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VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1876.

CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

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JUST RECEIVED, A fine LITHOGRAPH of BISMARCK-"SATAN

AND THE CHURCH"-size 19x24 inches, Price, 25 cts.
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St. Peter's, at Rome. His Satanic Majesty, who happens to come along, promises if he (Bismarck) succeeds, he will resign his place in his favor. Free by mail on receipt of price.

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REVEREND J. J. MURPHY, who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the

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IF WE KNEW.

If we knew when walking thoughtless Through the crowded, noisy way, That some pearls of marvelous whiteness Close beside our pathway lay, We would pause when now we hasten,

We would often look around, , Lest our careless feet should trample Some rare jewel in the ground. If we knew what forms were fainting

For the shade that we should fling, If we knew what lips were parching For the water we should bring, We should haste with eager footsteps. We would work with willing hands,

Bearing cups of cooling water, Planting rows of shading palms.

If we knew when friends around us Closely press to say good-bye, Which among the lips that kiss us, First should neath the daisies lie We would clasp our arms around them,

Looking on them thro' our tears. Tender words of love eternal, We would whisper in their ears.

If we knew what lives were darkened By some thoughtless word of ours, Which had ever lain upon them Like the frost among the flowers; Oh! with what sincere repentings, With what anguish of regret. While our eyes were overflowing, Would we cry -forgive-forget.

WINIFRED, COUNTESS OF NITHSDALE.

A TALE OF THE JACOBITE WARS.

BY LADY DACRE ..

CHAPTER XXVI. - (Continued).

This was but poor satisfaction. Having been so suddenly summoned from Scotland, she had not been able to arrange any thing at Terreagles; but before she repaired to Scone to wait upon the chevalier, not knowing in such uncertain times what might occur during her absence, she had taken the precaution of burying in the ground the family papers, which her husband had committed to her charge, and other articles of most value.

It was fortunate she had done so, for the house had been searched after her departure: and as the countess herself expressed it, "God only knows what might have transpired from those paper !"

If those documents were to be preserved, it seemed absolutely necessary she should repair to Terreagles, and that she should do so without delay, and as privately as possible.

For this purpose she again provided herself, Amy and Walter Elliot, with saddle horses, and retraced her way to Scotland.

It was no longer the inclemency of the season which constituted the danger of the journey, but the fear of being discovered. On this occasion, however, it was but for herself she feared: after her long seclusion in the most confined parts of London, as she rode forward, inhaling the clear country air, with the delightful certainity that her husband was in safety and freedom, instead of being a prisoner, indanger, distress, and loneliness, within the Tower walls, she contrasted the buoyant spirit with which she looked upon this merely personal risk, with the horrible oppressive weight which lay at her bosom as, two months before, she had traversed the same road.

Her spirits almost rose with danger; and she gladly yielded herself up to the enjoyment of the

, early spring. The hedges were already beginning to be partially clothed in their green livery; the meadows in the neighborhood of London were fresh and bright; the birds twittered, and sprang from twig to twig; the primroses and wild violets already peeped forth on the more sunny banks. The unusually hard soft delicate fingers, and, she hurried from the winter had been followed by the rapid bursting castle. It was in vain to struggle, longer with her firth, the flush, of an early spring. As she advance, tears ; she yielded to, the natural, impulse, and anemones and the blue harebell; cowslips and daf
| As she advanc| tears | she yielded to the natural impulse, and | many or the over these who were but har escape have not been over strictly guarded, yet both | securing a competency to her son, who married his reficonscious dignity.over those who were but har escape have not been over strictly guarded, yet both | securing a competency to her son, who married his reficonscious dignity.over those who were but har escape have not been over strictly guarded, yet both | securing a competency to her son, who married his reficonscious dignity.over those who were but har escape have not been over strictly guarded, yet both | securing a competency to her son, who married his reficonscious dignity.over those who were but har escape have not been over strictly guarded, yet both | securing a competency to her son, who married his reficonscious dignity.over those who were but har escape have not been over strictly guarded, yet both | securing a competency to her son, who married his reficonscious dignity.over those who were but har escape have not been over strictly guarded, yet both | securing a competency to her son, who married his reficonscious dignity.over those who were but have not been over strictly guarded, yet both | securing a competency to her son, who married his reficulty and the securing a competency to her son, who married his reficulty and the securing a competency to her son, who married his reficulty and the securing a competency to her son, when the securing a competency to her son, who had been over the securing a competency to her son, when the securing a competency to

smile before her. Her journey was one positive enjoyment, notwithstanding the degree of fear which induced her prudently to avoid the large towns, and the considerable inns, at which she was likely to be known and to put up at the smallest

and humblest resting-places.

