to Heaven alone he has not feared to stand forth boldly, even if he stand alone, and proclaim fearlessly the principles of the Gospel of the Saviour in opposition to those revolutionary, free-thinking, infidel principles of which the Soi-disant profound thinkers of the age have endeavored to make a species of Gospel of the Nineteenth Century. While the rulers and the mighty ones of the world have all either openly espoused and advocated the so-called cause of progress, or seeing its falseness yet lacking the courage to withstand the torrent of revolutionary ideas, have sought to compromise there has been found no one but the aged Pontiff who to-day enters upon the thirty-first year of his Pontificate. The prisoner of a robber King, bold enough to proclaim himself the champion of truth in an age when error reigns supreme, the champion of Religion in a world where irreligion is a virtue, and in whose estimation the scoffer ranks far above the saint.

And because he has been such a man does Our Holy Mother the Church in the midst of the mourning in which she is plunged, set apart as a day of rejoicing the anniversary of his coronation. It is true he is in prison; it is true he is despoiled of his earthly goods; it is true that the Bismarcks of the world rub their hands together in glee and congratulate themselves that the power of the Popes is a thing of the past; but it is also true that Pius IX. lives, and in that fact the Church finds cause enough for rejoicing. She sees, moreover, in that very prolongation of his days on this earth a sign from on high proclaiming that Her triumph is near at hand. For if Pius has so far exceeded the years of Peter, it cannot be for nothing. If God in His Goodness has left us our Father it is that he may be here to rejoice with his children when the reinstated in that temporal power which is essen- salt of the earth. tial to the proper performance of his spiritual resounding through the streets of a truly free Rome that cry of Viva Pio Nono; those words which are in the hearts if not on the lips of all Catholics on this anniversary, that cry which will we trust on no distant day awaken the children of Pius to the knowledge that their Father is free, or, perhaps, if it be God's will that that freedom should come only after the world shall have been punished by the scourge of war, arouse them to a struggle in which they cannot fail to triumph, a struggle in which, if it ever comes, we trust that Canada's sons will not be behind hand. For the present we have ample reason to thank God for the prolonged life of our August Pontiff, and to join heartily in the to Ireland is prohibited by the British Government | prayer of the Church, Long live our Holy Father, Viva Pio Nono."

While writing the above lines we had before us the programme of an entertainment given to celebrate this anniversary by the English Academy of St. Mary's College. At this entertainment, which took place on Monday evening last in the Academic Hall, we had the pleasure of being present and believe that a short description of it will not prove

unacceptable to our readers. After the overture by the band, Mr. Louis D. Mignault delivered an introductory discourse entitled "The Day we celebrate"-As we cannot give In the House of Lords on Monday, 21st inst., the | this eloquent discourse in full, we will not attempt to summarize it, lest it might suffer mutilation at our hands. We can only congratulate the young gentleman on his able address. The prologue having been read by Mr. Staunton, the play of the evening, which was Cardinal Wiseman's "Hidden Gem" was put upon the boards and performed in a manner which proved that the fair fame which the College has acquired in the past for successful dramatic entertainments, is in no danger of being tarnished by the performances of the present students The plot of the play is too well known to need any explanation. The acting as already said was excellent throughout Mr. J E. McEvenue, as Alexius the here was good, as were also Mr. W. J. Prendergast as Euphemian, and Master William Ryan as Cavinus. Mr. John D. Purcell, B. A., a graduate of last year, was the life of the play in the part of the unruly and unscrupulous slave Bibulus, while Mr. Dowd as Gannio a beggar "who wasn't young, never tain Baillie Cochrane gave notice he should ask | had been bandsome and never would be virtuous" was extremely amusing.

During the intervals between the acts the City Band "discoursed sweet music," and contributed much to the enjoyment of a very pleasant evening, such an evening as it was our good fortune to enjoy last Monday and as the Rev. Fathers have taught us to expect at the Academic Hall of St. Mary's

St. Louis is to have a direct trade with Brazil.

THE SEMINARY AND THE OKA IN-DIANS.

We are often at a loss whether the more to marvel at the bad faith, or at the gross ignorance of our contemporaries when treating of matters connected with the Catholic Church. Take the case of the Indians at Oka, on the Lake of Two Mountains, for instance, and how wonderful is the dishonesty displayed by some of our contemporaries; how wonderful the ignorance of the simplest facts of the case, displayed by others!

With the Witness, and the clique which that journal represents we have to deal with dishonest men; with men who know that, in what they assert of the gentlemen of the Seminary, and the Indians, they are deliberately asserting that which is talse, but which may suffice to stir up the prejudices of the ignorant. Divested of all irrelevant matter, what is the question at issue betwixt the Seminary and the Indians? The question is,-to whom does the Seigniory belong? to the Seminary, as absolute proprietors? or as Trustees for the Indians? This is a question to be dealt with calmly by the legal tribunals, and should never for one moment be mixed up with religious polemics.-The gentlemen of the Seminary, strong in their title deeds which are unambiguous, which have been closely scrutinised by the highest authorities of the British Empire, and have invariably been interpreted in favor of the Seminary, ask nothing but a close and impartial investigation of the merits of the case; they appeal not to sensational articles in the press; and pendente lite are careful not to depart from a strict silence, knowing that in time the Courts of Law will do them justice, so clear, so simple is their case; a case so simple and clear indeed, that no honest and intelligent person studying the case, can doubt that by law, the gentlemen of the Seminary are the absolute proprietors of the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains; and that the Indians have no rights therein except such as the Seminary, generously accords to them. In confirmation of this, we again copy from the Montreal Herald-an impartial witness-

his testimony upon the question of proprietorship: "We have no doubt at all that the gentlemen of the Seminary are as absolutely proprietors of the Seigniory of Two Mountains, as Major Campbell, or any other Seignior is proprietor of his Seigniory. They may be bound to do certain things with the produce of their property, but that does not give the residents of one part of it any claim to own that portion of it which is not conceded to them, nor to exercise any proprietary rights there. In point of fact, we believe that the gentlemen of the Seminary have granted the Indians some exceptional privileges which seem to have created in their minds an impression that they might claim privileges of much greater extent."-Montreal Herald, February 26th, 1870.

This is the judgment of an impartial witness who has carefully studied his case; and this is the judgment to which every honest and intelligent man, who studies the question must come-so clear is the case, that there is not room for two opinions; and the Witness and its clique in their attack on the Seminary, sin, not in ignorance, but in malice.

With others the case is different. Knowing nothing whatever of the facts of the case, they lean at once to the conclusion that the Seminary must be wrong; and that the Indians who steal its property, and their accomplices who receive the end of the Church's trial shall have come, and stolen goods, are cruelly persecuted Saints-the

Illustrative of the ignorance of some of our contemporaries who exercise their talents on the Oka that England had abandoned its position as a Eu- additional motive for England and Russia to exert | so long, it is in order that he may hear once again | dispute, we must cite the Erening Star of Friday,

" If the Oka or Lake of Two Mountains Indians have forfeited their rights to the lands at Oka, and the Hierarchy can show a valid title to the owner-

ship, let the Indians receive lands elsewhere."

1. The Oka Indians have never forfeited their rights to the lands at Oka, seeing that they never had any rights over those lands to forfeit; the said lands being, as the Montreal Herald admits, the absolute property of the Seminary, just as the lands of any other Seigneur in Canada are his property, and not that of any one else.

2. That which the Star says should be done, is the very thing that long ago has been done in the case of both the Iroquois, and the Algonouin Indians, whom the gentlemen of the Seminary have domiciled on their Seignlory of the Lake of Two Mountains. Large tracts of land have been reserved for, and assigned to those Indians, which they may enter upon when they please; where they are absolute lords and masters of the soil, of the game, and of everything growing thereon: where no one can intrude upon them, and where, without their will, no priest can approach them. Time after time, when the Indians, or their pretended friends have made complaints to the au. thorities, the Canadian government, has replied to the Indians, that they had no cause of complaint; that if they were not satisfied with their treatment at Oka, they had their own extensive lands or Reserves to fall back upon; but that if they by choice, selected the lands of the Seminary, then they must submit to such restrictions as the Seminary, the absolute proprietors of the Seigniory, saw fit to impose; restrictions not very stringent after all, since they chiefly relate to selling timber off the Seigniory, and the sale of liquor by white men.tuitously by the Seminary.

These are the simple facts of the case, and if the Star had not been in grievous ignorance of these simple facts, he would not have insisted upon the duty of granting lands to the Indians "elsewhere" than at Oka. Why bless the silly man! such lands, such Reserves with amplest liberality have been granted long ago-and this of have been set apart for them?

We acquit the Star of dishonestly misrepresenting facts; but we exhort him before again writing on the subject of the Oka lands, and their owners, to make himself master of the subject; to ascertain the actual condition of the Indians, and thus to see how absurd it is to talk about the person- of Frank Laverdure.

tion of the said Indians, seeing that they have at their command and for their exclusive use, large domains of excellent land, which they do not utilize because they find it more profitable to earn their living by stealing the property of the gentlemen of the Seminary.

"SABBATH DESECRATION."

