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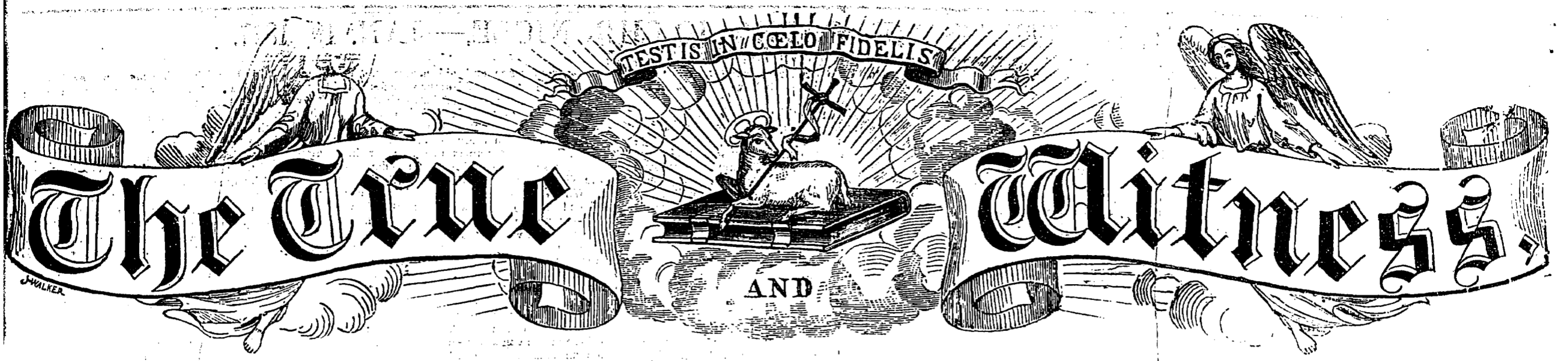
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1877.

NO. 23.

AGENTS for the DOMINION.

Table listing various Catholic periodicals and their prices, including New York Tablet, Freeman's Journal, Boston Pilot, etc.

Catholic Almanacs for 1877.

Table listing Catholic almanacs such as Sadler's Catholic Directory, Irish American Almanac, etc.

THE FAITH OF OUR FATHERS.

being a plain Exposition and Vindication of the Church Founded by Our Lord Jesus Christ: by Rt. Rev. James Gibbons, D.D., Bishop of Richmond, and Administrator-Apostolic of North Carolina.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE 'The Solar System, and what the Telescope reveals.' BY E. MURPHY, ESQ., IN THE HALL, 73 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Thursday Evening, 18th January.

1877. THE QUARTERLY REVIEWS

AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

TERMS (Including Postage): Payable Strictly in Advance.

Table showing subscription rates for various reviews and magazines, such as Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly Review, etc.

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$48, and so on.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1877.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'A lover of our paper.' We have noticed the correspondence of which you complain, and report that pressure upon our space prevents us attending to it this week.

A New Fetish in Montreal.

'Heretic' in a letter to the Montreal Witness tells a funny story about a 'charm' duly 'given at Rome,' and purporting to be the medium through which 'indulgences' and other 'expensive blessings' are showered upon the heads of devout Catholics who become the purchasers of this latest fetish manufactured by command.

Dishonoured and Duped.

Kilkenny sank out of Irish history, when a majority of its voters deliberately selected as Representative and individual who was notoriously opposed to the National Demand—and selected him because a bribe was held out that he would build a great factory there.

Upward and Onward.

The progress of the Catholic Church in America is illustrated in the following extract. We believe that a Catholic University is contemplated, and with seven millions of Catholics in the country, a university has become one of the necessities of the hour.

More Earnestness Called For.

The 'Dublin Irishman' which of late has given an independent support to the Home

Rule party complains of the lack of energy which has characterized some of the Home

Rule M. P.'s, writes as follows:

It was, however, laid down that work outside Parliament was even more important than work inside. Such work was attempted, and to some extent carried out hitherto—latterly it appears to have well nigh dropped and a state of stagnation, or what Mr. Mitchell Henry well calls somnolence replaces it.

Three Dead Cardinals.

A ROMAN TRADITION ACCOMPLISHED.

The tradition to which the following extract gave rise, has more than once been accomplished—

Religion of Irish Judges.

The Times assures us that we have our fair proportion of Catholics on the Irish Bench—well perhaps we have—but we wonder does the 'Thunderer' make allowance for the difference between a 'practical' and a 'nominal' professor of our creed.

Satan Rebuking Sin.

Of all the singular 'historians' of our time, Mr. Froude is certainly the most singular. The mischief of the man is that there is just sufficient truth in some of his essays, to make it flavour of deep research.

Remarkable Historical Facts.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH 500 YEARS OLD IN LONDON. About half-way down Ely Place on the left side of the street leading from Holborn there stands

the whole, superior strength is the equivalent of superior merit. Here is how 'the English viper,' as the historian Pendergast justly designates him, describes the slaughter of the Irish at Drogheda.

Referring to the statement of Belling, who says the whole number of soldiers and citizens slain amounted to about 4,000, Mr. Froude, after accepting it as a 'reduction within narrow dimensions,' exclaims: 'the wisdom of making a severe example was signally justified in its consequences.'

An Irish (?) Turk.

'The Irish Times of December 20 says:—'That for a couple of centuries soldiers of the Irish race have won laurels in the service of almost all the Christian potentates of Europe is a well-known fact; but it is something new to find a native of the Isle of Saints in a Moslem battalion.'

Horrible Sufferings of Armenian Catholics.

'The Missions Catholiques gives a painful picture of the persecutions inflicted on the Catholics of Armenia by the barbarians, Rudis (referees) and Bashi-Bazouks. The church of Goroul, diocese of Artvin, has been rifled, and the ciborium, with its sacred contents, stolen away.

Irish Catholic Union.

This society held its first concert and ball, in the City Concert Hall, Bonsecours Market on Tuesday night week. The attendance was large, and the sister societies were well represented.

Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association.

The Microscope and What it Reveals.—LECTURE BY E. MURPHY, ESQ., MONTREAL.—ILLUSTRATED. A lecture was delivered on Thursday evening, 11th inst., in aid of the funds of this Society, at its rooms on St. Joseph street, by Mr. E. Murphy, upon 'The Microscope and what it reveals.'

REMARKABLE HISTORICAL FACTS.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH 500 YEARS OLD IN LONDON. About half-way down Ely Place on the left side of the street leading from Holborn there stands

palace adjoined it about the year 1220, and was dedicated to the worship of God and the memory of St. Ethelreda, queen and virgin, foundress of the Abbey of Ely. It is a remarkable fact, and one which the writer has anxiously desired to place on record in an American Catholic paper, that this little chapel, whose history is associated with the history of London—it may almost be said with the ecclesiastical history of England—for five centuries, is now regained to that worship which was administered to by the worthy prelate who assisted at its first consecration.

The Chapel is exactly what one would have imagined the domestic chapel of a bishop to have been when the Catholic religion of Christian England.

It exhibits all the grace, elegance, and ornament of the best period of what is known as the Decorated style, the flowing, and geometric tracery of which distinguished the 'Edwardian' period of English gothic architecture.

The Chapel itself, which is now in process of careful restoration, measures some ninety feet in length by thirty in breadth, dimensions, stated by the celebrated ecclesiastical architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, in a lecture delivered at the Royal Academy not to differ greatly from those of the exquisitely beautiful St. Stephens' Chapel beneath the House of Commons, and of the no less beautiful Sainte Chapelle of Paris.

The mud, or under governor, of Zoytown had a Catholic servant, whom he submitted to horrible tortures for some household irregularity.

One of these was to drive needles into the fingers between the nails and the flesh. Then the wretched creature was suspended by the feet in the stable, so that his head just grazed the ground, and in this position he was swinging backwards and forwards like a monster pendulum.

Indo-European Correspondence.

This society held its first concert and ball, in the City Concert Hall, Bonsecours Market on Tuesday night week. The attendance was large, and the sister societies were well represented. The walls bore the names of celebrated Irishmen, from Brian Boro to Stephen J. Meany, and the platform was backed by green flags bearing golden harps. Here and there a representation of a Bishop's mitre proclaimed the society's respect for the clerical element.

REMARKABLE HISTORICAL FACTS.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH 500 YEARS OLD IN LONDON. About half-way down Ely Place on the left side of the street leading from Holborn there stands

The True Witness

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY THE PROPRIETOR,
JOHN GILLIES,
AT NO. 185 FORTIFICATION LANE.
Editor—M. W. KIRWAN.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:
To all country subscribers, Two Dollars.
To all City subscribers whose papers are delivered
by carriers, Two Dollars and a half.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1877.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1877.
Friday, 19—St. Canute, King and Martyr. SS.
Marius and Companions, Martyrs.
Saturday, 20—SS. Fabian and Sebastian, Martyrs.
Sunday, 21—THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. St.
Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.
Monday, 22—SS. Vincent and Anastasius, Martyrs.
Tuesday, 23—Espousals of the Blessed Virgin Mary,
and St. Joseph. St. Emerentiana, Virgin and
Martyr.
Wednesday, 24—St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr.
Thursday, 25—Conversion of St. Paul.