To Amy, the naturally light-hearted Amy, the joyous laughter was no longer a stranger. Her eye danced once more with gayety, and she even occasionally thrilled a snatch of one of her old Welsh

Her lady smiled kindly upon her: "I scarcely thought ever to hear that sound again, Amy. It does me good to hear it; and yet," she said, "there is much pain mingled with the pleasure it affords. It brings back with overwhelming tenderness past days of happiness ;-past, never to return !" and her eyes filled with tears.

" My dearest madam, I could chide myself for my

silly song if it makes you ween."

"No, dear Amy, sing on. I love to her the melody, although it draws tears; they are not bitter

"Nay, madam, I can sing no more; my voice is gone:" and they rode on in silence. After several more days of continued journeying,

Lady Nithsdale ventured to repose herself for two nights at Traquhair; where, with ner sister-in-law and Lord Traquhair, she enjoyed the happiness of a free out-pouring of the soul, and where, to willing eurs and open hearts, she gave every detail of their brother's escape.

The lieutenant of the county being an an old and tried friend of her lord's she felt assured that he would allow no search to be made for her without forwarding to her due warning to abscond.

She did not send any notice of her return to Tereagles, that the magistrates of Dumfries might not be prepared to make inquiries about her ; but she suddenly made her appearance there, feigning that she had the leave of the government to do so. The better to persuade them that it was with permission she was there, she sent to her neighbors and invited them to visit her; while in the interim she busied herself in securing the papers.

The gardener alone knew where they had been buried, and with the assistance of the faithful old Hugh she recovered them. They were as yet un-hurt; but, although in the highest state of preservation after one very severe winter, they could not have remained much longer in the ground without prejudice.

It was, as Lady Nithsdale herself says, a particu-lar stroke of Psovidence that she made the despatch she did, for the magistrates of Dumíries soon suspected her.

The indefatigable Amy, whose ears were always open, whose discretion was never slumbering, learned, by a fortunate accident, that one them was heard to say, he should, the next day, insist upon seeing the Countess of Nithsdale's leave from gov-

There was not a moment to be lost; Lady Nithsdale resolved to depart before daybreak. She forwarded the rescued documents by a safe hand to Traquhair, and on the following again for London.

It was now that she bade a fond, lingering, last adieu to her home: she knew that it was for ever she quitted it! When all were at rest, she gently visited each well-known apartment. She repaired to that which her children had usually inhabited she looked with sadness upon the vacant room. She thought how often she had there heard their prattling voices—there bent over their quiet slum-bers. She paused at the door, and the tears gushed from her eyes. A thousand trifling incidents crowded on her mind; there was not a spot that was not alive with recollections.

"Truly," she thought, "did my lord say, as he parted hence, "Our castles will be desolate, our name extinct!" She looked upon the motto, "Reviresco;" " Truly did he say,' Not here will any Earl of Nithsdale flourish again ! But he is safe our children are safe; and we shall be happy, in all the charities of domestic life. 'Twere sinful to allow such regrets to stifle for a mement the gratitude which ought to overpower all other emotions."

But when, ere the early dawn appeared, they prepared to mount their horses, and she saw the aithful old gardener, with his blue bonnet in his hand, respectfully hold the bridle rein, enacting the part of squire, the tears would flow unbidden : Thanks, my good Hugh! I am glad to see you once more; for, alas! Hugh, I shall never, never return to this dear home again! Heaven bless you, ond all, all who dwell around!" she continued, looking around her at the scattered cottages on the hillsides; "may you and yours be well and happy!"

"I feared how it was, my leddy; I fancied, if I was not here betimes, I should never look on your leddyship's fair face again. Eb! madam, 'tis an awful thing when the head of an ancient house flits for ever from the home of his ancestors. Tis an awsome thing for a' the puir folks about! and as for me and my gude wife, why I think it will go nigh to break our hearts! But that's neither here nor there: what maun be, maun be; and I dinna mean to make your leddyship downhearted! I only thought I would see the last o' ye;" and the old man brushed away a tear. "I just made bold, my leddy, to bring wi' me a little o' the seed of our famous kale, which my lord used always to praise. I thought in the outlandish countries my lord is like to abide in now, he might not meet with any such ; and I guessed 'twas next to impossible that, with so much upon your mind, your leddyship should give it a thought."

"Give it me, good Hugh; and depend upon it your kind recollection of my lord shall not be forgotten. I will tell him that his old friends here nave not put him from their minds yet !"

"Nor ever will, my leddy; that's not the way with a true Scot. We shall keep the Maxwells in mind as long as you and yours remember Scotland, and, maybe, longer too. But yonder's the gray light in the cast; I must not be keeping your leddyship."

Lady Nithsdale could not speak; but she pressed the old man's hard, weather beaten hand in her own

compelled to take their evening meal in the room neglect of ther duty." where the other travellers were also accommodated.
They remarked a sturdy farmer who looked hard at them, and by the blaze of the fire they recognized the yeomaa with whom they had conversed on their good deed in which they did not participate." way to York. He soon renewed acquaintance.