Sixtus Senensis, who had been a Jew before his conversion, relates that a Jew who was fallen into a ditch on the Sabbath, refused to suffer a Christian, who offered his help to lift him out of the mire, saying:--

Sabbata nostra colo: De stercore surgere nolo. The Jewish Sabbath doth of me require That I should rest contented in this mire. Wherefore, when he implored the same Christ-

tian's assistance on the following day, which was Sunday, the latter to return the Jew's superstitious scrupulosity against himself, answered that he should keep the Christian's Sabbath in the same nlace :-

> Sabbata nostra idem, Soloman, celebrabis ibidem.

Christians on this day their Sabbath keep, I'll leave you, then dear Jew, there still to creep.

An Act was passed in the 23rd year of George III entitled "An Act for Preventing Abuses and Profanations on the Lord's Day." Under this Act, which had long been considered obsolete, a ranting hypocrite named Terry recently brought an action against the Brighton (Eng.) Aquarium Co. for opening its doors on part of the day on Sunday, and obtained judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench that the Aquarium Co. was liable to a fine of 20 pounds for every Sunday during which it's doors had been open within the previous six months. Tou ask, what is to be found within the Brighton Aquarium, that visiting it on Sunday is a "Sabbath desceration" in the eye of the Law? There are live fishes to look at; books, magazines, and newspapers to read; and music which on Sunday is uniformly of a sacred character. The law does not prevent the wealthy from lolling in their parlors on Sundays, reading their books, magazines, and newspapers, playing their piamos, or looking at live fishes as they sport themselves in miniature aquariums. Oh i no! there is no "Sabbath desceration" for Dives. But the poorer classes who, after six days' hard work, seek an hour's recreation and amusement on Sunday in the public hal's, libraries, gardens, and aquariums, are gravely told to return to the squalid wretchedness of their attics and cellars, and keep the 3rd Commandment. The London Daily News, like a sensible journal, protests against this mockery and injustice, and says, "Those who have compelled the Directors to shut the Aquarium have simply deprived thousands of their countrymen of an innocent gratification not unworthy of a day recognized throughout Christendom as a 'feast."

Another shocking instance of "Sadbath desecrations was cited by the Toronto Liberal a few days since. On the grounds in rear of St. Michiael's College the students are in the habit of playing at base ball. Now playing at base ball-a quiet game everyone knows—on Sunday is a glaring infringement of the Precept "Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath day," and the Liberal piously invited the authorities to stop the practice. We know the civic authorities of Toronto to be a pharisaical lot, but even they dare not interfere so long as the boys play on their own grounds and do not disturb their neighbors.

M1. Terry, the Liberal, and Protest are ignorant of the Christian law relating to the Sunday. There is a little book called "The Poor Man's Catechism" which, if read by "Sabbath desecration" agitators would save the public from any amount of twaddle. If we had a spare copy, we would forward it with our compliments to the Liberal, but not having one, we will do the next best thing-quote for the benefit of all concerned a few lines embracing the teaching of the Church on the subject :-

"The word Sabbath signifies rest, and was ordained in memory of God's resting on the seventh day from the work of creation. The Lord blessed the seventh day and sanctified it; and hence His people were obliged to keep it holy in grateful remembrance of the creation. But in the new law the Apostles changed the Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday, and would have it called Dies Dominico, the Lord's Day, (Apoc. I. 10) to be kept holy by all Christians, in memory of our redemption being completed on Sunday, when Christ arose from the dead, and the Holy Ghost descended for our sanctification. For as the ceremonial part of the Mosaic law was to expire on the death of Christ, and as the Jewish Sabbath, both as to the day of the week, and their manner of keeping it was cercmonial and figurative, it therefore ceased, and our Sabbath, Sunday, is substituted in its place; so that we may now neither observe the same day as they did, nor keep it as the Mosaic law commanded, but as the Church enjoins."

This is exactly what Protestants do not know, or do not understand. It was on the authority of the Church—the Church of Rome!—and not on the authority of the Bible-even King James!that the Sabbath was transformed into Sunday .-And if the Church had the right to change the day without one word of written law on the subject, the Church must also have the right to determine the manner in which it should be observed. She commands her children to sanctify the Sun-For their own use, for fuel and building purposes, | day by assisting at the public worship of the the Indians have hitherto been furnished gra- Church, by hearing the word of God, by prayer, and by refraining from all corporal, laborious mechanical, and servile works except such as are absolutely necessary for the preservation of our own or our neighbor's lives. Nowhere does she prohibit recreation and innocent amusement on that day, and those who agitate against the opening of Aquariums to the public, and the playing of base-ball, have no more sense than the Jew who itself suffices to show that the lands of Oka were fell into the ditch and wouldn't let himself be not designed as the property of the Indians-for fished out of it on the Sabbath; and know no otherwise why should large and valuable Reserves | more about the Christian law than he did about

Convensions - During his Pastoral visit in the parish of Rawdon, P.Q., on the 8th instant, His Lordship Bishop Fabre received into the Catholic, Church an old English soldier, named William Plantin, aged 73 years, and Elizabeth Morris, wife

THE LAWS OF FASHION. It would scarcely be prudent for us to deny that there are laws governing the fashions as well as anything else, but where and by whom these laws were enacted, or in what code they are to be found are questions which we leave to the curious to solve. We are gravely informed that to be out of the fashion, is to be out of the world, however strange at first this expression may seem to appear it is nevertheless to a certain extent true as will appear from the following story. Some years ago a well to do Scottish farmer settled in the back woods of Western Canada, previous to his leaving Scotland, he furnished his wardrobe in a very costly manner, having in addition to his working clothes, garments for Sundays and garments for state occasions, but living in the woods, very few if any occasion presented itself which would necessitate the putting on of his garments of state, however, on the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, our well to do Scottish farmer resolved to repair to the city of-for the purpose doing honor to the son of his beloved sovereign, he accordingly dressed himself up in his garments of state, but on his presenting himself on the streets of the city, he was soon surrounded by a vast number of persons, some of whom enjoyed the fun of seeing an old man dressed in the fashion of fifty years before, while others took him to be the Duke of Newcastle, others that he was the Prince, in fine our worthy farmer soon saw that he was the observed of all observers, and wished himself out of the city, and possibly out of the world itself, inwardly vowing that he would never visit the city again. Now there was nothing particular about the old gentleman, but he happened to be dressed in the fashion of half a century previous, but the fashions had changed, and fashions are arbitrary and capricious which not content alone with exercising supervision and control over the style color and texture of our garments, has by being permitted to do so, exercised a mighty influence in the fashioning of confessions of faith, and platforms for church organizations. In truth so varied have been the changes which have taken place among our "protesting" friends that they can now show an assortment of creeds and platforms of Church government &c. as varied as the styles of womens as bonnets in vogue from the reign of the "Glorious" Elizabeth to that of our good Queen Victoria; in order now to enumerate a few of the "protesting" creeds which have kept pace with the change of womens bonnets from the time of the reformation it will be neces. sary to mention a few of them in Alphabetical order: Anabaptists taught that infant baptism was a contrivance of the devil that there is no original sin, that men have a free will in spiritual things, Munster in Ireland they called Mount Zion, and one Mathias a baker was declared to be the King of Zion. Antitrinitarians, those who teach the simple humanity of Jesus, this doctrine spread widely after the Reformation. Bourignonists: these contended that christianity did not consist In faith or practice but in an inward feeling and supernatural impulse. Brownists, it condemned all ceremonies and ecclesiastical distinctions, and affirmed that there was an admixture of corruption in all other communions. Buchanites, followers of Margaret Buchan, who promised to conduct them to the new Jerusalem, and prophesied the end of the world, these flourished from 1779 to 1791 in they could not find him whom they sought. Not Scotland. Calvinists rejected the 10th article of no !said the Bishop, "I cannot consent to that. It the Augsburgh confession of faith. Cameronians, a sect which separated from the Presbyterians and held their religious meetings in the fields. Coc. may not tell one to obtain any advantage whatsoever cians held that Christ would reign visibly in this no i not even to save his life. Come then, said he, world after a general conversion of the Jews. Fifth Monarchy Men Elected Jesus Christ King at London, these were dispersed by Cromwell. Deism appeared in the middle of the 16th century, Deism is a rejection of all manner of revelation, its followers go merely by the light of nature. The most distinguished Deists were Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, Lord Bollingbroke, Hume, Holcraft and Godwin. Error has appeared in every conceivable manner, the shifting of the sands is contintions, it cannot be otherwise. Bacon tells that "True religion is built upon a rock, all others are tossed upon the waves of time." A singular illustration of this has within the last week or two occurred in this city. For some time past a not to be; and affirm what they know to be ununion of the Presbyterian sects was proposed, and true? Would the good bishop Antimus have been while the matter was under discussion and about being consummated, the Rev. Mr. McPherson, of Lancaster publicly stated in the Synod, that in consequence of the union he was without a creed and without a church; and accused them of denying the Headship of Christ. Here was a Rev. Gentleman who had but a short week previously left his parish in Glengarry, and in attending the Synod of his "own Church" found that his Creed had been lifted from over his head. His Creed like the garments of the Scottish farmer before mentioned, had become unfashionable, and has ever been guilty of a lie to the blush. Asking on the principle which revives the style of a once the question why the Mahometan religion so discarded bonnet, the Rev. Gentleman may console himself with the hope that his Creed in a year or two hence may be in fashion again.