THE PILGRIMAGE

The races of the earth—Argan and Schemetic—
are preparing for a Jubilee. A day of
thanksgiving is at hand, and the children of
the tribes are rejoicing. From the North and
from the South, from the East and from the
West, heralds are spreading the glad tidings to
—Prepare "Glory to God on high, peace and
good will unto men." On the 21st of May
Fius IX will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary
of his elevation to the episcopacy. He
will then be fifty years a Bishop, and as be-
comes the faithful subjects of a faithful prince
—Catholic pilgrims from every corner of the
earth will that day prostrate themselves in
loyal homage at his feet. From "Greenlandsiey
mountains—from India's Coral strand, from
Africa's sunny fountains" will pour the stream
of faithful devotees. From our own "Island
of Destiny" the land of bloodless conversion,
which in the twilight of civilization shone like
"a beacon light from pole to pole" from Eng-
land where St. Augustine preached, from Scot-
land where St. Ninian toiled, from France
where St. Remigius laboured, from Spain
where St. Leander converted the Arians, from
Italy where St. Benedict and St. Gregory for-
med a new civilization, from China near to the
holy spot where St. Xavier gave up his life
for God, from the arid plains of Nigritia, from
the banks of the Wiakato in New Zealand,
and over here to the nomad tribes who roam
the prairies of the West, from all will go the
children of the Church to pledge their allegi-
ance to the spiritual head of three hundred
millions of his subjects, whobow with legal
fervour to his spiritual decrees. The event
will be an epoch in the history of our times.
After fifty years of his holy episcopacy, the
Pontiff is to-day "Like a pale martyr in his
shirt of fire" persecuted but resolute to the
end. As the Lord Jesus exclaimed "This is
my resting place for ever and ever and ever;
here shall I dwell, because I have chosen it"
so exclaims Pio Nono, and so shall his faithful
children salute him on that auspicious day the
21st of May 1877. O golden hour for those
faithful devotees! Happy day for those pious
sons and daughters of our dear old land, who
join in this gathering of the clans. From
Montreal to Rome! The phrase conjures up
a thousand associations, pious and picturesque,
Paris with its Notre Dame, its St. Sulpice, its
Madaline, and its St. Eustace;—Bordeux
with its antique cathedral, and Lourdes crowned
with its mediæval castle, and sacred for its
associations—"Jusur L'Immaculate Concep-
tion." How piously eager the pilgrims will bend
over the sarcophagus—shaped stone conduct
which encases the waters which first bubbled
up under the fingers of Bernadotte Soubiron,
and perhaps copy the inscription in the grotto
"Allez boire a la fontaine et vous
laver. Fevrer 1858." From Lourde to Mar-
seilles, whose "good bishop" was celebrated
by Pope. Genoa with its Ducal palaces,
its imposing stradas, and above all its magni-
ficent Cathedral of St. Lorenzo. From this once
Rupublic, the pilgrims will hurry on to
Leghorn with its Gothic duomo, and picture-
sque surroundings. From Leghorn it is only
twelve miles to Pisa where there will be an-
other rest. It is here the pilgrims will see
that early Gothic Cathedral which with its
surrounding, the Baptistery, the Compo Santo
and the belfry, are some of the best specimens
that exist. Who has not heard of the belfry
campanile of Pisa; the "leaning tower" as
it is called. The pilgrims, as they gaze upon
its graceful proportions, its successive tiers,
surrounded by an arcade formed of marble
columns, will rejoice to know that it is conse-

crated to Catholic purposes, and has been used
to call the sheep to the Catholic fold. And
then Rome, imperishable Rome! Who can
describe it? Mount the Pincion Hill, climb
Mount Janiculum, the tower of the Capitol;
or ascend to the tops of the Tragan or the
Antonine columns, and who still can describe
the grandeur and the majesty of Rome? It
is Rome and that is all. It is Rome from
whence all nations were conquered and from
whence all nations were taught. Alike the
mistress of the Church and of the World—
there can be no epitome of its record, but it
IS ROME. And here the pilgrimage, as an
organised body, will end. The Rev. Pastor
of St. Patrick's will be Chaplain to the pil-
grimage thus far. When the Pope is seen,
his blessing obtained and an offering made in
the name of the Irish people of Montreal, and
of the other diocese in Canada, the pilgrims
organised in the Dominion will be free to
return at any time they please within twelve
months, from the date of departure. On the
outward journey subsistence and transporta-
tion is found, on the return journey transporta-
tion only. And now this great mission is
before us. Only one hundred among us can
go. It is an "Irish" pilgrimage and must be
encouraged with Irish fervour. Fortunately
an opportunity is afforded us of doing so. If
we cannot prostrate ourselves in pious fer-
vour at the feet of the Vicar of Christ, we
can at least make some little offering to sustain
him in his trials. Dull indeed must be the
gratitude of the Catholic who would
hesitate to give some little testimony of
his esteem to the saintly man who is
fighting our cause so bravely and so well.
Pio Nono is perhaps the noblest Roman of
them all, and Father Dowd shall not, we are
assured appeal in vain for help, for the faithful
children of Ireland—the land to which St.
Celestine the I. sent over our all conquering
Apostle, will meet out no nigrard support to
the one who has passed the magic rubican sup-
posed to be allotted to our Popes, but shall generously
sustain the great old father of the faithful, in
this time of tribulation. Impelled by Faith,
animated by Hope, directed by Charity, let the
virtue of our race move us to a pious emulation
and let each son and daughter of our dear old
land proclaim their resolution to assist our
good pastor in his work, and to send him
rejoicing on his way.

IS IT A CONSPIRACY?

We are not among those who think it a pious
act to hate our neighbor for the love of God.
We have no desire to see a war of creeds
among the people of this Dominion. Bigotry
in any, and in every form, will find in us a
foe. Bloodshed and persecution form no part
of our creed. The barbarities of the Inquisi-
tion, the butcheries of St. Bartholemew, are
alike, with the persecutions of Elizabeth, the
atrocities of Cromwell, hateful to our senses.
This is the teaching of the Catholic Church,
and it finds an echo in the heart of every Ca-
tholic priest and layman in the land. Our
mission, and the mission of our Church, is to
preach peace and good will among men. To
our fellow-subjects of other denominations, we
have no hostility. Whatever influence they
may possess, when fairly acquired, we offer no
objection, but shall cheerfully extend to all
the measure of their deserts. Let us then be
fairly understood. While we shall attack no
man's creed, we will, however, be vigilant in
the defence of our own. This is our simple
duty, and we shall observe it as the "fulfilling
of the law." Nay, we are called upon to do
so sooner than we expected. At once we find
ourselves face to face with a vital question of
the hour. It is vital because it insidiously
aims at sapping the influence of the Catholic
people of the Dominion. It strikes at the
root of whatever power we possess. Let it too
be understood that it is in no spirit of political
partizanship that we assail the Government,
and charge it with exercising partiality in
promoting Orange immigrants to settle in the
Dominion. We shall not say that Mr. Mac-
kenzie and his Cabinet have entered into a
"conspiracy" to promote this end—but we shall
assert that both he and his ministers have, how-
ever, left themselves open to the charge of this
most "wise and salutary neglect." The Dublin
Freeman's Journal first drew attention to this
theme. It pointed out that the principal
emigration agent of the Dominion was stationed
in Belfast—in the heart of Orange Ulster—
and that the exodus of Orangemen to Canada
had, in consequence, become a question full
of serious consideration for the Catholic popula-
tion of the Dominion. We are able to sub-
stantiate the statement of the *Freeman's Jour-
nal*. We too are able to say that the Mac-
kenzie Government is making an attempt to
encourage an Orange "settlement" in Canada;
and whether it be a "conspiracy" or not, the
broad fact remains—that the Orangemen of
the North are mischievously encouraged to
emigrate. What is the system under which
immigration is promoted?—The Canadian

Government grants "assisted" passage war-
rants to "eligible" men and women. These
warrants are about £1 sterling—or in
some instances £2 sterling—less than the
ordinary steerage passage fare. The intending
emigrant goes to the agent, fills up a form of
application, and returns it, with the passage
money, to the agent from whom it was received.
Now in the case of Mr. Foy, the agent of the
Dominion in Belfast, he has authority to issue
those warrants *ad libitum*. There is no check,
no question; the Orangemen of the North
have only to apply for a warrant, and our ac-
credited Protestant agent at Belfast places his
imprimatur upon the document. The business is
settled without delay. But how different is it
with the Catholic agent in Dublin! He has
no such power! He is compelled to send all
forms of application to the head office in Lon-
don, where they are "considered," and frequent-
ly rejected, and that too without questioning the
eligibility of the intending emigrant. What is
the inference to be drawn from this procedure?
It is simply this. A Catholic is almost
sure to be known by his name, and the gentle-
man in London can generally tell, whether the
applicant is a Catholic or not. Is not this dis-
tinction in itself invidious? Does it not look
like a conspiracy to encourage the one, and to
discourage the other. But this is not all!
Mr. Foy the agent of the Dominion in Belfast in
addition to a plentiful allowance of funds from
the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, was at one
time subsidised by the Government of Ontario
as well. He was allowed 500 dollars for
advertising in the North of Ireland—while
only 200 dollars were spent in advertising the
remainder of the country. Now Ulster is
slightly over one fourth of Ireland in area and
in population, and yet two-thirds as much
money is spent in advertising in Ulster as there
is spent in advertising the rest of Ireland.
The reason of all this is obvious. It admits of
no equivocation. The Orangemen of the North
are encouraged, the advantages of emigration
are placed before their eyes—while the Catho-
lics of the South are treated to a treacherous and
fraudulent pretensions to befriend. Why
not keep an agent in Catholic Cork, invested
with all the powers now possessed by Mr.
Foy, the Protestant agent for Orange Ulster?
Now mark, the passage warrant is only £2 less
than the ordinary steerage tickets. This is the
maximum, but it is as often only £1 less. To
pay railway fare from many parts of Ireland to
Belfast, would nearly cost the difference be-
tween the "assisted" and the ordinary fare.
Of course Mr. Larkin, the Catholic emigration
agent for the Dominion in Dublin—denies that
there is any partiality shown, and some
papers in the Dominion have endeavoured to
refute the charge. We, however, have special
sources of information at command, and we
shall not screen them from the public gaze. The
policy of encouraging Orange Immigration into
Canada is already having its effect. Day by
day the policy of the administration is becom-
ing more antagonistic to our creed. Orangism
is flourishing. The local legislature of New
Brunswick have incorporated the orange so-
ciety, and Ontario is, it is said, likely to follow
in the wake. The sooner the murder is out
the better. We want no more artificial settle-
ments usurping the rights and privileges of our
people. We are for Free Trade in this question.
We find ourselves for the first time these 37
years without a Catholic Irish member in the
Cabinet. In all previous ministries a repre-
sentative Catholic, who was an Irishman as well,
was placed within the circle of His Excellency's
advisers. We had Daley, Drummond, Alleyne,
McGee, Kenny, and O'Connor. It has been
reserved for the MacKenzie Government to
ostracise us from political patronage, and to
cause us to hord up that "patient search and
vigil long, of him who treasures up a wrong."
The Catholic people of Canada are however
strong enough to exercise a crushing influence
upon any ministry that treats them with severe
neglect, and while registering no unkind
phrase against our PROTESTANT fellow-sub-
jects—yet we shall fight for equal rights, and
resist Orange Ascendancy, by every power
which we can legitimately exercise within the
law.