"Why, is it you, my demure puritan? What plain you should not linger here!"

brings you this road again so soon? Did you not find a hearty welcome, that you are so scon for the me," replied the countess. "This evening I will friends in London?"

I thank you; far better than when last we met," the cousins parted. answered the countess.

panion said, though it was roughly said, has come might ever transpire that they had assisted in her out pretty true : they have made away with a good lord's escape. many of the rebel lords."

Lady Nithadale shuddered. "But the king did spare some of them, and they say would have spared more, if his ministers would have let him; but a good many took French leave. There was half a dozen broke out of Newgate at dence, she was indebted for that happy prospect. once, they say; and though some were taken again, there was one Hepburn found out where his wife and children were abiding by spying his own family tankard, the Keith, tankard, as they call it, which they had stuck in the window just for that very purpose; he was a lucky fellow! And pray, young woman, you can't tell me how 'twas the Earl of Nithedale got away?

Lady Nithsdale started, "Nay, sir! how should I know?

Why, you have been in London, and I thought folks must have talked enough about it there; for, to my mind, 'twas a strange thing, and that's the

truth. Do you think the guards were in the secret? "Oh, no, no! they knew nothing!" exclaimed the countess, anxious to exculpate them from such a charge.

"Why, I thought you knew nothing!" answered the yeoman, with a cunning glance; but if you do, you need not stand in fear of me: I should never wish to say any thing to anybody to their prejudice."

"I never heard any suspicion of infidelity thrown out against the guards," answered Lady Nithsdale, in a more composed manner; "but I have left London some time, and other circumstances may have

transpired."
"Then you don't know that twas the earl's mother that brought him the clothes in which he disguised himself?"

No! indeed, I do not," answered the countess, with a glance at Amy, which she could not control. "They say that's a positive fact," proceeded the

farmer; "and perhaps, then, you have not heard, what they tell me is equally true, that on the twenty-fourth,—yes, it was the twenty-fourth, was it not, that the rebels had their heads off?" Lady Nithsdale bowed assent.

"On the twenty-fourth of last month, the very day the Earl of Derwentwater was beheaded, the water in the most round Dilstone Castle turned as orv singular, was

"Strange, indeed!" ejaculated Amy, with a countenance in which awe and wonder were honestly visible; "on the very day he suffered!"-and the thought of the scaffold, and the blood, of which she had caught, or fancied she caught, a sight, flashed across her mind. She turned so pale, that the countess, now the most self-possessed of the two hastened to withdraw attention from Amy, lest her

emotion should become too apparent. The feminine horror of blood, and the superstitious terror with which she listened to so unnatural a portent, had thrown her more off her guard than circumstances of real peril would have done.

Lady Nithsdale inquired whether the Earl of Wintoun's trial had yet come on; and the youman, proud of his superior information, told her that it had, and that he had received sentence of death; but he added, "he seemed so wild and strange, that half the world thought he was not in his right

Meanwhile Amy Evans had recovered herself, and the countess was glad to seize the first opportunity of retiring, and of avoiding any further observation. Upon her arrival in London, she found from her

friends, the Duchess of Montrose and Mrs. Morgan, that the king was even more than ever incensed against her, for having, against his prohibition made her appearance in Scotland; and that if he should succeed in securing her, there was reason to fear that she would be proceeded against according to the utmost rigor of the law. And this, she heard from some of the best law authorities, would be no other than, in a case of high treason, to make the head of the wife answerable for that of the husband.

It therefore became necessary that she should take measures for her own speedy departure. But before she left her native land for ever, she ventured to have one more interview with her good cousin, Christian of Montrose. It was, however, by stealth that the duchess visited her, and in sorrow that she bade her farewell.

"I fear to injure you by my visit, dear cousin," she said; "and yet I longed to bid Heaven prosper you on your journey. You will let me know when you are really restored to your husband and your children. Though we may never meet again, it will be sweet to me to funcy you enjoying perfect happiness with those who are so dear to you.'

"I shall, indeed, be happy; but, alas! dear Christian, this heart will ever yearn towards its island home. I love the very soil of England; and, as I pass along, I look with fond regret at every house, at every tree, and think with sorrow that I am henceforth to be an exile: that I can never, never look on them again. As for my friends -such friends as you, dear Christian! But think you in very truth there is no hope of our being ever allowed to revisit our dear England?"