THE JUBILEE-Processions from the parishes of St. Ann's, St. Bridget's Notre Dame, and Mile End took place on Sunday to the different churches appointed to be visited to perform the exercises of the Jubilee. They were all very large, that of Notre Dame exceptionally so.

The New York Graphic, disgusted with Grant, Casarism, Tweedism, Ku Klux, and the American Eagle generally, says the best way to celebrate the great Centennial would be by sitting down and writing a brand-new Constitution. Take care! "Out of the frying-pan into the fire."

THE HULL CHARTER.—Some weeks ago we called attention to certain clauses smuggled into the Hull City Charter for the purpose of depriving a large Catholic majority of the control of their schools. At that time rumor pointed to Mr. Eddy M.P.P. as a responsible party. Our attention is now called to the address just issued by Mr. Eddy. lace and christian people, who by their lying to the clectors of Ottawa County, in which he tongues have roudered your divine name a by word says: "To my old and tried Catholic friends I can | and a scott amongst the nations.

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say, with the fullest conviction that they will believe me, that at the last meeting of the Council of the township of Hull, it was agreed that the provisions with respect to schools should be in strict conformity with the school law in Montreal and Quebec; and when I confided it to Mr. Bellingham, I instructed him to see that this understanding was carried out. As, nowever, there are clauses in the Act which bear harshly on the Catholic population, I sincerely regret that these features were not noticed before the Act was passed." In justice to Mr. Eddy we publish this statement. Now what has Mr. Bellingham to say

SHORT SERMONS for SINCERE SOULS.

"THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOR.

The history of the early Christian Church is full of examples of the deep regard for truth and the holy horror of a lie, which animated it. Tender virgins, young boys, men in the full bloom of manhood, old men; all ages and all classes laying down their lives rather than tell a lie. The Sacred Scriptures tell us "greater love than this no man hath, than that he should lay down his life for his friend." How great then-how deep and how all enduring must that friendship for truth have been which prompted these people to lay down their lives for it? Their love must indeed have been above all love. And so ardently did they love it that they would not even oppear to tell a lie. When certain Roman ladies were being tried before the Pretor for having embraced the Christian religion, the Pretor compassionating their youth, and perhans afraid of the anger of the Emperor, if these tender woman should be found braving his authority, offered them their lives and liberty, if they would only appear to offer incense to idols. And yet these christian ladies would not consent. There was no question, remember, of telling a lie; they were asked only to appear to tell one. Christian soul! have you never sought to save yourself from present confusion by telling a lie? if so, stand in confusion before the example of these truly christian ladies. Does your love of truth burn so strongly within you, that you are prepared to die for this friend? to be torn with hot books-to be tortured with fire—to be thrown to the lions rather than to even appear to tell a lie? If it does not, then are you less Christian than these Christian ladies: if it does not, then are you less courageous than these tender virgins; if it does not, then are you a less ardent lover of truth than they.

Amongst those holy martyrs of the early Christian church who laid down their lives through an ardent love of truth, Antimus Bishop of Nicomedia stands a bright example, This holy Bishop was particularly hateful to the pagans of Nicomedia because he had converted so many from the darkness of paganism to the clear light of Christianity. Hence when the Emperor Maximus commanded the royal edicts to be enforced with renewed vigour aguinst the Christians, it was particularly directed, that Antimus should be seized and put to death. The soldiers commissioned to arrest the good bishop met at the entrance to the Bishop's grounds an aged man, whom they supposed to be a domestic attached to the Bishop's household, of him they in olently demanded bread and wine. The old man laid before them the best the house afforded; waited upon them at table and conversed with them in cheerful and affable tones. At length when the meal was ended, one of the soldiers addressed the old man. explaining their errand; they were come to arrest Antimus the leader of the Christians; and to take him to prison; is this Antimus within? "He is" answered the old man smiling; " for I am he." The soldiers struck with the courage and calmness which the holy bishop displayed, and perhaps softened by the kindness they had just received at his hands, consulted with each other whether they should not return to the Emperor and say that is not permitted to a Christian to either tell a lie himself or consent that others should tell one either. A lie offends God! and hence a Christian leading the way; let us go to the Emperor. I am more afraid of a lie than of any death he can inflict." Escorted by his astonished guards he walked cheerfully to prison, and some time after suffered the

most cruel tortures and death for the faith. Christian soul, by the light of examples such as these what excuse can those men offer, who tell lies, not indeed to escape death, but even to escape a momentary confusion? Would the good bishop Antimus have acted thus? Christian soul by the light of these examples how can those men call themselves Christians—those professional liars who day and night study lies in order to gain some advantage however slight over their neighbours? Would the good bishop Antimus have done this? Christian soul, how can those men call themselves followers of Christ, who to cover their cheating and duplicity represent things as they know them guilty of such conduct? Oh no, Christian soul!
you know he would not; he who not only would not save his life by a lie, but would not allow others to save it for him at the expense of truth. Alas I then how far removed are liars from the sincerity of the early christians! Alas! how little do liars value the religion they profess! Alas! do they not trample that holy religion under their feet more ruthlessly and more relentlessly than did the most ruthless tyrants that ever presecuted God's holy Church.

A Protestant author who has written two learned volumes upon the Mahometan religion, records a fact which should put every christian man, who every aspect, gains so many followers, whilst it ought indeed on the contrary to repel them and drive them towards Christianity; he thus answers, it is the dissolute lives of so many christians, especially their lies and dissimulation, that drives the awakening Mahometan back again into the dark embraces of this cruel and degrading religion; it is the manifold lies of Christians that nourish and sustain Mahometanism. And indeed christian soul, so well is this base habit of lying and cheating, (and every cheat is a lie) known to exist amongst Christians, that in Constantinople the common term for an European is "That Lying dog of a Christian"; and whenever a Turk relates anything to another which he sees is doubted, he immediately asks in disgust, do you take me for a Christian? Oh Christian soul, ought it not to cover every Christian with shame and confusion-ought it not to make each one resolve never to utter a lie, to hear these accusations, and to know alus that they are often too well merited, even the licentious and degraded Turk despises the liar, and alas, the degraded Turk despises the Christ of the Christians because of the lying tongue of Christians. Oh divine and adorable Christ of the Christians; it is not then indeed the Pagan soldiers only who have casts lots for thy garments; it is not Jews only who have hurled contempt upon you and spat in your face and held you up to scorn; it is Christian solDOMN.

On Friday, the 18th inst., the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Church in Lansdown, in the Mission of Gananoque, was performed by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Kingston. His Lordship was met at Gananoque by a vast concourse of people, very many of his old parishioners from Brockville being among them and together they proceeded to Lansdown, a distance of some ten miles, where a large number of old and young were assembled to receive him. His Lordship was accompanied by the Rev. Father MacCarthy, of Brockville, Rev. C. H. Gauthier, of Williamstown, Rev. P. De Saunhac, of Brewer's Mills, and Rev. D. Casey, of Gananoque. Preparations for the ceremony had been made a

few days previously, and a good floor was laid down with a covering overhead of green boughs. The ceremony of laying the corner stone and blessing the foundation wall having been con-cluded his Lordship addressed the assembled multitude in his usual eloquent manner, a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. He concluded by reminding the assembly that as it required money to keep body and soul together, so also, it required money to build Churches with, and as this was the first Church for which he performed the ceremony of laying the corner stone since his accession to the episcopacy he would lay down his offering and strike the Stone, hoping that others would not be backward in following his example, numbers did do so, and quite a handsome sum was raised.

The Church will be a handsome stone building and when finished will be a credit to the inhabitants of Lansdown.-Com.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD - June, 1875 .- Hardy and Mahony, Philadelphia.

Contents - Archbishop MacHale; Thy Grief, Dear Heart; The Temporal Power of the Popes: Art. IV. An Historical Question, Its Territorial Extension; Veteran Catholic Papers; "Unto these Least"; To Whittier; The History of Galileo; Alban Burn's Sacrifice; Risking It; The God of Former Times; A Prophecy; Editorial Notes; New Publications.

THE MONTH-June, 1875 .- Contents :- Studies in Biography-IV. Louis the Eleventh, Part I.; Thoughts from St. Bernard; A Vacation Ramble in Germany, Part VII.; "Adoro Te devote"; Defaulters in Controversy; Mr. Mill on the Utility of Religion, Part II.; The Greville Memoirs, Part I.; A Visit to Paray le Monial ; Chronicles of Catholic Missions, IV. The Early Church of Corea; Commentaries on Public Affairs-(1.) Peace or War? 2.) The New Measures of Persecution in Prussia Threatened Schism in the "Irish Church Body."

CATHOLIC REVIEW-I. Reviews and Notices: II. Old English Devotion to our B'essed Lady-Hing-

American Newspaper Directory for 1875 .- New York: Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

We have received this very useful book for the current year. It contains the description of 774 daily, 100 tri-weekly, 121 semi-weekly, 6287 weekly, 27 bi-weekly, 108 semi-monthly, 850 monthly, 10 bi-monthly, and 71 quarterly publications; a total of 8348, being an increase of 564 over last year, 1057 over 1873, 1426 over 1872, and 1910 over the edition for 1871.

As the prepayment of newspapers from publication offices must begin on the 1st October next, our subscribers are warned not to make prepayment of postage at the receiving offices beyond that date. In the meantime we request such of them as are in arrears to remit at once, and all | quest, which was adjourned to Tuesday. others to renew their subscription, as after that date we shall, without exception, discontinue sending the True Witness to all who are in arrears, and also to those who have not renewed their subscriptions.