Dr. Robb of Toronto on British Liberty.

Dr. Robb it appears is a well-known theo-
logical Pugalist. He delights to combat the
"pretensions of Romanism," and he came to
Montreal last week to air his favourite hobby
before an admiring audience in the Presby-
terian Church, Stantey street. The chair was
taken by the Rev. Principal MacVicar who
seriously, nay solemnly, assured his audience
that it was a "superfluous matter" to intro-
duce the Rev. Dr. Robb, because of the fame
he had won by his decisive attacks
against the Romanism of the day. And so
the lecture commenced. Unfortunately
for himself, however, Dr. Robb he
made a serious mistake. He commenced by
admitting that "he was an Irishman, that the
lecture was written in Ireland and for an Irish

audience." This admission gave a cue to the con-
text. Everyone knew what was to follow. The
glorious revolution of 1688—the memory of
the "immortal" William; the open bible;
wooden shoes and brass money; Papal In-
fallibility, and almost—the Deluge. Ireland
too came in for its share of the denunciations
from the Rev. Dr. Robb. In his opinion "Ire-
land for the Irish," meant "Eria for idiots."
Bravo, Irishman Robb! That weapon cuts all
round. Did he speak for himself that time or
for his countrymen at large? It was hardly
logical, and unless his theology is better than
his secular reasoning, both might be classed, as
we regret he admits himself to be, with what
Shakespeare calls: "tales told by an idiot, full of
sound and fury, and signifying—NOTHING."

REVIEWS.

"The the Prince of Wales in India," is an in-
teresting work. The pictures drawn of Moham-
medans, Parsees, Hindoos, Maharattas, Sepoys,
Chinese, Negroes and Lascars, are calculated to
arrest the attention at every page. The Costumes
of the Orientals of themselves furnish a theme for
the pen of Mr. Gay, and the description of the
vermillion, scarlet, blue, and gold—richly chased
and slowing bournouses, intermingling with the
naked arms and legs of the Orientals, are often
dwelt upon, and vividly portrayed. Few men in
our time have had better opportunities afforded
them of seeing all that was to be seen, than the
special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in
India during the Prince of Wales' tour, and Mr.
Gay has done his part of the work with good taste
and with success. The Royal Fetes, Life at Poona,
Beroda, Ceylon, Calcutta or Delhi—his description
of the Cingalese Fairy Land, the Sacred City of
Benares, or "Jammoo the Magnificent" are all
traced by the hand of a Man accomplished at his
task. The Court, the chase, the review, the grand
levee are all described, with sufficient minuteness
to arouse interest in the work. The entertainments
given in honour of the Prince, surprise one, because
of their magnificence. Rajah, Kings, and Mah-
ajah Princes vie each with other in the profusion
and in the costliness of their gifts. It was, perhaps,
no part of Mr. Gay's duty to remove the veil from
the surface of society as it appeared to the
eye. Mr. Gay wrote the "Prince of Wales in
India" as seen from the Royal Cortège. This
is, we say, perhaps as it ought to be. But to
readers of the Oriental literature; to any one who
read the report of the trial which took place
some time ago in Calcutta, and where a Ma-
harata Prince was pronounced a perjurer, life in
India is quite another life, to that described by Mr.
Gay. The idolatrous worship of the Maharrata
Chiefs, the licentious brutality of their priests, the
demoralized condition of their people, are themes of
another kind. It is a pity too that the tour of the
Prince of Wales to India was not free from that
"pugalism" among animals for which it was noted.
We deplore the Bull fighting of Spain, but we ap-
plaud the Elephant set-to or the Rhinoceros fight
at Baroda. We almost piteously condemn pigeon
shooting in Essex, but we look on and enjoy a deer
enclosed in an area from which there is no escape,
being slaughtered by a Chcetah, when it occurs in Hin-
dustan. The work, however, is published in excel-
lent style by Belford Brothers is good in descrip-
tive power, and instructive and pleasing record of
the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. The
work is to be had at Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

"Faith of our Fathers," is an exposition and a
vindication of the principal tenets of the Catholic
Church. There is much in this work with which
all Catholics should be familiar and it comprises
in a cheap form, many refutations of calumnies
which have been heaped upon our creed. It is al-
ways pleasing to hear and to be instructed on the
fact, that oppression never formed a part of the
creed of the Catholic Church—that it detested the
hideous cruelties of the Inquisition and the massacre
of St. Bartholemew alike. The Catholic Church
as a Church, which every Catholic of course knows,
had nothing to do with either—both were political.
—But to any one desirous of mastering all the argu-
ments to sustain this view, the work of the Rt.
Rev. James Gibbons, D.D., "The Faith of our
Fathers" will furnish all the materials that are re-
quired. That part of the work devoted to "Civil
and Religious liberty" is particularly interesting.
Dr. Gibbons, not only asserts, but he in our opinion
proves, that the Catholic Church has always been
the promoter and guardian of civil and religious
freedom. "St. Augustina and his Companions,"
says Dr. Gibbons "were sent to England by Pope
Gregory I. for the conversion of that Nation" after
converting King Ethelbert "admonished him that
he should scrupulously abstain from all violence
in the conversion of his people; for the Christian
religion should be voluntarily embraced." But
this was the case too all over the world. One of
the Councils of Trent—we forget which now—
ordered that no one should be forced to join the
Church against their will, while a King of Bulgaria
—Michael—was in the same century warned not to
use force to induce anyone to embrace the Christian
faith. Dr. Gibbons gives us too the testimony of
Fenelon—St Bernard, the Great Theologian Becanus.
—St. Ambrose and others, all of which prove that
the Church set itself against religious persecution
from the first. The book is to be had at D. & J.
Sedler's, Montreal.

Poems.—Mr. Hill, the author of these poems is a
convert. The compositions are divided into two
parts—the devotional and the occasional. There
are many pleasing passages in the selection,
which is printed in excellent style.
"The New Vesper Psalter" is a compendium of
the Ratisbon edition of the Roman Vesperal.
The work contains the "Gregorian Tones" and all
the Vesper psalms. It has too the Four Anthems
of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In the appendix there
are Vespers for the Dead, two Hymns for Processi-
ons of the Blessed Sacrament, together with a
plain chant "O Salutaris," "Tantum Ergo" and the
Te Deum. The Rev. Theodore A. Metcalf has

written an interesting preface to the work, in which
he points out that the Vesper Service as sung in the
country generally, is something peculiarly unrubri-
cal. He recommends the new Vesper Psalter to the
clergy generally throughout. The book has the
imprimatur of "Joannes Josephus Archiepiscopus
Bostoniensis." It is published by T. Noonan, 23
Boylston street, Boston.

"Religion and Education" is as we are told in
the "Introductory note," the "substance though not
precisely the language," of an address, delivered
before the Catholic Literary Society of New
York. The *Brochure* is a valuable addition to the
vital question of Religious Education.

"Reunion des Paroissiens D'Yamachiche" this
opuscule, is a review of "une fête communie" of the
good people of Yamachiche, near Quebec. The
record, although local in its character is still of
sufficient interest to afford instructive reading to
all.

"The Popular Health Almanac" is a novelty in its
way. Containing much valuable information, it is
yet free from quack medical advertisements, a
fact which its title led us at first to doubt.
Next Week. "The Month and Catholic Review,"
Almanacs—"Gazette," "Catholic Family," "Irish
American."

"Young Folks Magazine."
"La Creme de la Creme."
Received—The American Catholic Quarterly.
The New Dominion Monthly—John Douglal &
Sons, Montreal.

OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5.
I find myself at work again. This time I am in
a hurry, and must needs treat you to a few "clip-
pings" as well as a "jottings" by the way. Of elec-
tion news there is nothing new. The two vacan-
cies are not contested, and rumour is of course busy
with her pranks. The Clergy of Waterford met at
Dungarvon a few days ago, and decided upon put-
ting forward Mr. Esmonde, as the candidate for the
County. This throws the rest of the Candidates out
of the contest. A resolution requiring the candi-
date to sign an engagement to abide by the deci-
sion of the meeting was passed, and subsequently
accepted by the four gentlemen—Messrs. Delahunty,
Fitzgerald, Reardon, and Esmonde. Mr. Lehmann
the amusing German gentleman was absent, but
his representative, Mr. Slattery refused on his be-
half to sign the agreement. Before the proceed-
ings had far advanced, Mr. Delahunty withdrew his
name from the compact by which he consented to
abide by the decision of the electors present. Al-
though he was warned not to attempt a contest,
he declared his intention to fight for the Waterford
vacancy. He has, however, since formally with-
drawn from the contest. Mr. Reardon and Mr.
Fitzgerald adhered to their pledge, and when the
choice of the meeting fell upon Mr. Esmonde, they
gracefully submitted to the will of the majority.
You knew poor Father O'Malley. He is dead!
Though many differed political with the Rev.
Thaddeus O'Mally, his death, which took place on
Tuesday, will cause general regret amongst Irish-
men. He loved to consider himself the father of
Federalism, a political system which he advocated
in opposition to the powerful influence of Daniel
O'Connell. If any man might be held up as a model
of courage in maintaining his opinions, Father
O'Malley was entitled to the distinction. In the
arena of controversy he was afraid of no man, and
his pen was a dangerous weapon to opponents. His
style was polished, clear, forcible, and, when he
wished to put down an antagonist by dint of sar-
casm he was equal to his determination. During
the later years of his long and active life, these were
signs of mental decay, but for one of his age (over
80) he possessed remarkable vigour and perspicuity.
For some time past his trenchant letters have been
missed from the Dublin press, but his memory will
long remain connected with the history of the last
fifty years.