Alas the king is still so angry with you individually. He has granted the Viscountess Kenmure £150 per annum for the education of her children; theL ady Nairne, too, has met with favor; but, dear cousin," she added, smiling, "he says you have given him, more trouble than any other woman in Europe; and although I verily believe the comfort of knowing, that by her exertions in relations with God; a tenderness would come over many of the other prisoners who have made their her last visit to Terreagles, she had succeeded in the hearts of men, and the high and noble character

"But, from all I tell you, dearest Winifred, it is

"I shall be gone to-morrow, Heaven favoring

north country again? How fared it with your bid farewell to two dear friends, and to-morrow l am gone!" And with many tears, and last fare-"It fares well with some of our dearest friends, | wells, and promises of communicating by letter, The friends to whom Lady Nithsdale alluded

"There have been great doings going on in Lon- were Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Mills, whose names she don since you went this road: and what my com- did not care to mention even to the duchess, lest it were Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Mills, whose names she

To them she scarcely knew in what terms sufficiently to express gratitude; and it cast a gloom over the prospect of speedy reunion to the objects of her dearest affections, to think that she should never more see the persons to whom, under Provi-

CHAPTER XXVII.

But I wad rather see him roam An outcast on a foreign strand, And wi' his master beg his bread, Nac mair to see his native land, Than bow a hair o' his brave head To base usurper's tyrannye, Than cringe for mercy to a knave That ne'er was owned by him or me.

Lady Nithsdale's voyage was performed in safety and at Paris she joined her husband and her children, whom he had conveyed thither from Bruges to await her coming.

The happiness which they had almost feared to picture was at length realized. They together gazed upon their noble boy; she saw the little Lady Anne nestled in her father's bosom; she gave herself up to the joy of gazing on them, with no fear that this joy should be snatched from her by any power except the immediate will of Heaven.

On the fourth of May they reached Avignon, where all his adherents flocked around the Pretender, the Earl, or, as he was there styled, the Duke of Mar, the Duke of Ormond, and many others, to the number of thirty lords.

But the petty broils, the dissensions, and the jealousies of this mock court assorted but ill with the feelings and habits of Lord and Lady Nithsdale. They soon left Avignon, and proceeded to Italy, where they lived in privacy, with no wish beyond each other's society and the company of their chil-

After all which they had endured, it was enough to be together; and for weeks, may, mouths, the delightful certainty of being restored to each other stood in lieu of all things else.

joyed and that which we no longer fear to lose, will not alone be productive of lively, positive happiness; other thoughts, other desires, find room within the heart.

As their children advanced in years, they could not but feel that they were doomed to vegetate in a foreign soil; they could not but feel that their position in life was very different from that to which they had been born.

The remembrance of home, the image of absent friends, the memory of departed ones, were treasured up in their minds; and Lady Nithsdale would unperceived dwell on the pale sad brow of her lord, as, hanging on his arm, she paced with him the shores of the Mediterranean; and she could easily read that his thoughts had leaped over intervening time and space, over years gone by, and over the mountains, plains, and seas that interposed between them and their home, and were sadly fixed upon the past and the distant. He caught her eye, as tearfully, fondly, it was turned on him.

"Yes," he said, "my thoughts were far from hence. The clear pure heaven above us is unbroken by a cloud, but dearer to my eyes the misty sky of Scotland; the deep blue of the unrufiled sen is beautiful, but to my feelings the dusky waves that dash against the ruined walls of our own Caerlaverock are more sublime in their wild grandeur. The distinct, defined outline of you purple mountains may be more brilliant, but my heart yearns for the softened hazy outline of our own Scotch hills melting into the pearly hues of our watery sky !"

As he spoke, a light bark glided rapidly by, and the boatmen kept time with their oars as they chanted, in their musical tongue, Italian poetry to Italian melody.

"And dearer to my ears," said Lady Nithslale, "the simple ballad of a Scottish maiden, than even these sweet sounds as they are wafted to us over the waters!"

They stopped to listen to the song as it died away: and, as they listened, another and more awful sound struck upon their ears.

The bell of one of the small chapels often constructed on the shores of Catholic countries, was tolled for the scul of a departed mariner. As it happened, the tone was not unlike one of which they both retained but too vivid and painful a re-

collection. The countess felt her husband's frame quiver beneath the stroke. There was no need of words.-With a mutual pressure of the arm, they returned upon their steps and sought their home.

Unconsciously their pace quickened. seemed to fly before the stroke of that bell! Such suffering as they had both experienced leaves traces in the soul which time itself can never wholly

To those who may have been interested in the fate of the two persons who form the subject of the foregoing memoir, it may be satisfactory to know that the Lady Nithsdale was not parted by death. from her beloved husband till many years after. Let them have this conception, and they would be ward, when in the year 1744, he died in his exilent Rome. She survived him five years; but she had would be elevated in all the conceptions of the filial the comfort of knowing, that by her exertions in relations with God : a tenderness would come over securing a competency to her son who married his roficonscious dignity over those who were but hand-

ACENTS for the DOMINION. fodils painted the fields. All nature seemed to the poorest inns; and at one of these they were band, and only they, are likely to be punished for Earl and Countess of Traquhair. Her daughter the Lady Anne Maxwell, became the wife of Lord Bellew.