July number of this popular Musical Monthly published by J. L. Peters, 843 Broadway, New York. Contents: - Golden Butterfly by Junkmann; I Would That My Love, by Spindler; Barcarolle by a somewhat similar object for artillery to that so Rennetl; Prayer from Moses, by Thalberg. Terms: successfully accomplished for the infantry, i.e., the \$4 per annum; single numbers, 50 cents.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

COMMUTED.—Con. Deery has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, the to him welcome intelligence arriving in town on Tuesday afternoon.

We learn from the Fisheries Department that about 30,000 fine healthy salmon fry, hatched by the artificial process at the Tadousac fish breeding establishment, were last week distributed in several of the tributuries of the Sagenay River. This establishment was started only last season, and although in an unfinished condition it has already re-produced nearly one hundred thousand young fish. The Department expects to raise at least three millions in it during the ensuing season .- Herald.

We are requested to state that the Northern Colonization Railway Company, known as the Montreal Ottawa and Western Company, have made such financial arrangements as will enable them to commence track-laying this week, and that within the next fortnight the steel rails will be laid as far as the back river, and within a few weeks more as far as St. Jerome and Grenville, to which points the line will be open for traffic during the present summer This will be gratifying news to our readers, and we congratulate the company upon the fact that they are in a position to authorize the announcement to be made.—Gazette.

BURGLARIOUS ATTEMPT AT THE HON. MR. PENNY'S .-On Friday night the house of the Hon. Mr. Penny was entered by burglars, who with a centre bit bored through the panels, first of the porch and then of the kitchen door, and so passed their hands inside and drew the bolts. Fortunately they did not succeed in obtaining any plunder, though they examined very carefully some cold potatoes in a cupboard, probably opening several doors to find their way upstairs. To aid them, though it was just daylight, they struck a match, and this being heard by the cook, who had taken the noise of the centre-bit for the nibbling of mice; a cry was set up by the female servants for the man, and it is supposed that the thieres decamped at once .-

ANOTHER WARNING -Parties who have valuables in their houses which they care to keep, will do well to take extra precautions just now, as there seem to be burglars in the city who understand how to do their business in a systematic manner. On Sunday night the house of Mr. H. G. Wood, in St. Andre street, was entered, and a watch and chain and about \$30 were stolen. A locked trunk was carried down stairs, and the lock picked, and the rascals who had executed the burglary had the impudence to take a cold lunch from the larder of the house. The whole was accomplished without noise, and no alarm was given .- 6'azette.

OBITUARY .- An event which had been to some degree anticipated on account of her continued illness, but which nevertheless produced an emotion of sincere regret in the public mind was the death of Mrs. T. Mulcaby last week. To show the exaited view in which she regarded her duties as a wife it may be remembered that she took a most lively interest in her husband's business, and was always to be found doing her utmost to give every assistance in her power. While there she made many friends J W, 4.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A by her kindly and accommodating demeanour. Her NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT LANS- delicate constitution however did not keep pace with her energetic mind and strong sense of duty and she was finally compelled to retire. She suc-cumbed to the malady to which she had been subject for some time, on the 3rd inst. Her character as wife and mother was most exemplary, as was her record as a church member. The funeral was very large, the whole of the community showing great interest and sympathy with the bereaved hus Requiem Mass was conducted by the Rev. Father J. B. Proulx of Toronto, assisted by Father Kennedy of Toronto, Rev. Father Morris of Mara, Rev. Father O'Connor of Barric and Rev. Father K. A. Campbell, P. P. of Orillia, after which Rev. Father O'Connor delivered an appropriate and impressive discourse .- Orillia Expositor, 10th inst.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE-MATRICIDE NEAR GANANG-

Que.—A shocking murder occurred at Seeley's Bay, near Gananoque, Ont., on Saturday last. Mrs. Jane Eaton, who owns a farm in the 8th concession of Leeds, while setting a dinner in her own house, war killed by Erastus Hotchkiss, her son by her first husband, with a blow in the chest from an axe. A messenger came to Gananoque with the news on Saturday night and, on Sunday, the coroner proceeded to the scene of the tragedy, where a Jury was sworn and an inquest begun. The room where the murder was committed presented a horrible sight, while in another part of the house on a lounge lay the corpse just as it had been taken from the floor, dressed in a home made flannel dress, the face stained with blood, and across the upper part of chesta gash the full width of the axe, which had gone clean and sharp through the bones and arteries. A small cut was also noticed on the left hand near the little finger, as though the hand had been raised to avert the blow, but only in time to meet one corner of the deadly instrument on its course. The Gananoque Reporter gives the following particular :- Mrs. Eaton has been a widow for some years, having been married twice. The prisoner, Erastus Hotchkiss, lived with her, as did also Adam McGee, a blind man, and an imbecile son of McGee's. McGee is a widower, his wife, in he lifetime, being a sister of Mrs. Eaton. Erastus is peculiar in his disposition at times very violent and was once confined in jail at Brockville as a lunatic. He had a dispute with his mother last Tuesday, concerning the milk being sold to the cheese factory. He is also reported to have been paying his attentions to a young woman who declined to marry him unless he would get his mother to remove from the house, which he endeavored to do, offering to pay her board, but without avail. The prisoner is a small-sized man, dark complexioned, and much tanned by exposure, with a light moustache and a small tuft of hair just under the mouth; he has mild blue eyes, which have a restless, nervous motion that indicates a rather weak intellect. He appeared the most unconcerned person present, and answered all our questions promptly and civilly, but with evident prevarication. He said he had last seen his mother at dinner on Saturday; that he had eaten his dinner with her, and had then left the house. That he was shocked to hear of hear death, and felt badl; about it, but had no idea how it happened, or who committed the awful deed. On Sunday when the jury were viewing the body, the prisoner was brought in, and considerable interest was manifest d to see how he would act; but to the surprise of all he walked cooly up to the corpse, attentively examined the wound on the breast, and lifted up the hand that had been cut; he showed no nervousness or personal concern, and when told to retire, went back quietly and sat down outside. The premer denied to the jary all knowledge of the matter, and gave pretty straight answers; but on telling something that happened, the Coroner asked him, "Was that after you struck her?" He replied "Yes." He is now in custody awaiting the conclusion of the in-INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY.-Lieut-Colonel Strange,

has issued a circular making an appeal which we hope will meet with a hearty response. Napoleon said that modern battles were won by artillery.dictum which has been universally accepted-and it is important, if we engage in military training LA CREME DE LA CREME.—We have received the at all, that we should attend to its most important branch. It is therefore proposed to establish a Do minion Artillery Association, on a somewhat similar basis to the Dominion Rifle Association and with successfully accomplished for the infantry, i.e., th development of gunnery skill and the dissemina tion of artillery knowledge throughout the Do minion of Canada. The Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors, with the Minister of Militia and others, are to be patrons. The hope is expressed that, as in the Dominion Rifle Association, the sympathy and support of many of our country men who are not in the militia service will b freely accorded. We trust Colonel Strange will meet with a hearty response .- Toronto Globe.

THURSO, Que, June 14 .- About five o'clock this afternoon fire was discovered in one of the lumbe piles on the wharf at Rock Island, and in three hours the mill and all the lumber in the yard, to gether with cook-house, workshop, and stables, and abought eight dwelling-houses, were consumed The property belonged to W. C. Edwards & Co whose loss is estimated at \$250,000, only \$80,000 of which is covered by insurance. It is supposed the engine and boilers are not much injured, as the engine-house was built of stone. The whatves are now on fire, and will burn to the water's edge The bay above the mill is with effects saved by th people from their houses. About two hundred men are are thrown out of employment.

Additional Particulars .- Thurso, Que, June 15 The fire at Rockland last evening originated in a lumber pile on a wharf opposite the office, and a a considerable distance from the mill. It was observed almost immediately, and every effort made to extinguish it, but owing to the high wind it was impossible to check its progress. Over six million feet of lumber were burned, and the mill is a total loss and the large stables and outbuild ings belonging to the establishment, with six or seven dwelling houses were consumed. The fire communicated to the neighbouring woods, endan gering farm houses over a mile away, and is still raging. A considerable portion of the wharves remain intact, though a large part is on fire and will burn to the water's edge. The books and papers belonging to the office were all saved, the safes were thrown out of the building and do not appear to have been injured to any great extent.

Halifax, N.S., June 19 .- Intercolonial Bailway authorities claim that the change of gauge yester day from 4 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8 lin, was made in less time Per mile than that of any road that has yet made such changes.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Rawdon, TR, \$2; St. Johns, TM, 4; Rawdon, Rev L G P, 1; French village, M L, 2; Stratford, J H, 2; Renfrew, M F, 3; Port Stanley, P D, 1.65; Nataskouan, Rev J G, 3; Tamworth, B L, Sr., 1.25; Ingersoll, J B, 1.25; Bryson, J R, 2; East Douglas, Mass., Rev JB L, 9; Martintown, 8 McI, 4.