MR. MITCHELL-HENRY.

has published a letter in which he calls attention
to the necessity of making preparations for the
parliamentary business of the coming session. He
thinks it will be the most critical since the accession
of the Tories. Great good was done by the con-
ference which the Irish members held in Dublin
previous to the last session, and Mr. Henry suggests
that a similar conference should be held before the
opening of the London Chambers in February. He
says that "if Mr. Butt thinks it right to gather us
together before the session opens he will find him-
self surrounded by a willing and disciplined party."
Mr. Henry alludes to the apathy of political minds
during the recess; but, he says, the time has now
arrived "somniale may easily lull us into a
fatal security." It is not his duty to ring the alarm
bell; he only pleads the prickings of an uneasy
conscience, and the responsibilities of a working
politician who claims only as much attention as his
thoughts may be worth.

UNPALATABLE TRUTH.

Mr. Henry thinks that anyone who desires to
see something done, and not merely talked about,
has grave reasons for apprehension. He regards it
as worse than useless to try and carry a Land Bill
by the aid of declamatory or philosophical speeches.
The way to make an impression on the English
Government is by compiling a Domesday Book of
tenants' wrongs such as has been suggested long
ago, and on more than one occasion.
Alderman Tarpey, who was installed as Lord
Mayor of Dublin on Monday last, in succession to
Sir George Owens, is not much of a politician, but
is a gentleman with a considerable share of genuine
Irish feeling. It is not generally known that he
speaks Irish fluently. His greeting to the guests
he so unsuspectingly entertained on Monday was not
the less kindly or spontaneous from having been
given in the vernacular. "Cead mille faillte chuam an
teach. Mor," said he—"A hundred thousand wel-
comes to the Mansion House."

"OUR ROMAN LETTER."—We regret that our Ro-
man Letter was not sorted in time to appear in
this week's issue.

PROGRAMME OF THE PILGRIMAGE TO ROME, OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF CANADA. ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION OF OUR HOLY FATHER, PIUS THE IX.

- 1. The Anniversary celebration takes place in Rome on the 21st of next May. In consequence the Pilgrimage will leave Montreal on or about the 17th of April, visiting our Lady of Lourdes on the way, and reaching Rome a few days before the celebration.
2. It is desirable that all the members of the Pilgrimage, who can do so conveniently, should meet in Montreal on the day before starting, and prepare themselves to receive the Holy Communion at a mass which will be said in St. Patrick's Church the morning of starting.
3. The Pilgrims who will take the direct route for New York from Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, and London, will make a general Communion before leaving their respective starting-places.
4. The Pilgrimage will proceed, on a day to be determined later, from Montreal, and from the places named in preceding paragraph, to New York, where in a spirit of great kindness and religion, a Committee has been organized to receive them.
5. From New York, the Pilgrims will proceed by a boat of the Inman or White Star Line to Liverpool; from Liverpool, under the charge of a special agent of Cook, Son & Jenkins, they will proceed by Paris and Bordeaux to Lourdes, and after two days stay at Lourdes they will resume their route by rail to Rome by Marseilles, Genoa, L'ghorn and Pisa.
6. The Pilgrimage will be at an end so soon as it shall have obtained an audience and received the Benediction of the Holy Father; till then no member of the Pilgrimage shall be at liberty to separate from the body. Up to this point all expenses are paid by the Committee out of the common fund.
7. On the return from Rome the Committee will furnish each member of the Pilgrimage with a ticket to Liverpool, via Florence, Verona, Bologna, Venice, Milan, Turin, Mt. Cenis Tunnel, Paris, Dieppe, London and Liverpool. This ticket will cover travelling, but not hotel expenses, so that each one may hasten or prolong his journey as he may desire. The Committee also furnishes a ticket—first-class—to return to New York by any one of the Inman or White Star mail steamers, embarking at Liverpool or Queenstown, as may suit the convenience of each. This ticket will be good for one year.
8. To carry out these arrangements, each Pilgrim will pay the sum of three hundred dollars, in the manner pointed out in paragraph 11. It is clearly understood that hotel expenses on the return from Rome to Liverpool, as also all travelling after the close of the Pilgrimage, except what is expressly provided for in the preceding paragraph, will be at the personal charge of each.
9. The Pilgrimage is limited to one hundred.
10. All Catholics speaking the English language are cordially invited to join this Pilgrimage of the Irish Catholics of Canada. Ladies accompanied by their husbands or fathers are admissible. This rule in regard to Ladies cannot be departed from, except for reasons which will be unanimously accepted by the Executive Committee in Montreal.
11. Applications to join the Pilgrimage will be addressed to the Executive Committee in Montreal, from Montreal and from all places in the Province of Quebec. In Ontario, application will be made to the Sub-Committee of each Diocese, by all who reside in the Diocese. A list of these Committees is appended to this programme. In each Diocese, the admission or rejection of the applications made will belong to the Committee of the Diocese.
12. When an application to join the Pilgrimage has been accepted, information will be given to the applicant without delay. As a guarantee, the applicant will be required to pay on or before the first of March next, the balance to be paid by the first of April. In the Province of Quebec payment will be made to the Treasurer of the Executive Committee in Montreal; in Ontario, to the Treasurer of the Sub-Committee of the Diocese.
13. The offerings collected for our Holy Father in each Diocese, will be presented to His Holiness by the representatives of the Diocese.
14. The control and direction of the Pilgrimage during its journey to Rome will be in the hands of a Committee, composed of the Montreal Executive Committee, and of one member from each of the Ontario Sub-Committees.

COMMITTEES FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE FROM CANADA TO ROME.

- ONTARIO. The Central Committee to make all preliminary arrangements, and to draw up the Programme of the Pilgrimage:—Rev. P. Dowd, Messrs. W. H. Higston, Mayor of Montreal; M. G. Mullarky, O'Garvey, J. Hathelette, E. Murphy, James O'Neill, Donovan, T. F. O'Brien, William O'Brien, Wm. Bennett, M. Farmer, P. Donovan, J. P. Sexton, R. McKinnon, John Cuddy, T. J. Donovan, M. Guerin. To carry out the decisions of the Central Committee the following were appointed an Executive Committee:—Rev. P. Dowd, Chaplain of the Pilgrimage; President; Mr. O. McFarvey, Treasurer; Mr. M. Guerin, Secretary; Messrs. W. H. Higston, G. Mullarky, J. Hathelette, E. Murphy.
SH-DOCESE OF TORONTO. The following are a Sub-Committee to organize Pilgrimage within the Diocese: His Grace Archbishop Lynch, President; Messrs. Hon. Frank Wick, Eugenio O'Keefe, J. Walls, P. Hughes.
LONDON. The following are a Sub-Committee to organize Pilgrimage within the Diocese: Rev. John L. Connor, D.D., President; Messrs. W. L. Waller, Mayor of Ottawa; Daniel J. O'Donohue, M.P.P.; German Henry, Patrick Baskerville, Daniel O'Leary, Richard Devlin.
MONTREAL. The following are a Sub-Committee to organize Pilgrimage within the Diocese: His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, President; Messrs. M. D. Healy, Edith, Jas. F. Egan, Alderman Fitzpatrick J. H.
DUNDAS. The following are a Sub-Committee to organize Pilgrimage within the Diocese: Very Rev. J.

M. Bruyere, President; Messrs. Hugh MacMahon, Q.C.; Daniel Regan, John F. Mahon.
NEW YORK COMMITTEE. The following gentlemen have kindly volunteered to act as a Committee: Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Pastor of Peter's; Messrs. Eugene Kelly, J. D. Kelly, jun., President of St. Michael's Society, P. Farrelly, James Lynch, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society of U.S., W. J. Hughes.

CORRESPONDENCE. "The Bible and the Bible alone is the religion of Protestants." To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

Mr. Editor,—As in the course of the current month, we may look for the time honoured celebration of Anniversary Week, I hope that neither you nor the readers of the TRUE WITNESS will consider mistimed the few reflections which I have hastily thrown together, in anticipation of that event. On previous occasions, I have felt rather surprised—may mortified—to find little or no notice taken in the TRUE WITNESS of the proceedings of Anniversary Week. It may be truly pleaded in extenuation:—What concern of ours are the stereotyped platitudes uttered on that occasion? What have Catholics to do with their receipts and disbursements—their missions to the heathen—their bible—and—tract—distribution, and the usual pecuniary deficit sum to be supplemented from the pockets of a duped and admiring audience? At all these things we can safely afford to smile and be silent. But there is another side to the question, and that is the ridiculously ignorant and supremely presumptuous attempt to hoist their self-dubbed and self-sent missionaries among the Catholic population of Lower Canada. Fortunately their efforts in that quarter have hitherto attended with the usual and well-known sterility of their missions to the Chinese, the Hindus, the Polynesians and other pagan tribes and nations. The only fruit of their labours, wherever they have attained any permanent footing, has been to demoralize the natives, and to render their conversion ten-fold more difficult to the only successful evangelizers—the missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church.

observed all the commandments from his youth. "What else," he said, "is wanting to me?" And Jesus answered:—"If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell all that thou hast, and give it to the poor, and come follow Me." And when the young man had heard this word, he went away sorrowful, for he had great possessions. "He that loveth father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Me." How is it possible to regard as Christian apostles men, who might much more readily be mistaken for wealthy country gentlemen or successful traders, than for the ambassadors of a Crucified God? What man, acquainted with the glorious career of St. Francis Xavier—of Blessed John de Britto—of de Nobili and a host of other servants of God in India—Japan—China—North and South America, can by any possibility countenance such services with the Rev. Dr. Middleton first Anglican Bishop of Hindostan? Previous to his advent, the Anglican Church, unable to find any clergymen of her own communion willing to undertake the task of preaching the gospel to the heathen, had engaged, at enormous salaries, the services of Swiss—German—Dutch and Danish Lutherans and Calvinists. Dr. Middleton was no doubt a very learned and amiable gentleman; but we can hardly refrain from a smile when we read in his life published by the Rev. C. Webb Le Bas vol 1, chap. vi, p. 177. "That he had stipulated for a salary of five thousand pounds for himself—two thousand for each of his Archdeacons—ten thousand rupees additional for himself when he went to Madras—ten thousand when he visited Bombay—besides the use of a ship." "As to my salary,"—he says complacently—"the chief justice has four thousand pounds more, and the printers two thousand: though their jurisdiction is limited to Bengal, and mine extends over India. We have already witnessed the fact of the Rev. Mr. Marsden in New Zealand; his example was followed by a host of others. Five years later, 1819, as we learn from Dr. Morrison the historian of the London Missionary Society, five missionaries purchased thirteen thousand acres for forty eight axes; and this lucrative commerce between civilized men, on one side, and ignorant and thoughtless savages on the other, continued for the space of thirty years; many of the missionaries abandoning their quasi-sacred calling, and becoming extensive landowners and successful cattle dealers. (See adventures in New Zealand by Edward J. Wakefield vol. 2, Chap. xiv. p. 34.)