THE END.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE BLESS-ED VIRGIN

In a recent sermon preached at Chelsea, England, by his Eminence Cardinal Manning, Arch-

bishop of Westminster, from the text. "A great sign appeared in Heaven, a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and on her hend a crown of twelve stars"words taken from the twelfth chapter of the book of Apoclypse. The sign, his Eminence said, signified the Incarnation. The woman was the mother of the Redeemer of the world; the child of whom the context spoke was the Redeemer himself. Her being clothed with the sun was a sign that she was clothed with surpassing glory. The moon through out Scripture was used as a symbol of instability, mutation, vicissitude, and change, and therefore of the world; all creatures under her feet signifying that she was the first of creatures: and the crown of twelve stars signify the union of all perfection on the head of that one person. His Eminence then proceeded to show that the glory of the B. Virgin is pre-eminent, surpassing the glory of all the creatures of God: secondly, that it has in it that which makes it singular in its kind, sets it apart and not only above, and with a distinctness which makes it unique and unapproachable. First, there was her essential glory: secondly, the glory of her divine maternity; thirdly, there was her glory in virtue of the rights of her Divine Son; fourthly, there was her glory as the mother of all living; and lastly there was her accidental glory, which was the participation of that of her Divine Son. Why was it the Catholic Church paid to her the reverence and veneration which was called devotion, or, as he desired or rather loved to call it, "worship," a good old racy, ancient. Saxon word; our mother tongue had in it a fragrance like the earth when we turn it up. None but those who did not know their catechism could misunderstand the use of the word "worship; and if they did misunderstand, he would rather send them to learn their catechism than enter into a theological disquisition. Why had the Catholic Church dedicated her sancturies to Mary, the Mother of God? Why in every church was there a Lady Chapel? Why had we a series of feasts all the year round, beginning with the Annunciation, and ending with the Assumption? Why was it the Insil Mary was put in the mouth of every child? Why is it to the world which in its ignorance and twilight faith does not understand the glory of the hypostatic union of God and man in the person of Her Son, that we seem to go too far? Because they do not understand the real glory of the Incarnation of Jesus Christ. He would ask what one thing had the Church ever done or said for her sanctification But human nature is so constituted that the con- and her glory? He had sanctified her for the sake tinued possession of that which we have long en. of His Son, and for her own sake, because He made her to be the Mother of His Son. Among the first fruits of God and the Lamb, before the throne in Heaven, would be the Blessed and Imma-culate Mother of God, and before the throne of Her Son, with her many diadems and the crown of twelve stars which she wears would be a crown purchased in His Precious Blood; and in the midst of all the allcluias of heaven, she would say as the least saint of heaven would say, "by the grace of God, I am that which I am." He had to speak a word of duty to them, if they knew not the Blessed Mother of Our Redcemer as they ought. Not to call her Blessed was a mark of an imperfect faith and of a cold heart. He asked them who were not of his flock-would to God they were-if they honored the Blessed Mother of Our Redeemer as they ought? Did He not honor her? did He not venerate Her? Did not all His disciples do the same? Did she not say, speaking in prophecy, "All generations shall call me Blessed?" And yet perhaps they had carped at the honor which Catholics gave her. Those who were of his flock he asked if they had paid to her the veneration which was her due? Not one of them-they were far from the example of her Divine Son. St. Alphonsus laid down a rule which was a rule of wisdom derived from the Holy Ghost. He said that as to the glories of the Blessed Mother of God, whatever the faith did not prohibit him to believe, whatever was not inconsistent with any decree of the Church, whatever was not forbidden by the light of nature that he believed with joy. What conception of her sanctification could they have that would go beyond the immensity of grace which he had endevored to draw out? What conception of the dignity of her person could they bave which surpasses the dignity of the divine ma-

ternity. Let them cherish that conception as affectionate children of her who was the Mother of God and their mother. They had to make reparation for not having honored her as they ought, and for others round about them. They had to make reparation for England, the tradition and the title of which was the Dowry of Mary once, but now, since three hundred years, had wrecked her sanctuaries, pulled down her altars, and abolished her festivals, and had become mute, so that the public voice of England does not call her Blessed any more Let them pray to her, pray to her Divine Son to pour out the light of faith upon England, upon the whole world, he might say; the warfare between the seed of the serpent and the seed of the woman, the woman clothed with the sun, is fierce, and though

not more fierce at this day than at any other period of the century, more stealthy, more perilous, because more secret. Let them pray that God would pour out the light of faith that men might understad the mystery of the Incarnation and submit themselves to the rule of the King who has all in heaven and on earth, and then they would know how to love this Blessed Mother. If grace be the measure of glory, and if the grace of the Blessed Mother of God be an immensity, as her grace was, so is her glory. Let them have this conception, and they would be

"COME TO ME."