Por D W, Lindsay—Downeyville, D D, 4.
Per J G, Lacolle—H B, 2.
Per J K, Fredericton, N B—Smith's, WIO, R Mc

Per N McC, Ottawa-Sth Gloucester, M F, 2. Per C O'R, Chambly Canton—F R, 2; P O'R , 2. Per P L, Escott-Warburton, B McN, 150. Per F M—Petersboro, M McF, 4; J M, 7; J S, 4, 50; J W F, 4; A K, 2; Lindsay, G G, 6; M M, 4; A O L, 4; M O H, 4; W H, 4; M C, 2; South Douro,

A one hundred and fifty thousand dollar fire has taken place in the village of Ancaster, Ont., the knitting factory there having been burned down, and two hundred hands thrown out of employment. Quenco, June 19 .- The formal opening of the

first section of the Kennebec Railway will take place on Wednesday next. His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor will be present.

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kind consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the TRUE WITNESS:

Hamilton and Vicinity—Mr. James Quinn. Alliston, Ont.—Mr. P. D. Kelly, Notary Public. For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood-Mr T. M'Govern.

Parish of Mount St. Patrick,-Mr. Patrick Fitz

Ste. Brigide-Mr. W. Donnelly. Souris, P.E.I.-Mr. James Moynagh, jr. Sarnia, and the County of Lambton-Mr. John Mahonev

Brockville-Mr. Richard Evans. Erinsville.-Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth .- Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin,-Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc,-Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.-Mr. Michael Connors.

Kalladar .- Mr. James Armstrong.

Married.

In this city, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at St. Patrick's church, by the Revd Father Dowd, Thos. McKenna, of the firm of McKenna & Finn, Merchants, Ottawa, to Annie Maria Redmond, only daughter of the late Charles Redmond, Esq., of this

city.

The happy couple left by the afternoon train for New York City. The Groomsman and bridesmaid were Mr. E. P. Gilman, and Miss Annie Maria

Died.

At Prescott, Ontario, on the 16th instant, of Consumption, Edward John Sweeny, of the firm of E. J. Sweeny & Co., age 24 years. - May his soul rest in peace.-Amen.

At Point St. Charles, on Thursday morning, the 17th inst, William Thomas, infant son of William McKay, Esq., Principal of St. Patrick's Academy, aged 16 months and 7 days.

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:	MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(G	azetta 🕽
ı	Flour # bri. of 196 B Pollards \$2.75 @	\$3.00
	Superior Extra 4.75 @	4.85
	Fancy 4.35	4.40
	Spring Extra	
ì	Superfine 4.05	4.10
	Extra Superfine	
4	Fine 3.55 @	
:	Strong Poleons'	
:	Strong Bakers'	
ì	Middlings 3.25 @	
,	U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs 2.05 @	
3	City bags, [delivered] 2.15 @	
	Wheat 1.04	1.0G
- :	Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs 5.80 @	
1	Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.70 @	0.71
e :	Oats 0.49	0.50
1	Pense, car lots 1.00 @	0.00
0	do affont	0.00
t.	Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs 0.85 @	0.00
	Lard, per lbs 0.16 @	
	Cheese, per lbs 0.00 @	
ì	do do do new 0.10}@	
e	Pork—New Mess	21.00
		20 00
ť	Ashes—Pots	
-	Firsts	0.00
В	Pantle Firsts	0.00
•	Pearls—Firsts 0.00 @	0.00
	Butter-Market dull; rates are 13c to 15	c, ac-
,	cording to quality, for old. New at 19c to	21C.
ė	MODOMMO TA DATERUL READERS	
n	TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Glo	08.)

a	Wheat, fall, per bush	\$0	99	1 01
ä	do spring do		98	0 99
g	n ', ' ' '	0	00	0 00
մե	Oats do	0	49	0 49
o - {	Peas do	0	80	0 82
i-	Rye do	0	00	0 00
ьĺ	Dressed hogs per 100 lbs	9	00	9 50
6	Beef, hind-qrs. per lb	6	50	8 00
e	" fore-quarters	4	50	6 00
ı- I	Mutton, by carcase, per ib	8	00	9 00
)- İ	Butter, lb. rolls	0	15	0 18
ie i	" large rolls	0	16	0 17
a	tub dairy	0	15	0 16
ر - ا	Eggs, fresh, per doz,	0	18	0 00
٦,	" packed	0	12	0 124
/-	Apples, per brl	0	00	0 00
ne l	Geese, each	0	65	0 75
n l	Turkeys	0	70	1 00
- 1	Potatoes, per bus	0	50	0 55
is	Cabbage, per doz	0	50	0 60
r	Onions, per bush	0	90	1 40
e	Turnips, per bush	0	20	0 25
) .	Hay	15	00	18 00
a	Straw	7	50	9 CO
1.				
٠.,	THE KINGSTON' MARKET.—(ish W	hig.)
ó	FLOUR-XXX per bbl	5.50	to	6.00
6	" " 100 lbs	3.28	i to	3.25
ie]	Family" 100 "	2.2	s to	2.50
re	Ex Fancy 100 "	0.0) to	0.00
e,	Grain—Barley per bushel	0.0) to	0.60
e	Rye " "	0.0	0 to	0.65
d	Peas " "	0.0) to	0.85

۰.		
1.	THE KINGSTON' MARKET (British Whig.)	
ö	FLOUR—XXX per bbl 5.50 to 6.00	
ď	" " 100 lbs 3.25 to 3.25	
e	Family" 100 " 2.25 to 2.59	
e	Ex Fancy 100 " 0.00 to 0.00	
9,	Grain—Barley per bushel 0.00 to 0.60	
e	Rye " " 0.00 to 0.65	
d]	Peas " " 0.00 to 0.85	
	Gats " " 8.40 to 0.00	
5.	Wheat " " 0.80 to 0.80	
n	MEAT - Beef, fore, per 100 lbs 0.00 to 0.00	
ıt	" hind " " 7.00 to 8.00	
)_	Mutton per " 0.07 to 0.09	
e	Veal " " 0.00 to 0.00	
it	Ham " in store 6.14 to 0.15	
x	Bacon " " 0.10 to 0.15	
ון נו	Pork 9.00 to 10.50	
l	Hides—No 1 untrimmed 5.00 to 6.00	
r	" 2 " 3.00 to 4.00	
e	Lambskins, 0.20 to 0.25	
1-	" pelts 0.75 to 1.50	
13	Calf Skins 0.00 to 0.15	
8	Dekin Skins 0.30 to 0.50	
ď	Tallow 0.04 to 0.08	
d	POULTRY—Turkeys, each 1.00 to 1.50	
e	CCC66 0.10 00 0.00	
t	Ducks per pair 0.70 to 0.75	
Ì	Fowls per pair 0.50 to 0.60	
y	GENERAL—Potatoes bus, 0.35 to 0.40 Butter, tub, per 1b 0.15 to 0.17	
- 1	Butter, tub, per lb 0.15 to 0.17 do print 0.17 to 0.91	
8	Eggs, per dozen 0.12 to 0.14	
t	Cheese, home made 0.11 to 0.14	
ı	Wood, hard,3.50 to 4.00	
١	Wood, hard,3.50 to 4.00 Coal, delivered, 8.25 to 0.00	
Į	Wool per lb	
ì	Hay per ton 9.00 to 10.00	
v Į	Straw " "4.00 to 4.50	
, [1111 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
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J. H. SEMPLE. IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,

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MONTBEAL. 37-52 May 1st, 1874. P. CALLAHAN

READER NATIONAL MAGAZINE \$1.50 per year

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC-CHRONICLE.—JUNE 25, 1875.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

... THE DEVASTATIONS OF WAR. - The London Times Paris correspondent writes as follows:-"There is no fear that the French will soon forget the war of 1870....The palace of St. Cloud and the Chateau of Meudon are likely for years to come to remain in ruins, and many private buildings are still riddled and dismantled. Considerable portions of the town of St. Cloud have not yet been restored, and in the villages around Paris, especially those to the west and southwest, it is not uncommon to meet with farmhouses and cottages which no attempt has been made to rebuild. I passed the other day in a picturesque and infrequented lane, a farm situated on the area of the last desperate attempt of the beeleged to break through the impenetrable ring which condemned them to starvation or surrender. Of the house nothing was left but the four walls, and the garden was a perfect wilderness, upon which was an unpretending memorial marking it as Fosse No. 1, in which the killed of a certain French regiment were interred in January, 1871. Besides it was a separate grave, which from the ornaments suspended over it, seemed to be the resting place of the owner or occupier of the farm. These deserted and tottering dwellings, once the scene of happiness and industry, indicate the severity of the losses sustained by private individuals, without the means of repairing the ravages of war. While, however, these traces of devastation arrest the attention of the rambler, the Frenchmen display a natural anxiety for more permanent and imposing memorials of those who fell in defence of their native soil. A monument was formerly inaugurated in the Cemetery of Courneuve to the memory of those who fell in the attack on Bourget, on the east of Paris, on the Christmas Eve of 1970, and a group of figures was cast in a foundry at Montrogue, which is to be erected at Marsla-Tour, in honor of those who per-ished in the battles before Metz on the 16th and 18th of August, 1870. Marateau, the Communist editor who urged the

shooting of the Archbishop of Paris, has died in New Caledonia.

France is just in the acme of her recovering prosperity. Her exports for the first four months of the present year show an increase of 149,000,000 francs over the corresponding period in 1871, although specie exports are 9,000,000 less.

CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS. - PARIS, June 18. - The Bureau of the Left have resolved to offer no amendment to the Constitutional Bills as they come from the Committee of Thirty, and to take all possible steps to hasten the date of the final dissolution of the Assembly. The Left will move to-morrow that the Public Powers Bill be placed on the orders of

the day.

The Debats gives an outline of the Press Bill as framed by M. Dufaure's Consultative Commission. It does not pretend to be more than a temporary measure allowing of the raising of the State of Siege before the election of Senstors and Deputies. Punishments will be imposed on attacks upon the principle of the established Government or the authority of the President and the Chambers. These provisions are borrowed from the Laws of 1830 and 1848. The discussion of the Constitution with the wiew of revising the Constitutional Laws will be prohibited as long as the President does not avail himself of the option of demanding such a revision. Serious discussion, however, will not be impeded, and may be carried on in periodical works having more than ten sheets of print. These clauses will protect the Constitutional Laws against constant controversy. Prefects will no longer have the right of forbidding the sale of a newspaper in the streets, and the Minister of the Interior will only be able to do so for a period not exceeding a month, and that alone in the case of a newspaper condemned by a legal tribunal within the previous 12 months. The principals and accessories in unauthorized colportage will be subject to punishments. The penalties for false news will be mitigated where the parties have acted in good faith. After weighing the advantages of special and mixed juries and of magisterial jurisdiction, the Commission decided that Press offences should be referred to common juries, have given energetic verdicts in several Departments since the adoption of the Constitution.— The Courts, however, will have summary jurisdiction on offences against foreign Sovereigns. The

Government, subject to responsibility to the Chambers, will have power to suppress any paper exciting to Civil War or endangering the domestic or exter-nal peace of the State; but this and the other provisions of the Bill will expire three months after the meeting of the new Chambers. The aim, it will he seen, of the measure is to prevent the opponents of the Constitution from discussing its immediate revision under cover of the clause relative to its contingent revision at a future time. This part of the Bill will, of course, be opposed by the Right .-The essence of the measure is that it places the

tion instead of as now in those of the Military au-SPAIN.

thorities .- Times.

-State of Siege in the hands of the Civil administra-

THE POLITICAL CRISIS-BOMBARDMENT OF BILBAO THREATENED .- LONDON, June 16 .- Advices from Santander represent that the political situation at Madrid causes increasing uneasiness. There is a zumour, which is not confirmed, that the Carlists are about to bombard Bibao.

MADRID, June 17.—Senor Sagasta and his principal supporters have declared homage to King Al-

A special despatch to the Times says Don Carlos has given his son the title of Prince of Asturias. He has also convoked Biscay Juntas to meet on the 27th instant, in order to contrast the attitude of the Carlists with that of the Alfonists, whose government he says is afraid to summon the Cortes.

Number of Protestants,-In refutation of a statement in the London Times that there are 30,000 Protestants in Spain, the Espana Catolica publishing the following:—The only centres of Protestantism since the revolution of 1969 have been Seville, Barcelona, Cordova and Madrid. At Seville the apostate priests who acted as pastors have disappeared, some by reason of their repentance and conver-sion, others through shame, and have betaken themselves to other occupations. At Barcelona " nobody would be aware of the existence of Protestants if it were not for one unfortunate man;" at Cordova the the only apostate priest, who for some time kept a school supported by foreign aid, has been obliged by public contempt to take himself off; and at Madrid the apostate priests who attracted public attention in 1869, have all disappeared in like manner with the exception of one. The agents of the English and Swiss Bible societies have done a great deal of harm in the scandal caused by their employ. ment of married priests, but as to really making Protestants they have done nothing of the kind. It is in Madrid of course that they were likely to ob. tain by far the greatest success. There are four Protestant chapels, two in the centre and two on the outskirts of the city. The Espana Catolica has taken the trouble to have the attendants at the two central chapels counfer, it appears that if all who went there were Profestante (many went in at the end of the service, probably out of curiosity) there were two hundred Protestants, in all that district; adding again as many more for the provinces, we have eight! hundred for the whole of Spain, and the Espana,

the 6th and 21st days of April, chiefly for offences give information concerning the excommunication popular, 400. Wood which will bear a heavy weight against the ecclesiastical and the Press Laws, and those affecting public meetings:-

Bernburg, April 6.—Twelve Social Democrats were sentenced for having taken part in a mass meeting against police orders.

Dorsten, April 8 .- The editor of the Westphalian Countrymen was tried for breaking the Press Laws; acquitted. Also two Franciscans were fined fifteen marks each for offences against the May Ecclesiastical Laws.

Sigmaringen, April 8.—The Monastery of Bueron was starched by gendarmes for Dr. Mone, whose arrest is ordered for breaking the Press Laws. He was not, however, found.

Mosbach, April 8.—Two priests were sentenced to three and a half months' imprisonment, and a third to four months.

Bernburg, April 10.—A meeting of working men ras dissolved.

Munich, April 11.-The Shoemakers' Union was forbidden to hold a dance which they had arranged. Cleves, April 12 .- Four managers of provincial branches of the Mayence Catholic Society were tried together with the officers of two-Catholic Clubs, for offences against the laws for regulating such institutions. Acquitted.

Waldenburg, April 14.—Two priests were fined 150 marks. Two more were acquitted.

Posen, April 14.-A priest named Rozanski; from Gora, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for an objectionable sermon. Dantzic, April 14.—Five Catholic citizens had their

heuses searched. Tauberbishofsheim, April 14.—Vicar Sauer was delivered up at the Government prison to undergo his sentence of six weeks.

Bochum, April 14.-The editor of the Westphalian Volszeitung, J. Blum, was sentenced to four months imprisonment for certain remarks about Prince Bis-

marck. Herr Blum, however, is missing. Sulmierzyce, April 15.—The priest of this town was fined 15 marks. He refused to pay them. A distraint was levied, and the bailiff had to be protected against the infuriated villagers by police and gendarmes. The bailiff was a Catholic, and has since resigned office.

Peplin, April 15 .- Vicar Gorecki was arrested, and for disobedience of the May laws confined in the

prison fortress at Stargardt.
Papenburg, April 15.—The editor of the Papenurger Ems-Zeitung was fined 30 marks for having published, without permission, the text of the charge made against him in the affair of the Encyclical.

Coblentz, April 15 .- A priest was tried for some expressions used in a sermon, and acquitted. The Government prosecutor demanded 3 months' im prisonment.

Manniheim, April 15.—Three priests were sentenced to 4 month's each.

Treves, April 16 .- Pastor Classon was condemned to 130 marks fine for offences against the May Laws, and further, 156 marks, for "publicly insulting"

Frankfort-on-the Maine, April 17.—Editor of the Volksfreund received one month's imprisonment for an objectionable article.

Berliv, April 17.—The responsible editor of the Germania, Herr Thieme, was chargep with insulting the Emperor and the Ministry, and exciting to dis-obedience. Herr Theime was arrested and imprisoned, but the trial has not yet begun.-

Meppen, April 17 .- The editor of the Catholic Volks-Boten was acquitted after being tried for "resistance" in publishing the Pope's Easter Salutation. Manheim, April 17.—The appeal of Dr. Kubel against a fine of 300 marks was overruled.

Reichenbach, April 17.—A priest named Blumel was condemned to fourteen days or 60 marks for breaking the May Laws.

Habelschwert, April 17 .- The plates used for the

pictures in Gebirgsboten were seized. Buhl (Baden), April 17.—Vicar Freund was im-

prisoned here for four weeks.
Hildesheim, April 18.—Father Sievers was forbidden to reside in this district any longer.

Ueberlingen, April 18.-By a decision of the "Kreger Verein," any member being present at an Ultramontane meeting should be expelled. Hanover, April 19.-An issue of Pastor Uelzen's

paper, Kirchen Blatt, was confiscated.

Munnheim, April 20.—Dr. Raible had been sentenced in Friburg to a fine of 4800 marks, or ten months. He appealed to a higher Court, who today found 90 marks, or 12 days sufficient.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine , April 20. - A servant girl, 19 years old, was sentenced to four weeks' im-

prisonment for "insulting" the Emperor.
Breslau, April 20.—Dr. Hager, editor of the Silesian Velkszeitung, received the following punishments:—
.. For publishing the Encyclical, one month; 2. For writing disrespectfully of a measure laid before the Chamber of Deputies, 14 days; 3. For an article concerning the position of Catholics in reference to new Church Laws, 14 days; for insulting Bismarck, one month. Also, Dr. Helle, of the same paper, for

insulting Prince Bismark, one month.
Frankfort-on-the-Maine, April 21.—The responsible editor of the Frankfurtur Zeitung, Herr O. Hoerth, was examined on the charge of insulting the State officials in an article concerning the late raid of the police, who seized the business books of the paper at the publishing office.

Amberg, April 21.—A workman on the railway was tried for "insulting" the Emperor, and acquitted. Neustadt, April 21.—The Burgomaster, Beck, was fined and superceded in his office, for refusing to turn the pastor, who had been ordered by the Gov-

ernment to leave, out of the vicarage. Dantzic, April 21.-Up to the present date more than forty families have received demiciliary visits of the police.