Such are the general character and surroundings of the men, who during the present century, and particularly within the past thirty years, have essayed to convert the heathen world to Protestantism, by the god Mammon. It is for men of a similar class—generally Swiss Nothingarians and an apostate priest that funds are about to be collected during Anniversary Week, to enable them to preach a bogus gospel to the Catholics of Lower Canada. It is not for me to sound the note of warning.—The sheep know the voice of the true shepherd, and very few have been led astray by the "wolves in sheep's clothing." "The bible and the bible alone," which they preach is a mere mockery of Christianity. What! will the Catholics of this province consent, like the heresiarchs Luther, Calvin and Grammer, to abolish the Daily Sacrifice—the Pure Victim, which, as foretold by the Prophet Malachias, was to be offered up from the rising to the setting of the Sun? Will they be base enough for the paltry bribe of a piece of pork and a stone of flour, to overturn the altar of the Living God, and set up in its place the god of Private Judgment grasping a bible in one hand, and a bundle of tracts in the other? No, no our FAITH forbids us. One word more in conclusion:—If the generous and well meaning individuals, who year after year, have lavished their gold and silver in behalf of the French-Canadian Missionary Society, would pause, before repeating so foolish an act, to inquire—who sent them to preach the gospel?—the whole organization would burst like a soap bubble. They could not say that it was God sent them without exposing themselves to a storm of ridicule; nor is it probable they would say that other spirit, of whom it is written:—"He goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour."

CITY ITEMS. There are eighty-four Notaries practising in Montreal. There are two hundred and fifty-six Lawyers in Montreal. The whole security of the Dominion is given for all deposits in the Post-office Savings Banks. The Post Office Savings Bank allows interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon deposits. We are pleased to notice among the list of successful gentlemen who have been successful at the recent examinations for practice at the Bar of the District of Montreal, the names of Charles J. Doherty, of Montreal, and John S. McDonald, of Prince Edward Island, two sterling Catholics. The City Council of Montreal has passed a set of resolutions respecting the recent strike of the Grand Trunk engineers, calling upon the Government to take steps to prevent the occurrence of any similar movement. The numerous friends of the Rev. Mr. Rousset, of Notre Dame, will be pleased to learn that the rev. gentleman's health has so much recuperated from his visit to Europe that he intends returning to Canada in March next. There are twenty-two Roman Catholic Churches in Montreal, sixteen Presbyterian, nine Methodist, four Congregational, four Baptist, one German Protestant, one New Jerusalem, and two Jewish Synagogues. Municipal Taxation in Montreal commenced with an assessment of 1s. 6d. in the £ on the assessed yearly value of all real property within the city. Wholesale Merchants, retail merchants, trade dealers, manufacturers and professional men are assessed at £7.10 per £100 of retail. AN INTERESTING EVENT.—About 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon a highly interesting event took place at the nursery of the Sœurs Grises, Guy street, which will long be remembered by those who took part or witnessed the pleasing affair. It was the annual feast provided by the St. Vincent de Paul and other societies for the destitute old men and the little children of the Hospital of the Sœurs Grises. His Worship Mayor Hingston was present and there was a numerous deputation of members of the Society. More than one hundred persons representing all ages sat down and regaled themselves from the groaning table spread with the most substantial the market could afford, relieved by delicate tit-bits for the little ones. Children of two years of age affiliated with grandfathers of 90 and upwards, the oldest being 102 years of age, and the looks of happiness all around must have been very pleasing to the gentlemen engaged in serving the representatives of the extremes of human life—youth and age. The feast illustrated how much happiness can be achieved with a very little sacrifice on the part of those able to afford it, and this fact must prove an incentive to an extension of the practice in future, as occasion arises. In course of the festivity it was remarked by the Superior that the distress apparent so far during the present year was much less than that experienced last year, this being attributable to the public works in progress during the past winter on the canal and elsewhere. This fact we may add is generally noticed and is one on which much satisfaction is felt.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE TRUE WITNESS, SECOND EDITION, "LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE," THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS: A NARRATIVE OF THE IRISH CONTINGENT DURING THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR. BY M. W. KIRWAN, OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Captain Kirwan has given, in the work now before us, a simple and interesting narrative of the fortunes of the Irish Company during the disastrous French campaign. None could have qualifications for the task of chronicling the vicissitudes experienced by the gallant little corps than its able and accomplished commandant. The tale is told with earnestness and vigour, yet without there runs through it a vein of humour which betrays the nationality of the writer. The style is graceful and graphic, and even those who disapprove of the enrolment of the corps for the French service will sympathize with the story of its hardships and difficulties, its trials and dangers, so touchingly narrated by Captain M. W. Kirwan."—Irish Times. "An admirable epitome of stirring events, which must prove deeply interesting to a numerous circle of readers. We can honestly congratulate the author and the public on the manner in which the volume has been produced."—Freeman's Journal. "All through this interesting work—the style of which is graceful and graphic, and which we expect will soon be in the hands of thousand of young Irishmen, and will be read amid breathless attention by many a hearthstone in Ireland—the author exhibits a fine soldierly spirit, and a good deal of that capacity for producing effective word pictures of such stirring scenes as has gone through. The pictures drawn in this volume of the sufferings of Irish soldiers during the terrible winter of 1870-71, are truly heartrending, and should be read by all who desire to have a clear conception of the realities of a soldier's life in time of war. Nowhere are the utter disorganization and incapacity of the French 'Commissionariat' more clearly brought out than in those pages. This volume is, on the whole, a record of Irish chivalry, Irish endurance, and Irish bravery, of which this country may well be proud, and for which Irishmen will feel grateful to the patriotic and gallant Captain of 'LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE.'"—Nation. "The case and dash of the true soldier are apparent in every line of this lively narrative. In the style which is fresh and fluent, we can trace the hand of a man who can command language as well as men, who, unlike Myles Standish, can write as well as fight. Men never suffered greater hardships or endured greater privations than the Irish Company of the Foreign Regiment during the late war. The frost bit their shaggy feet; they were often almost devoured by hunger; and their bed was generally the snow sludge, and mud, and several inches deep. But in the midst of all this, the Irish soldiers never lacked the spirit of their race. Whoever reads Captain Kirwan's account of 'LA COMPAGNIE IRLANDAISE,' will feel himself all the better for having made the acquaintance of men, who were, with a few exceptions, high exemplars of honour and self-sacrifice; and those who still survive to recount the hardships of the campaign will feel that they owe the author a debt of gratitude for having carefully collected and eloquently recorded the Reminiscences of an adventure full of romance."—Irishman. "An interesting book, full of animation, and portraying with a masterly power many of those characteristics which distinguish our countrymen in situations of difficulty and danger. Captain Kirwan proves himself not less ready with his pen than his sword, and one cannot rise from a perusal of his book without feeling a thrill of pride that Ireland can produce such men as himself and those who followed him through the stirring, but disastrous, events which he so ably describes."—Ulster Examiner. "This book, which we have perused with a careful avidity, is really one of the best of the class we have seen issued from the Press. It has the true dash of the soldier about it, its style being easy and graceful, possessing none of that painful ruggedness which distinguishes the generality of many latter-day publications. It also has an especial interest attached to it by its being a truthful, authentic, and detailed account of the hardships and privations, endured with characteristic and heroic fortitude by the Irish Company, which followed and partook of the fortunes of the French Army. The Author's vivid description of the severe outpost duty, his accurate account of some few prominent characters, his familiar narrations of the terrible conflicts in which they were prominently engaged, will, from the first, seize the attention of the reader, and lead him on through moving incidents of blood and field."—Queen Herald. "Captain Kirwan's interesting book proves that the men that followed him were in reality of 'the stuff that a soldier's made.' They underwent without a murmur privations absolutely distressing, even to the depth of a rigorous winter; they were badly clothed, and all but famished, and yet they answered the bugle note, which sounded for action, with joyful alacrity, and from the officers commanding the division they won again and again the warmest praise."—Tipperary Free Press. "Exceedingly lively and graphic account of the Irish Company of Volunteers, written and published in excellent style."—Roscommon Messenger. "There is, throughout this lively narrative, the dash of soldierly candour and simplicity, and the book may be read as a faithful sketch of the part taken by our countrymen in the late Franco-German War."—Mayo Examiner. "Captain Kirwan's book is a capital work, brilliant, easy, entertaining. We need not do him and his men the justice to say, that under the most trying difficulties, dangers, and hardships, they gallantly upheld the honour of Old Ireland. We feel proud of the brave Captain and his men, and would that the honour of our country was in their keeping under such dreadful trials and terrible disasters."—Wexford People. "Full of dash and glowing description of the formation and exploits of the Irish Company of the Foreign Regiment in the service of France during the War of 1870-71. The narrative—for such it may be called—is exhaustive in detail, and the inevitable monotony attendant on the life of a soldier, when 'off duty,' is relieved by the gallant young Captain introducing here and there, occasional flashes of true Bibernian wit and quick repartee."—Carlisle Post.