BY MRS. M. M. WARDE.

Oh heart ! the world's injustice hath oppressed, And in wrong's dungeon, clasped with iron bar, That only wounds the hands which strive to force Its cruel bond, hath locked thee. From afar, Beyond its dark depths, God, the judge, on high, Weighs, with hair balance, e'en thy lightest cry

Oh heart! bewildered with the world's sad maze
Of joy that poisons; dreams that lead astray
Love that can perish. Hope that darkly dies; Proud thrones built up of crime: C'er thy lone

way, God of whose word Divine, was borne the light, Holdeth His lamp to lead thee to the Right!

O heart! with woful longing unfulfilled, Heart, for whose yearnings, earth hath not a name :

Their mystery of sorrow all thy own, Their pain of cries unanswered, e'er the same, God, who alone can their fruition be, Waiteth His own sure time to come to thee!

Oh heart! that built thy hopes upon the sand Of human friendship, and when fairest stood, Their beauteous dwelling in joy's sunlight soft, "Twas swept to ruins by Misfortunes flood, The "Rock of Ages" waits that thou may'st place Thy home for aye, on truth no storm can chase.

O heart! forgotten of the world, and hid Where footprints of earth's honors wanders not, Thy mute humility ne'er turning once From thy own path to meet them. Bliss thy lot! God, with these words hath crowned thy lowly

choice: "Of Such My Kingdom is." Press on! Rejoice!

O heart! that, wearied, weeps beside the grave Of thy beloved, life of thy own life; Weeps that its dearest part is buried now, And what is left, must, with sad yearnings rife, Stand waiting there. God, who thy love once

blessed, Will ope its door, that thou may'st find the rest!

O hearts of those he moulded in His love! What e'er ye mourn, what e'er your bitter need, Do ye not know His tender mercy owns Unnumbered bounties, that of each take heed? No trial have ye, but His "Come to Me," Speaks through its presence, of your lives the key?

HEROES AND HEROINES.

ST. MARGARET, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

A two-fold honor is due to those who have led saintly lives on the thrones. For, in the first place, it is no easy task to carry a crown of gold and a crown of thorns at the same time, to be humble while every kace bows before one, to find time and disposition for prayer while the distracting cares of an Empire fill one's mind, to eradicate one's vices while a hundred flattering tongues are ready to aver that one's faults are virtues. Hence, of the three-and-twenty kings who had ruled over the people of God, the inspired son of Sirach tells us (Eccli xlix. 5.): "Except David, and Ezechias, and Josias, all committed sin. For the kings of Juda forsook the law of the Most High, and despised the feur of God." The more glory, then, to the few who remained faithful. Another reason why saintly sovereigns merit special honor is the powerful influence which their station enables them to exert. "Sire," said Masillon to Louis XIV., since it is the first inclination of the people to imitate their kings, it is the first duty of kings to give good example to their people. Private men seem to be born for themselves alone; their vices or virtues are obscure like their fortune; being lost in the multitude, it is alike unknown to the public whether they stand or fall. Princes and noblemen, on the contrary, seem to be born only for others. Their elevated position exposing them to the common run, sets them forth as models; the example of the rulers is the only law known by the multitude; their life re-produces itself, so to say, in the public."

After the assassination of Edmund Ironside, A.D. 1017, Canute the Dane, who had possessed himself caused himself to be proclaimed monarch of the whole island, and sent the two infant sons of Ironside, Edward and Edmund, into exile. The young princes, after many adventures, at length found a protector in Solomon, King of Hungary. Later, Edward received in marriage Agatha, sister to the Queen of Hungary and niece to the Emperor Conrad, and had by her Edgar, known as the Etheling, and two daughters, Christiana, who became a nun, and St. Margaret, the subject of our sketch.

In the year 1041 Hardicanute, the last of the Danes who reigned in England, having died, St. Edward the Confessor, brother to Edmund Ironside, was called to the throne. One of his first acts was to recall Edward, his nephew, who was now heir presumptive. Margaret and Edgar accompanied their father; and were honorably received by the Confessor. But the good King's plans for the succession were frustrated by the death of his nephew. The times were too turbu-lent to admit the rule of Edgar, a minor, and born in Germany, so that St. Edward on his death bed could foretell, but could not avert the calamitous day of Hastings. When the Conqueror returned to London, flushed with his victory over Count Harold, Edgar was forced with the rest of the nobility to swear allegiance to the dynasty of the Norman. But William could not rest secure while Edward and Margaret lived to remind the Saxons of their ancient liberties. He guarded them carefully, awaiting a favorable opportunity to put them to death. His cruelty was baifled. The young princes found means to escape, embarked for France on a little ship, but were blown by a tempest upon the coast of Scotland. It was evidently a disposition of Providence, because Malcolm III., King of the Scots, was beyond all others, the one most apt to sympathize with them. His history had been similar to their own. His father, King Duncan, had been brutally murdered by Macbeth, and he himself having with difficulty escaped the daggerof the usurper, had found a secure retreat in the Court of St. Edward, who lent him, moreover, the army which defeated and slew Macbeth at Dunsinane.