THE PRINCE-BISHOP OF BRESLAU .- It is very difficult to trace out any reliable account of the real facts connected with the journey of the Prince Bishop to Johannisberg. He was summoned to appear before the Court of Appeal at Breslau on 5th of May. He did not appear. An anonymous letter in the Schlesische Zeitung of 10th of May states that the Court telegraphed to Berlin, inquiring whether they should order his arrest. An order came from Berlin directing that the Bishop should be arrested very early on Friday, the 7th, and "removed" to a place of security. Some person, a member of the centre party, becoming aware of this order, communicated it to a Count B—m [Ballestrem?], at Breslau, on the morning of the Assension. The Schles. Volkszeitung gives an account of the escape. The Bishop, accompanied by Count Ballestrem and a servant, drove to the Railway station of Rothsurben, which is about ten miles out of Breslau. Here he took the train and proceeded to Munsterberg, a station about fifteen miles from the Austrian frontier. Here he was met by the equipage of Count Chamare, which conveyed him in safety by Patschkua to his Castle of Johannisberg. So quietly and cleverly was the whole business managed that even the coachman was ignorant of the illustrious personage he was driving. The anonymous letter, above mentioned, concludes thus :- "In consequence (of the warning of his intended arrest) the Prince Bishop and Secret Dilegate of the Province of Posen was placed in security, and will be able from Johannisberg to exercise both his important offices, untroubled by the Prussian police." Assuming this anonymous statement to be true, it is easy to account for the ex-communication of Kick promulgated at Kiwlez, of Kubeckzack the and cast-iron, 1,000 to 3,000. A bar of coppor wire intruder at Xions, and of other proceedings. Two of the same size will sustain 3,000 pounds; of silver.

give information concerning the Secret Delegate, have been set at liberty, the change in the situation with respect to the Delegate rendering their evidence no longer necessary. That the Government has been grievously disappointed by the escape of Dr. Forester is too plain to need proof. The Allgemeine Zeitung of Augusberg dwells with a malicious complacioncy on the announcement made at first by the Government paper the Schlesische Zeitung that the Bishop would not govern the Prussian portions of the Dlocese from Johannisberg, and would let his clergy remain at peace with the Gouernment. What a rude awakening to find that this peaceably inclined prelate had been all this time acting as the ecclesiastical alministrator of Gnesen and Posen! Nay, if the anonymous letter is to be trusted, he is Delegate for the Province of Posen; so that he can in its spacious stomach. administer all the many dioceses subject to that Met opolitan See, should the persecution deprive them of their regular pastors. People must have forgot-ten what Dr. Foster was thirty years ago, when they could have supposed he would play into Bismarch's hands, or stain the spotless Pallium which has been just conferred upon him by the Pope as a singular honour.

ALEACE AND LORBAINE .- STRASBOURG, June, 18 .-The Governor of Alsace and Lorraine to-day opened the session of the Provincial Committee. He declared that the beneficial influence of the Committee was increased more thoroughly now that the principle was adhered to that the interests of the province were indissolubly bound to those of the German Empire.

The Frozen Ship-A Legend of the Polar Seas.

One serene evening in the middle of August, 1775, Captain Warrens, the master of the Greenland whaleship, found himself becalmed among an immerse number of icebergs, in about 77 degrees of north latitude. On one side, and within a mile of his vessel, these were of immense height and closely wedged together, and a succession of snow-covered peaks appeared behind each other as far as the eye could reach, showing that the ocean was completely blocked up in that quarter, and that it had probably been so for a long period of time. Captain Warrens did not feel altogether satisfied with his situation; there being no wind, he could not move one way or the other, and he therefore kept a strict watch, knowing that he would be safe as long as the iccbergs kept in their respective places.

About midnight the wind rose to a gale, accompanied by a thick shower of snow, while a succession of tremendous thundering, grinding and crashing noises, gave tearful evidence that the ice was in motion. The vessel received violent shocks every moment; for the haziness of the atmosphere prevented those on board from discovering in what direction the open water lay, or if there actually was any at all on either side of them. The night was spent in tacking as often as any cause of danger happened to present itself, and in the morning the storm abated and Captain Warrens found, to his great joy, that the ship had not sustained any serious injury. He remarked with surprise that the accumulated iccbergs, which had on the preceding evening formed an impenetrable barrier, had been separated and disarranged by the wind, and that in one place a canal or open sea wound its course among them as

far as the eye could discern. It was two miles beyond the entrance to this canal that a ship made its appearence about noon. The sun shone brightly at the time, and a gentle breeze blew from the north. At first some intervening icc-bergs prevented Captain Warrens from distinctly seeing anything but her masts; but he was struck with the strange manner in which her sails were disposed, and with the dismantled aspect of her yards and rigging. She continued to go before the wind for a few furlongs, and then grounding upon the low icebergs, remained motionless.

Captain Warrens' curiosity was so much excited that he immediately leaped into his boat with seving he observed that her hull was miserably weatherbeaten, and not a soul appeared on the deck, which was covered with snow to a considerable depth. He hailed her crew several times, but no answer was returned. Previous to stepping on board an open port-hole near the chains caught his eye, and, on looking into it, he perceived a man reclining back in a chair, with writing materials on a table before him; but the feebleness of the light made everything indistinct. The party went upon deck, and having removed the hatchway, which they found closed, they descended to the cabin.

They first came to the apartment which Captain Warrens viewed through the port-hole. A tremor seized him as he entered it. Its inmate retained his former position, and seemed to be insensible to strangers. He was found to be a corpse, and a green damp mould had covered his cheeks and forehead, and veiled his open eye-balls. He had a pen in his hand, and a log-book lay on the table before him, the last sentence in whose unfinished page ran thus:

"Nov. 14, 1762. We have now been enclosed in the ice seventeen days. The fire went out yesterday, and our master has been ever since trying to kindle it again without success. His wife died this morning. There is no relief-"

Captain Warrens and his seamen hurried from the spot without uttering a word. On entering the principal cabin the first object that attracted their attention was the dead body of a female reclining on a bed, in an attitude of deep interest and attention. Her countenance retained the freshness of life, and a contraction of the limbs showed that her form was inanimate. Seated on the flobr was the corpse of an apparently young man, holding a steel in one hand and a flint in the other, as if in the act of striking fire upon some tinder which lay beside him. In the forepart of the vessel several sailors were found lying dead in their births; and the body of a boy was crouched at the bottom of the gangway stairs. Neither provision nor fuel could be discovered anywhere; but Capt. Warrens was prevented, from examining the vessel as minutely as he wished to have done. He therefore carried away the logbook already mentioned, and returned to his own ship, and steered to the southward immediately, deeply impressed with the awful example which he had just witnessed of the danger of navigating the Polar seas in high northern latitudes.

On returning to England he made various inquiries respecting vessels that had disappeared in an unknown way, and, by comparing the results of those with the information which was afforded by the written documents in his possession, he ascertained the name and history of the imprisoned ship and unfortunate master, and found that the had been frozen, thirteen years previous to the time of his discovering her among the ice.

It is a remarkable provision of Nature that iron. which is the most abundant material yielded by the earth, is also the strongest of all known substances. Made into the best steel, a rod one fourth of an inch in diameter will sustain 9,000 pounds before breaking; made into soft steel, a rod of the same dimensions will sustain 7,000 pounds; into iron wire, 6,000; wrought-iron, 4,000; inferior bar-iron, 2,000;

publishes the following list of prosecutions in Ger-many that occurred in the fourteen days between trict in which Kaehme and Kwilcz lie, in order to oak, pitch-pine, 600; chestaut and maple, 650; and of Kick. The second is the announcement that at a minute or two will break with two-thirds the force the request of the Gnesen public prosecutor the acting a long time. A rod of iron is about ten times priests in custody in that district, for refusing to as strong as hempcord. A rope an inch in diameter will bear about 21 tons, but in practice it is not safe to subject it to a strain of more than about a ton. Decrease the rope in diameter one-half, and its strength will decrease three-fourths. Thus a rope half an inch in diameter will sustain on-fourth as much as a rope an inch in diameter

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG AND SHARK.-A short time since an enormous shark which had been caught by a fisherman off the railway wharf, Geelong, West Australia, managed to escape. It returned, however, to its old quarters a few days after, and was recaptured. On being measured, its dimensions were found to be as follows:—12ft. in length; 6ft. in girth, and its veight was 11cwt. It was exhibited for some days, attracting numerous visitors, and on being opened a Newfoundland dog was found

A PIKE, TWO HUNDERD AND SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD. -In the year 1497, a pike was caught in standing water, at Heilbronn on the Nekar, which had a cop-per ring round its head bearing the following super-scription in Greek:—"I am the first fish that was launched into this pond and was thrown in by Frederick II Emporer of the Romans, on the 5th October, 1230." It appeared therefore that the fish was two hundred and sixty seven years old when thus caught and it weighed three hundred and fifty pounds. An exact representation of which exists to this day upon one of the gates of Heilbronn.

INTELLECTUAL CULTURE.-A cultivated mind may be said to have infinite stores of innocent gratification. Everything may be made interesting to it, by becoming a subject of thought or inquiry. Books, regarded merely as a gratification, are worth more than all the luxuries on earth. A faste for literature secures cheerful occupation for the unemployed and languid hours of life; and how many persons, in these hours, for want of innocent resources, are now impelled to coarse pleasure? How many young men can be found in this city, who, un-accustomed to find a companion in a book, and strangers to intellectual activity, are almost driven, in the long. dull evenings of winter, to haunts of intemperance and bad society.—The Pen and Plow.