REPARATION OF FRENCH IMMIGRANTS.—Owing to the exertions of the Marquis de Bassano, President of the French Benevolent Society, 15 emigrants left for France on Saturday. The Marquis is collecting subscription for this purpose and hopes to send home 50 this week.
On Saturday afternoon a Committee of the Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs. H. McLennan, A. Robertson, F. W. Henshaw, W. J. Patterson, J. E. Kirkpatrick and E. Judge, waited upon Mr. Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, in connection with exceptional rates. The interview was, we understand, considered very satisfactory. Mr. Hickson having stated that an understanding between the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways had been arrived at which will make the rates from the West to the Lower Provinces proportionate to the distance. Mr. Hickson also stated that he would do all in his power to obtain fair rates for Montreal, although in the past circumstances had been against him.
The failures in the Dominion during the year just ended were 1,728, with liabilities amounting to \$28,517,951. This is 200 less than in 1875, with a decrease of two million dollars of liabilities. In 1873 there was a failure of one to every 47 persons reported in business. In 1875, one to every 28, and in 1876, one to every 33. In the United States in 1873 there was one every 108; in 1875, one in 83, and in 1876, one in every 69.
THE CANADA PAPER COMPANY.—It is gratifying to learn that the Canada Paper Company was so successful as to obtain medals for excellence in almost every department of its extensive business. These honours were awarded for printing, book, wrapping, and coloured papers; and, although previously aware of the merits of the Company's work, we cannot help feeling pleased and proud that it should thus commend itself to foreign connoisseurs. The credit won by the company is a credit to the country at large, and adds considerably to the national prestige. It is also satisfactory to see native enterprise and industry thus receiving its well-earned reward.
THE MANUFACTURE OF THE COUNTRY.—The Miner says: The encouragement of the manufactures of a country should be the aim of all those who have its prosperity at heart; above all, those of a city or locality upon whose prosperity depends their future business success. Nothing is more powerful in aiding in augmenting the importance of the place, and every citizen should make it a duty to encourage with all his might its manufactures, especially when their products are at least equal, if not superior, to foreign. Among the numerous and important industries of Montreal is the Sewing-machine Factory of J. D. Lawlor, 48 and 50 Nazareth street. Mr. Lawlor has been among us for more than 25 years, and is a practical maker of sewing-machines, who has pushed his business with persistent energy and rare determination. He commenced with the determination to sell a machine wherever one was to be sold, and thus the Lawlor machine is to be met with in every part of the Dominion, and even in several foreign countries. He has furnished the public with an article that will maintain a first class machine, and one that will warrant its rank as a specimen of Canadian workmanship. Mr. Lawlor is one of those men who exercise a great influence upon the destiny of a country, and he has contributed largely to the growth of this city. He is one of the oldest manufacturers in his line, having been engaged in it since the introduction of the sewing-machine, or more than a quarter of a century, and he certainly merits in the highest degree the confidence and encouragement of the public.
J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.
INFORMATION WANTED OF Patrick Bradley, A native of the County Westmeath, Townland of Ballydawn, Ireland, who came to the United States about 27 years ago, and resided in Hartford, Conn., for some time; when last heard of he was going West. Any information of him, either Dead or Alive, will be thankfully received by his nephew, John Bradley, At the office of the TRUE WITNESS, Montreal, Canada. Boston Pilot, and Western Papers please copy.
WANTED—A Third Class Teacher capable of teaching French for S.S. No 4 Alfred. Apply. Stating Salary required, to J. B. BROWNRIFF, Sec.-Treasurer, Montebello, Que. 22-3
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. STINSON & Co, Portland, Maine. 19-12m.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. } In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. } for Lower Canada.
The fifteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.
No. 250.
Henry Beattie, and Edward H. Broster, both of the City and District of Montreal, Merchants and Copartners carrying on business there as such under the name style and firm of "Beattie & Broster." Plaintiffs,
vs.
Ch. E. Pariseau, of the said City of Montreal, Trader. Defendant.
IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Archibald McCormick, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Charles Lapiere, one of the Bailiffs of the said Superior Court on the writ of Capias ad Respondendum in this cause issued, written that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called THE TRUE WITNESS and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of the said city, called L'Aurore, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.
GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy, P.S.C. 23-2
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. } Montreal.
No. 2245.
HENRIETTA HYMAN, Plaintiff,
vs.
JACOB OLLENDORF, Defendant,
and L. N. Benjamin, Esquire, advocate. Sur distraction de frais.
On Saturday the twenty-seventh day of January instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of said Defendant, seized in this case, consisting of household furniture, &c. Terms Cash.
M. HYNES, B. S. C. Montreal, 16th January, 1877.

NOTES OF MISSION WORK IN SCOTLAND UNDER JAMES THE FIRST.

[From the London Month for December.]

(CONCLUDED.)

When I was in my native county of Moray, I was visited by many, especially relations, with whom I used to speak of the Catholic faith...

Many Protestants have what is in their case a very inconsistent and, as we may call it, superstitious conviction that a Catholic priest has received power to heal nuns, or at least some particular diseases...

The son of a heretic nobleman, also himself a heretic, was blind. Some friends went to the father and persuaded him to see a Catholic priest, telling him that his son would certainly recover his sight if they would both promise to embrace the Catholic religion...

A woman had been lame for many years. She was herself a heretic, but she heard from some Catholic friend that a Catholic priest was near where she lived, and that to Catholic priests had been given the power of healing the lame...

A young heretic was subject to the falling-sickness. His friends and relations learned that one of our Society had received of God the great grace of healing this sickness...

"Do you believe, Father," asked the youth, "that Christ communicated the gift of miracles to His Apostles?" "I do believe it," was the reply, "such are the express words of Christ...

Convinced by these and similar arguments, the youth declared his vehement desire to be received into the Catholic Church. He was received, made his confession, and reverently received the Lord's Body...

The last extract that we shall take from this first letter of Father Anderson is his description of a very bitter mode of persecution, to which little attention is drawn in these days, when we are wished to suppose that the spirit of Protestantism has nothing to do with persecution or intolerance...

ants will not remain in the house with him; he is unable to mix in society with others, or to walk openly in the streets. He must walk at night only and secretly, to the great detriment of health and risk of property...

Of course, to evade such iniquitous laws, any stratagem or contrivance that is not sinful may be allowed. A Catholic nobleman, to avoid the excommunication threatened against him, had recourse to a most amusing artifice...

Though so great is the severity of the persecution, to which I have thus briefly alluded, so great is the steadfastness of the Catholics, so large their number, and so great the eagerness of their souls to approach the Divine Mysteries, that they seem to have inherited the fervour of the primitive Christians...

THE POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

The fourth yearly issue of Behm and Wagner's now well-known statistical work on the population of the earth has just been published. Their estimate of the whole population of the globe for the present year amounts to 1,423,917,000...

Table with 5 columns: Region, Square Miles, Inhabitants, Density per Square Mile, and Population per Square Mile. Rows include Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America.

It is curious to notice that the area of the land surface of the globe has decreased since last year's issue as much as 83,340 square miles. This decrease mainly affects America, and may, no doubt, greatly be attributed to the result of more accurate and extended surveys in the United States...

Table of population estimates for various States of Europe according to latest estimates. Columns include Country, Year, and Population.

The dates indicate the years in which the data were obtained on which Behm and Wagner have based their estimate. In the case of Great Britain, of course, the estimate is founded on the returns of the Registrar-General, for there has been no formal census since that of 1871...

000 by Asia. The total population of Russia, both in Europe and Asia, is set down as 68,568,000, being an increase of 600,000 over the estimate for 1875.

The entire population of Asia is larger, by about 25 millions than the estimate given in last year's issue of Behm and Wagner's work. The increase mainly falls upon the East India Islands and Annam, the figures in the case of the latter being more than double those given in the tables of last year...

According to the latest statistics, the whole population of Australia amounts to 1,867,900; of New Zealand to 421,326. In the Fiji Islands the native population seems to be rapidly decreasing...

With regard to Africa, the population of Algeria was, in 1875, estimated to be 2,448,901. The population of Egypt shows a slight increase over last year, being now 17 millions.

There is an increase over the whole of America of upwards of 1,200,000 over the number given last year. This increase seems to a considerable extent due to the fact that more recent statistics have been obtained since last year, the data in many instances referring to 1875 and 1876...

A list of about 200 towns is given, which contain 100,000 or more inhabitants. On the exact line Abecotia, Hemt, Leon (Mexico), and a considerable number of Chinese towns, the estimate of whose population must be founded mainly on conjecture...

The entire area of British possessions abroad is given as 7,764,752 square miles, with a population of 203,941,766—excluding, of course, the protected Indian States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Admiralty have asked for a design for a new gun to penetrate 36 inches of armour at a thousand yards distance. The new gun may weigh two hundred tons.

London is, at present, unusually afflicted with small pox. The three hospitals, Hampstead, Homerton, and Stockwell, devoted to this disease are full, and contain in the aggregate 600 patients.

"To convert" a Jew is almost as impossible as to "pervert" an Irishman. This was proved at the annual meeting, held in Liverpool on Monday last, for the promotion of Christianity amongst the Jews...

The valuable collection of historical pictures belonging to the corporation of the Royal borough of Windsor has just been cleaned, at much expense, and replaced in the Town-hall and Council Chamber at Windsor.

UNITED STATES.

It is reported that Vanderbilt's will is to be contested by those of the relations who received small bequests, unless the late Commodore's son William H. consents to divide the estate with them.

California is suffering from drouth, the first that has occurred in December since the American settlement of the country.

In regard to the recent publications as to the results of interviews with him, the President said, that like others he had freely expressed his views on the electoral question, but had not said what he would or would not do, further than recognize his successor so legally declared.