Malcolm received the young heirs of his benefactor with the cordiality which similarity of misfortune and the sense of gratitude inspires into the heart of honest men; and when the Norman demanded the surrender of the two princes, he answered with a declaration of war.

Two signal defeats taught the haughty Conqueror to sue for peace, which he obtained on promise of respecting the territory of the Scots, and the lives of Edgar and Margaret.

Meanwhile Scotland was blessing the tempest which had thrown Margaret upon its shore. It was not her rare beauty and excellent education which charmed the people most. It was that she surpassed the nobles of the kingdom even more in humility than in graces and accomplishments. The hardships in which Margaret had been schooled, had completly weaned her heart from worldly van ities. She envied her mother and sister the peace they were enjoying in the convent, and would have taken the veil if her mother had not insisted that she should accept the proffered hand of Malcolm.

With reluctance she gave her consent and was crowned Queen of Scotland in 1070. Her corona-tion marks an era in the history of Scottish civilization. She polished the manners of the sturdy mountaineers, introduced a taste for learning, and

channels which conveyed light and culture from

Rome. The first to feel her benign influence was Malcolm. He was a good man at heart, but had grown up without training. The assassination of his father and his own early sufferings had cast a gloom over his soul and rendered him at times cruel and suspictous. But the love and example of Margaret gradually softened his temper, and he made such progress in virtue as to be enrolled in several calenders among the saints.

Malcolm paid to his consort the homage which was due to superior wisdom and eminent sanctity He not only left to her-the-management of his domestic affairs, but asked and followed her advice in the government of the State. Foreign nations were astonished when they compared the tact and skill with which the affairs of Scotland were conducted under Margaret, with the rudeness and unskillfulness of previous years.

Our saint found the nation overrun with abuses, usury, simony, superstitious practices, neglect of the Church, but her untiring efforts during the thirty years of her reign made Scotland one of the model nations of Christendom.

Charity toward the poor was her crowning virtue. It was so boundless that it emptied her purse, thinned her wardrobe, despoiled her of her jewels. An escort of widows and orphans accompanied her through the streets and introduced her into the meanest huts. It was her delight to nurse the poor in their sickness. She would remain for hours at their pillow, anticipating their wishes, and attending to their wants on bended knees. In contrast with the general rule observed in palaces, poverty gave the best title to admission into the palace of Margaret. Its nalls, refectories and bed-chambers were filled by the poor. At the first glance you would be tempted to think they were the lords of the place, for Malcolm and Margaret washed their feet and served them at table.

God blessed the pious couple with a numerous offspring. Three of their sons, Edgar, Alexander, and David, successively governed the Scots with wisdom and justice. Margaret procured able preceptors for her children and herself instructed them in the duties of religion. As the court had been completely reformed, the children saw nothing but examples of modesty and devotion, and grew up in happy ignorance of evil. Her oldest daughter, Maud, inherited her piety and charity, and having married Henry I., labored hard to reform the Court of England according to the model which Margaret had given.

In the midst of the weighty cares of administration, Margaret found time for prayer because she devoted little time to sleep. In Lent and Advent she rose at midnight to join the monks in singing matins. At early dawn she was again in church where she assisted at four or five low Masses, and after these a High Mass. During the day she had other hours for prayer. "As for her eating," says the confessor, " it was barely sufficiently to support life." When she spoke of heavenly things she wept for joy.

She kept a confessor at her side to admonish her whenever she should say or do anything amiss; and as Theodoric could find nothing to blame where everything was perfect she thought him uncharita-

bly remiss. The reign of Malcolm had been peaceable. He was too just to commence a war, and too powerful to be aggrieved. The peace was at length broken by the restless ambition of William Rufus, the son of the Conqueror, who surprised the castle of Alnwick and put the garrison to the sword. Malcolm having to no avail demanded satisfaction advanced at the head of an army, and laid siege to the castle. The English under pretext of surrendering drew him into ambuscade and slew him. Margaret followed her husband to the tomb for days afterward She had been on her death-bed for six months, and had foretold that her husband would not return from his expedition. Her body was laid by the side of her husband's, and for centuries their names were invoked together.