A Welsh Calvinistic minister, well known in his day as "Sammy Breeze," was called upon to preach, amongst others, at one of those periodical gatherings popular amongst the Welsh, which are, as it were, feasts or sermons—two, three, or even four preachers succeeding each other in the pulpit—perhaps in Welsh or English alternately. The young man who immediately preceded Sammy had taken as his text, He that believeth not shall be damned;" but " begged pardon" of his audience for the strong language he was using. Sammy got up after him and read the same text. "Brethren," said he in his honest Welsh-English, "Our young friend has been fery foine to-night, and very polite. I am not fery foine, and I am not polite; but I will preach a little bit of gospel to you, 'He that believeth not shall be tamned,' and I begs no pardons.'

THE EMPEROR AND THE PARROT .- Leo, son of the Emperor Basilius Macedo, was accused by Theodorus Sandalbarenus, of having a design upon the life of his father, and was thereupon cast into prison, from which he was freed through the instrumentality of a parrot. The Emperor, upon a certain occasion, entertained some of the greatest nobles of his court. They were all seated, when a parrot which was hung up in the hall (in a mournful tone) cried out, "Alas! alas! poor Prince Leo." It is very probable that he had frequently heard courtiers passing, bewailing the Prince's hard fortune in those terms. He frequently repeated these words, which at last so affected the courtiers that they could not eat. The Emperor observed it, and entreated them to make a hearty repast; when one of them when one of them with tears in his eyes, said, "How should we eat, sire, when we are thus reproached by this bird for want of duty to your family? The brute is mindful of its Lord; and we that have reason, have neglected to supplicate your Majesty in behalf of the prince, whom we all believe to be innocent, and to suffer under calamity." The Emperor moved by these words commanded a guard to fetch Leoout of prison, to his favour, and then to his former dignities.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORT ing.—" 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." —Civil Service Grazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled-"James Fops & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly: Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA. - " We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

It is strong testimony to the popularity and usefulness of the Cocoaine that it has had a host of imitators. Consumers will do well to observe that the full name, "Burnett's Coconine," is printed on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass. Our legal success in dealing with infringements upon our name and rights will pretect the public, if only n little care is used, This tribute of imitation is paid to all meritorious and successful preparations.

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sult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

How to dissuade people from marrying. Send them to the sra side, and they will always hear the mosning of the tied.

A pious young widow in Milwaukee, speaking of a handsome young fellow who lives in her neigh-borhood, says: "I feel set back a year in my religion every time I meet him.

Has it never occurred to us, when surrounded by our sorrows, that they may he sent to us only for our instruction, as we darken the cages of birds when we wish them to sing.

At times it needs only a few cold drops of cold words to make the hot flowing soul, upon the contact of the strange, cold bodies, scatter like molten lead in zigzag globulets.

"Augustus, denr," said she, tenderly pushing him from her as the moonlight flooded the bay window where they were standing, "I think you had better try some other hair dye, your moustache tastes like turpentine."

Julia Ward Howe declares, with considerable feeling, that what married woman would want is, "more rest." Julia Ward Howe is a married woman; and if she'd only take what she wants, we'd all have rest.

A Texas woman is said to have become so skilful in the use of the lasso, that she can stand in the front door and throw it around the neck of the life insurance agent while he is unfastening the gate.

Were it given to our organic eye to see into the minds of others, we should judge a man much more surely from what he dreams than from what he thinks; there is will in the thought, there is more in the dream.

The "boss" grasshopper has been heard from. He took the window-blinds off a poor widow's house in Phelps county; Mo. and then he roosted on the fence and asked her, "Come, now. Are you ever going to bring out that cast-off clothing, or do you want us to starve?"

Detroit boys seem to advance in education whether they attend school or not. A newsboy, who couldn't change a ten cent piece a year ago was recently heard remarking: "William Scott, if was recently neard remarking: "William Scott, if you ever corrugate your brow at me in that way again, I shall temporarily deposit my papers on the pavement, and cause the blood to coagulate your left optic. Hear me William.

A Chicago poet, upon hearing that Nilsson was about to erect a cowshed upon her Peoria lots, has burst forth into the following verse : " Christine. Christine, thy milking do the morn and eve be-tween, and not by the dim religious light of the fitful kerosene; for the cow may plunge, and the lamp explode and the fire-fiend ride the gale, and shrick the knell of the burning town in the glow of the molten pail."

Good humor is the clear blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the son of genius encounter no vapors in its passage. It is the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like green in a landscape, harmonizing every color, mellowing the light, softening the bues of the dark: or like a lute in a full concert of instrumental sounds not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its deep melody.

How Hans Got Even .- Once upon a time there lived a jovial Dutchman, whose name was Hans Von Shrimpetifiel, He had a wife. He had a little grocery, where beer and such personal property was sold. He gave credit to a parcel of dry customers, and kept his book with a piece of white

chalk, on the head board of the bedstead.

One day Mrs. Shrimpetifiel, during a neat fit, wook upon herself to clean the house and things. So she did, and she cleaned the head-board, and with soap and water settled the old man's accounts by wiping away every chalk mark.

Pretty soon, before long, the old vender of things came into the house and saw what ruin his frau had

wrought. Then he said : " !" "Mein goot Frau Shrimpetifiel, what for you make a ruined man of me? I guess not? You make wipe away all dem names and figures what I get ready, and I loose more zwie hundred del-

His frau left the room in fear and disgust. When she returned he had recovered the head-hoard with chalk marks. Then she said:

" Hans, you have make them all right, don't

well, mein tear frau, I make the figures all right out I put down same petter names as dem ole fel-lers vot you viped out."

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the TRUE WITNESS Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them :-

P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas. Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalbousie.

Thomas Duignan, when last heard of was P. M. at Nenagh Co Grey.
Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Kittletoy Mills.

Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Nobleton. Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at

D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph.

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No. 2072. DAME PHILOMINE DUFRESNE, of the Village of St. Joseph, de Chambly, in the District of Montreal, wife common, as to property of IGNACE MOQUIN, farmer of the same place, an aduly authorized to ester, en justice, at a large to ogs sit of the list results of and post of an Plaintiff;

and delicate the property of The said IGNACE MOQUIN, a coin not le tra

Defendant. An action on separation de biens has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant, on the 21st of May lingiant, and the more arrived to Montreal 21st Montreal 21st Montreal 21st May 187515 to Manager 1 MODUTERINAL THE TRIANGE THE SALABERRY AND ARCHAM BAULT & DE SALABERRY ALLONG THE PHINTING ACCORDED TO

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, and its AMENDMENTS In the matter of CLEOPHAS OUIMET, Trader, of Montreal.

An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, corner of George Hypolite and Mary Ann streets, Monday, the fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock a.m., to receive a statement and Workmanship are of the most superior descripof his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

Montreal, 15th June, 1875. CH3. ALB. VILBON, 45-2 Interim Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of ANTOINE GRIMARD, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumesnil, of

the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 212 Notre Dame Street, on

the 19th of July next, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUMESNIL,

Official Assignee Montreal, 15th June, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of THEODORE BEDARD.

meeting.

An Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Demesnil, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 212 Notre Dame Street, on the 19th July next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of

the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignce.

Montreal, 15th June, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of THOMAS BADENACH and THOMAS LESLIE, both of the City of Montreal, as well individually as having carried on business together as Hardware Merchants, under the name and firm of THOMAS BADEN. ACH & CO,

Insolvents. , the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month.

L. JOS. LAJOIE. Assignce.

Montreal, 8th June, 1875. No. 97 St. James Street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of ALPHONSE LABELLE, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce in this

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me, within one month.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignce. Montreal, 8th June, 1875.

No. 97 St. James Street. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1809.

In the matter of ULRIC DELISLE,

Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumesnil, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignce

in this matter. Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, No. 212 Notre Dame Street, on the 5th day of July next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said

G. H. DUNESNIL, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 1st June, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of CHARLES RERAUD, of the City of Montreal, Trader, as well individually, as having done business in Copartnership with the late Alexis Remand, his brother, under the name and style of "C. & A. RENAUD,"

Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and his Creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 282 Murray Street, Montreal, on the 28th day of June, instant, at 10 o'clock a.m. to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an

Assignee. G. H. DUMESNIL. Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 8th June, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of MARK WALSH, of the city of Montreal, Plasterer & Trader,

Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, No. 127 Nazar th street Montreal, the 22nd day of June instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignce.

G. H. DUMESNIL.
Interim Assignce. Montreal, 5th June, 1875.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of PASCAL HEBERT, die LE-COMPTE, of the parish of Montreal, Roofer & Trader,

The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and his Creditors are notified to meet at the Insolvency Rooms, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the 21st day of June instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive statments of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

G. H. DUMESNIL. Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 5th June, 1875. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEENCE SUPERIOR COURT.

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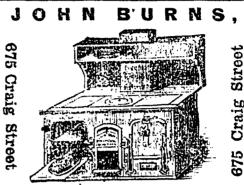
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In the matter of PAUL LAGARDE, Trader, of the City of Montreal.

In the matter of PAUL LAGARDE, Trader, of the City of Montreal.

Insolvent.

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F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer. REPRINTS

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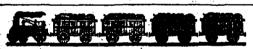
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