MOVIES FOR A NEW ELECTION.—The Times Washington special says: Fernando Wood intends to present in the House a resolution instructing the House Committee on the electoral count, to offer to the Senate Committee a proposition for a new elec-

tion in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, to be held on the 14th of February.

The duel between Bennett and May, notwithstanding the many reports to the contrary, turns out to have been a bloodless encounter.

In the seven principal cities of the Union—New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati, the aggregate of full members of all the branches of Methodism does not exceed 75,000, gathered into about 300 churches.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—It is a growing curse to California. They were first brought over by employers of cheap labor. Those thought that they had to share too liberally with those who worked for them...

AN IRISH SOLDIER'S DEVOTION TO STONEWALL JACKSON.—Saturday morning quite early, Mr. Taylor, clerk at the Treasurer's office at the Capitol, saw a middle-aged and bronzed Irishman coming through the square with a bag over his shoulder.

A TERRIBLE RECORD.—The Cincinnati Commercial gives a detailed list of murders committed in the United States during 1876. The following is a summary of the bloody record:—

Table of crime statistics: Shot, Drowned, Beat, Stabbed, Poisoned, Axe, Hatchet, Killed, Other means. Also includes categories for Robbery, Revenge, Feud or grudge, Quarrel, Whiskey, Women, Domestic troubles, Jealousy, and Other means.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.—The following lines on an old plan are ingenious, and, if they bring no comfort to anxious partisans, may at least be serviceable to those who have "a bad head for dates."

First, Washington, Adams, With Jefferson reckoned, Next, Madison, Monroe, Then Adams, the second, Andrew Jackson came next Of New Orleans fame; Van Buren and Harrison And Tyler next came. Then Polk, and then Taylor Then Fillmore and Pierce; Then Buchanan, then Lincoln With war's dreadful curse, Then Johnson, of whom There's little to say. And now Grant, who presides At the White House to day. The question is now In these uncertain days Who'll be the next one, Tilden or Hayes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Grand Duke Alexis is expected to arrive with the Russian fleet at Port Royal in two weeks when he will receive a fortnight's stay at Washington.

The German of Berlin gives the official statistics of desertions in the Prussian army. From these we learn that in 1874 there were 10,539 desertions, and 17,112 attempts at desertion.

The Russian royal family go through a solemn ceremony of swearing fealty to the Emperor on attaining majority. Last month the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch went through the performance. He first took the oath of civil allegiance, being led up to the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg by the Czar before a great assemblage of notables...

SOME MEN ARE ALWAYS POOR. Their purses are empty. They often murmur at their hard lot, and wonder how great people get on. They see the other men with precisely the same wages, and families equally large, living with many more comforts, and laying money by besides. What is the trouble? What makes the difference between the two?...

ASTORIA AND CATARRH.—See Dr. Langell's advt.

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided one of the most valuable remedies for all those complaints which are the result of indigestion and irregular habits of eating and drinking.

COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALM. (Nun's Buildings) 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

GRAND LOTTERY. TO AID IN THE COMPLETION OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM POOR OF THE GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Gratianopolis.

- COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS. President Honorary—His Worship, Dr. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal. Vice Pres.—H. Judah, Q.C., Pres. Savings Bank, C. A. Leblanc, Q.C., Sheriff, J. W. McGauvran, M.P.P., A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P., C. S. Rodier, Jr., Esq., R. Bellemare Esq., N. Valois, Esq. Treasurer—Alf. Larocque, Esq., Dir. Sav. Bank Secretary—Rev. M. Bonissant, P.S.S. EACH TICKET, 50 CENTS.

- LOTTERY PRIZES. 1. Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateaugay, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at \$1,200 00. 2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier Street) each valued at \$550 00. 3. 5 Lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation Street) each valued at \$450 00. 4. A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at 400 00. 5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at 100 00. 6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce 100 00. 7. A strong, useful Horse, valued at 100 00. 8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch)... 120 00. 9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) 230 00. 10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles... 250 00. 11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles... 350 00. 12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles... 375 00. 13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, different articles... 320 00. 14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles... 250 00. 15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles 225 00. 16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 00. 17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles 200 00.

Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00. 100,000 Tickets.

The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press.

Tickets can be procured at:— The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne; The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Rev. M. Bonissant, and Tambareau. The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 175 St. James Street, and at its different Branches— St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets. At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

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Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintended at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using— Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, Dr. W. C. Stevens, 125 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Maria Jane Wynn, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of John Paxton of the same place, Trader and Manufacturer, and duly authorized executor in justice for the purposes of this suit, Plaintiff.

The said John Paxton, Defendant. An Action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 10th January 1877. DOUTRE, HOUTRE, ROBEUX, HUTCHINSON & WALKER.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Melina Guillemois, wife of Ovide Houle, of the City of Montreal, duly authorized executor in justice, Plaintiff. vs. The said Ovide Houle, Defendant. An action in separation de biens has been instituted in this cause the "sixteenth" day of December, instant (1876). TRUDEL, TAILLON & VANASSE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, December 16th, 1876.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

FARM LABOR.—The question of farm labor has been discussed considerably. The employer has claimed that he has to pay too much for the amount of labor performed, and the employee claims that he has not got enough for the services rendered. We frequently hear it exclaimed by some poor fellow that he furnishes the muscle, and some one else furnishes the brains. We will venture to assert that fully one-third of the work done on the farm is lost, or worse than thrown away, for the lack of thorough knowledge of how to do it, or by not doing it at the proper time and doing it well. If those that work on the farm by the month or day are not capable of taking care of themselves, does not the responsibility rest on the employer to direct the work to the best advantage, so that he can pay liberal wages to his men and they and their families can live well.

TAR ON FRUIT TREES.—According to the experience of Mr. Henry Reynolds, of North Carolina, tar is a perfect remedy for scoured and sun cracked apple trees. He says that by coating with new tar the trunk of a favorite fruit bearer that was cracked and so decayed that the bark was dead and would peel off, he has restored it fully. He applies it to all the branches that show signs of decay. Since practicing this cheap remedy, he has not been troubled with insects. By applying tar to the trunk, and clearing the surface at the roots so as to let it run down on them, peach trees badly damaged by borers are fully restored. Replace the dirt, and you will have no more trouble with the tree for two years or more. If the tar is applied to young trees, the borers will not trouble them at all. He states the coating should be applied in the winter or early in the spring with new tar.

WIND GALLS.—M. D. S. asks what will cure a wind gall on a horse's hind leg, just above the fetlock joint. The horse has been very lame with it for two and a half months, so that he could not be used at all; it is quite large and swollen. I at first blistered, but was told that was wrong; have since used tannin and other astringents. Reply.—Wind galls are only a symptom of inflammation of the membrane which covers the sinews of the leg, in consequence of which there is an excessive secretion of serum that gathers in the tumors. The only probably effective treatment, is absolute rest, and the application of cold water bandages with pressure upon the parts, or the use of iodine ointment. Cure is questionable in any case, although the lameness may be removed; but when the horse is worked again the swellings will re-appear. They are caused by strains or over work, or are inherited.—*New York Times.*

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND GARDENS.—We do not know anything which would be more interesting on a farm than a small experimental ground.—New plants and seeds come into notice every year, and only a few know which are most valuable, and the great public depends upon the newspaper editor, some interested correspondent, or the reports of some agricultural society to tell him all about them. Finally, on the strength of what he reads, he invests considerable money in some article or another, plants considerable ground with it, and find out only when too late that it is not at all suited to his climate or soil. It oftentimes happens that an article really good in a majority of cases is of very little value in some particular spot. This is just the sort of knowledge no paper nor society can teach, but which a small experimental garden would readily supply. At market, or when visiting friends, one often has a few seeds or roots given him which may be very useful to him, but which is lost chiefly because there is no spot assigned for the testing of these things. There is indeed a disposition in many cases to regard these presents of new things as bores, and they are often accepted because it is not thought covetous to wound a friend's feelings by refusing what he regards as somewhat of a treasure. We once knew a friend who always felt this way. Many a thing he had accepted and then threw on the rubbish. On one occasion he had half-a-dozen Early Goodrich potatoes given him. But these he happened to plant in his garden, without however blessing much the hand that gave them to him. But he was struck with their beauty and productiveness—it happened to be one of those years when the variety did wonderfully well. And the next year he had a considerable track of them. It was at a time when this variety was bringing almost fabulous prices, and his profits on his friend's gifts tremendous. Of course after those odds and ends of new notions as they came before him; but the lesson profited him not. He had no regular place to put things, and never thought to make one. No doubt he has lost many a good chance equal to the Early Goodrich one. But besides the pecuniary value which is often results from trying experiments there is a great amount of pleasure from watching things grow that we never saw before; and we are well assured that no one who established a small experimental ground on his farm could ever after be without it.—*Ger. Telegraph.*

ROOTS FOR STOCK.—Mangolds should be sown as early as the soil becomes warm, and can be put in condition, as a general rule from about the first to the fifteenth of May. Sowing the seed for 24 or 36 hours in warm water and dry it by mixing with lime, plaster or ashes. After raking off stones and lumps from the summit of the ridges it may be sown with a common seed drill, using at the rate of five to seven pounds per acre. Or the seed may be planted by hand. Pass along with the hoe, and from the summit of the ridges nick out the dirt at distances of ten or fifteen inches according to the condition of the soil and the variety. The richer the soil the greater the distance may be. The Globe varieties require more than the Long. In these nicks drop three or four seeds and cover with fine earth which may be readily obtained by taking with the hoe from the side of the ridge. Cover from one to two inches deep. The latter method, while more laborious in itself, saves much time and labor in weeding and thinning. The Long Red and the Grange or Yellow Globe are the favorite varieties of the mangold. The White Sugar beet is also in very high favor with some feeders. The Long Red Mangold is preferred on deep and light soils that are not in very high condition, since on such it yields better than the Orange Globe. The Orange or Yellow Globe has a higher feeding value and is the best to grow on rice, moderately stiff soils. Of turnips there are three classes of varieties—Swedes or Ruta Bagas, Yellows or Whites, the two being so called from the color of the flesh. Where roots are grown on a large scale, these three classes are grown for successive feedings. Swedes require the longest period for growth, are the most compact of flesh, and the best keepers. They are therefore sown first, and are not fed till the Yellow and Whites have been consumed. The Yellow varieties stand next in the possession of these qualities. The White varieties make the most rapid growth, are the softest and the poorest keepers. They are therefore the last sown and the first fed. Turnip seed of whatever kind may be sown with a seed drill. Swedes should be sown during the month of June—from the 1st to the twentieth if possible; and Yellows and Whites later, at intervals of not more than three weeks. One half inch is sufficient covering for turnip seed, if the soil is dry it should be covered deeper. The quantity of seed per acre should be—Of Swedes, two or three pounds; Of Whites and Yellows, five or seven pounds. It is better to have enough so that some plants can be spared for the fly if it appears.

HOMES IN THE WEST.
A new paper called "THE EMIGRANTS GUIDE," containing reliable information about the lands, prices, prairie, timber, soil, climate, Catholic churches, Schools, Railroads, Markets, Irish Settlements, how improved lands are sold on seven years' credit, where improved farms may be obtained, how free transportation is procured, how the products will pay for the land and improvements, how, where, and when to go West. Together with a sectional map showing Railroads, towns, streams, lands sold and unsold, with much other valuable and important information, endorsed by the Parish Priest, and sent free of charge to all. Address
M. O'DOWD,
25 South Fourth St.,
St. Louis, Mo.
Dec. 12]

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LARGE & ELEGANTLY APPOINTED LADIES COFFEE ROOM.
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The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its atrons desire.

The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
SECOND CLASS.
Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SECOND CLASS.
Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

FIRST CLASS.
Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonymes, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.
TERMS
Board and Tuition, per month, \$12 00
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1st Class, " " " 6 00
Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.
EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin.
Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.
For further particulars apply at the Institute.
BROTHER ARNOLD, Director.
Toronto, March 1, 1872.

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LADY SUPERIOR,
Lindsay, Ont., Canada.
Jan. 8, 1873.


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Providence Nursery, St. Street,
Catherine Street, James McShane, Jr.,
Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127, Metropolis in Hotel,
Sherbrooke Street, Notre Dame Street,
Convent of Sacred Heart, W. Stephens, Pointe aux
St. Margaret Street, Tremble,
C. Larin, City Hotel, Alex. Holmes, 253 St.
George Winks, Dorchester, Antoine Street,
Street, St. Bridget's Refuge,
O. McGarvey, Palace Str.

675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2, '76
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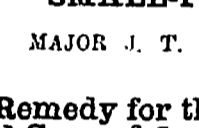
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LIST OF BOOKS, DEVOTIONAL & INSTRUCTIVE FOR THE SEASON OF LENT AND HOLY WEEK.

Voices of Jesus Suffering to the Mind and Heart of Christians, a book on the Passion, by a Passionist Missionary Priest.	\$t 35
The Agonising Heart, Salvation of the Dying, Consolation of the Afflicted, by the Rev. Father Blot, 2 vols., cloth.	1 20
The Perfect Lay Brother, by Rev. Felix Cumplido	1 45
Meditations on the Life and Doctrine of Jesus Christ, by Rev. N. Avancinus, S.J., 2 vols.	3 35
A Hundred Meditations on the Love of God, by Rev. S. Southwell, S.J.	2 10
The Works of Bishop Hay, containing: Sincere Christian, Devout " Pious " On Miracles Complete in 7 vols.	9 50
Novet's Meditations for Every Day in the Year	2 50
Short Meditations for Every Day in the Year, by Rev. Theodor Neuhart	1 50
Union with Our Lord Jesus Christ, in His Principal Mysteries, for all Seasons of the Year. By the Rev. Fr. John Baptist Saint Jure, S.J., Author of "Treatise on the Knowledge and Love of Jesus Christ," etc. Translated from the French, and the translation revised by a Father of the same Society. Published with the approbation of His Eminence John Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York.	1 00
Lenten Thoughts. By the Bishop of Northampton.	\$0 75
The Lenten Manual. By Rt. Rev. D. Walsh	50
The Lenten Monitor; or, Moral Reflections, etc.	50
Sermons for Lent. By Fr. Signeri, S.J.	1 50
Faiths and Fasts, and other annual observances of the Catholic Church. By the Rev. Alban Butler, D.D.	1 25
The Office of Holy Week according to the Roman Missal and Breviary; in Latin and English; containing Instructions when to kneel, stand, etc.	60
Easter in Heaven. By Rev. F. X. Wenninger, S.J.	75
The Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius.	1 50
The Christian Directory, Guiding Men to their Eternal Salvation. Parsons.	1 75
Meditations for the use of the Clergy for every Day in the Year. 2 vols.	2 70
St. Anselm's Book of Meditation & Prayers Prayers and Reflections for Holy Communion, with a Preface. By Cardinal Manning.	1 50
Think Well On't. By Challoner.	20
St. Liguori's Way of Salvation " on the Commandments Sacraments.	40
" " Spirit of " " "	30
" " Moral Dissertations	38
" " Life of " " "	75
" " On the Love of Our Lord Jesus Christ	30
" " Jesus Hath Loved Us; or Clock of the Passion of Jesus Christ	75
" " Meditations on the Incarnation	75
Animus Devotus; or, the Devout Soul.	60
Student of Jesus Crucified.	38
A Little Book on the Love God.	60
Spirit of St. Therese.	60
The Words of Jesus.	60
The Spiritual Consoler.	60
The School of Jesus Crucified.	60
The Christian Armed.	38
Introduction to a Devout Life.	75
" " cheap edition	30
The Sinner's Conversion.	45
Prayers of St. Gertrude. Cloth, 40, cloth red edge.	75
Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.	75
Light in Darkness.	75
Practical Piety, St. Francis de Sales.	1 25
Spiritual Retreat. David.	1 10
Christian Perfection. Rodrigue; 3 vols.	4 00
Sinner's Guide.	1 25
The Sincere Christian. By Hay.	75
" " Devout " "	75
Cottage Conversation.	75
Manual of the Sacred Heart.	60
Spiritual Doctrine of de Lallemaut.	1 50
Mental Prayer.	75
Life of Revd. Mother Julia.	1 50
Flowers of Mary, or, Devout Meditations.	1 00
Religion in Society. Martinett.	30
Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary.	30
Following of Christ.	40
St. Augustine's Confessions.	40
God our Father.	90
Holy Communion It is My Life.	90
The Love of Jesus.	45
Devotions to St. Joseph. For the month of March.	60
Legends of St. Joseph. By Mrs. J. Sadtler	80
Life of St. Joseph.	60
Month of St. Joseph.	60
Little Crown of St. Joseph.	90
Novena to St. Patrick.	15
Life of St. Patrick. By Rev. M. J. O'Farrell	75
Our Lady of Lourdes. By Henry Lassaro.	1 25
Daily Steps to Heaven.	1 00
Jesus and Jerusalem, or, The Way Home.	1 50
The Devotions for the Ecclesiastical Year.	1 50
The Spiritual Combat.	35
Gentilium, Religion previous to Christianity.	3 00
Life and Labors of St. Thomas of Aquin.	3 00
By The Most Rev. Roger Bede Vaughan, O.S.B.	8 00
Sermons for every Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation. By Rev. Wm. Gahan.	2 50
History of the Catholic Church in Scotland. By Walsh.	2 75
Lives of the Saints; Illustrated, 1 vol.	2 00
Mathilda of Canossa. By Anna T. Sadtler	1 50
Life and Letters of Paul Signeri.	1 50
Life of St. John the Evangelist. By M. L. Bannard.	2 00
The Child. By Dupanloup.	1 50
The Bible and the Rule of Faith.	1 00
The Flower of Heaven, or, The Examples of The Saints. By Abbe Orsini.	90

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Greenbacks bought at 6 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

Table of Montreal Wholesale Markets with columns for various goods like Flour, Sugar, and other commodities and their prices.

Table of Toronto Farmers' Market listing prices for various agricultural products such as Wheat, Barley, and Eggs.

Table of The Kingston Market listing prices for various goods including Flour, Grain, and Meat.

Advertisement for St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont., detailing its educational offerings and terms.

Legal notice from the Province of Quebec Superior Court, District of Montreal, No. 1904, involving Marin D. McAlister and Alexander Walker.

Advertisement for John Hachette & Co., Importers and General Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, located at 54 & 56 College Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for Owen M'Carvey, Manufacturer of every style of plain and fancy furniture, located at No. 7 and 11, St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for P. E. Brown's, the cheapest and best clothing store in Montreal, located at No. 9, Chaboillez Square.

Advertisement for Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Fire and Life, with details on capital and insurance services.

Advertisement for N.W. Ayer & Son, Advertising Agents, located at 733 Sanson St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Advertisement for the Confederation Life Association, featuring stock and mutual plans combined, with a capital of \$500,000.

Large advertisement for Geo. Woods & Co.'s Parlor Organs, featuring an image of an organ and text describing its quality and availability.

Advertisement for the Grand Lottery of the Sacred Heart, authorized and approved by His Lordship the Catholic Bishop of Montreal.

Advertisement for The Great Prize, \$10,000 in Gold, with a list of prizes and details on how to participate.

Advertisement for F. X. Cochué, Director of the Lottery, located at 256 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for W. P. Bartley & Co., Engineers, Founders and Iron Boat Builders, located at Nos. 17 to 29 Mill Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for Callahan & Co., General Job Printers, located at No. 195 Fortification Lane, Montreal.

Advertisement for the Allan Line, listing various steamships and their routes, including the Sarmatian and Circassian.

Advertisement for D. Barry, B. C. L., Advocate, located at 12 St. James St., Montreal, offering legal services.

Advertisement for P. Doran, Undertaker & Cabinet Maker, located at 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

Advertisement for Lawlor's Celebrated Sewing Machines, priced at \$35 with attachments, located at 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.