The time came when Scotland forgot her ancient faith, and then the remains of St. Margaret were no longer safe in the realm she had civilized. They were carried into Spain, and Philip II. built a beautiful chapel around them in the palace of the Esof the northern part of England, crossed the Thames | curial. She died Nov. 16, 1093, in her forty-seventh year.-J. F. L., D.D.-Catholic Standard

WHAT FREDERICK THE GREAT THOUGHT OF THE JESUITS.

A German contemporary gives a summary of the Society of Jesus, and enumerates its principal persecutors. It also adds a long list of those who have spoken in its praise. In this catalogue the name of Frederick II., King of Prussia, stands out prominently, and out readers will perceive that the affairs on the Continent on the present day gives a special significance to his testimony. The following extracts from his correspondence afford proof of his opinion of the Society.

In a letter dated May 5th, 1767, the king wrote to D'Alembert: "So the Jesuits are driven out of Spain'! What a happy day for the philosophers! The throne of superstition is undermined, the following century will witness its downfall! Take care, however, that it does not crush you beneath its ruins; for I am certain the overthrow of all the thrones in the world would not introduce the Utopian state of things of which some persons dream.

The astute politician and far-sighted ruler discerned in the banishment of the Jesuits, and the destruction of religion, sure heralds of anarchy and revolution.

April 22nd, 1769 :- " Heretic as I am, I will not aggravate the misfortunes of the Order; on the contrary, I esteem it an honor to offer a refuge in Silesia to its dispersed members. For the future the sons of Loyola must be sought for in Silesia; in this province alone will be found the remnants of an Order, which a short time before was so influential in all the Courts of Europe. France will, however; ere long have cause to regret the expulsion of the Order; the education of her youth will be the first to suffer from this measure."

July 2nd, 1769. - "Those princes who cast greedy eyes on the property of religious houses, and how they can appropriate it to their own use imagine that they are acting the part of the wise politicians, whereas they are only carrying out the principles of their philosophy. It must be confessed that Voltaire did a great deal towards putting them on this track. He was the precursor of this revolution; he prepared men's minds for it, by pouring a flood of ridicule on the religious habit, and not on the religious habit alone. He first quarried the block on which these ministers of revolution are hard at work, and which unconscious to themselves they are shaping into a comely statue of Venus Urani." (The far-seeing monarch could not have depicted more forcibly the approaching social revolution, to produce which certain states-men, in combination with the philosophers of

Darmstadt and Munich were labouring). April 3, 1770: " In the present century philosophy has grown bold and spoken out with an energy and force hitherto unprecedented; but where do we see any tangible progress which she has made? You will tell me the Jesuits have been expelled. This is undoubtedly true, but I am prepared to prove that measure to have been solely the work of vanity, secret revenge and selfish intrigue."

This unqualified condemnation of the statesmen of that day who showed themselves so autagonistic to the cause of religion, uttered by the most celebrated of Prussia's kings, will be readily endorsed by an impartial posterity.

March 11, 1774: "You may set your mind at

less of Jesuits than in my dominions. In a country where good teachers are rare, where indeed (as is the case most especially in the Western Provinces) it is almost impossible to find them amongst the laity, these men are more necessary to the cause of

education than you in France have any idea of."

May 15, 1774: "Can such bitter feelings find place in the calm breast of a philosopher? Such would doubtless be the exclamation of the unlucky Jesuits, were they to read the expressions you make use of about them; in your letters. Whilst they were in power, I made no demonstration in their tayour, now that inistortupe has overtaken them I look on them only in the light or learned men, whose place in regard to education it would be no easy matter to fill. This important consideration makes them indispensable to me for they alone of all the Catholic Clergy, occupy themselves with the sciences. No one, whoever he may be, shall rob me of a single Jesuit, since I feel how thoroughly it is my interest to keep them."

Nov. 15th, 1774. "Let me beg you, as a philosopher and sceptic, not to believe the calumnies now spread abroad with regard to our good Fathers, without due examination. Nothing can be more unfounded than the report now current that the Pope was poisoned" (Clement XIV, whose death was attributed to the agency of the Jesuits); "he died from natural causes, and a post-mortem examination revealed not the slightest trace of poison. But he was known to have often reproached him. self bitterly for his weakness in sacrificing such an order as that of Loyola, to the self-willed obstinacy of his rebellious children."

Jan. 6th, 1775. "Strange to say you persist in asserting that the Pope was poisoned. Nevertheless I know for certain that all the letters we receive from Italy deny the fact, and declare Ganganelli's death to have had nothing mysterious about it; it appears that these Italians carry on a system of double-dealing, writing to France the view of things which they think will prove most acceptable in that country, and telling us what they imagine will best please here. I do not understand this mode of procedure. But one thing I do know, namely that the high-minded, honorable Fathers in Silesia and Prussia never soiled their hands with any such abominable business."

August 5th, 1775 .- "I do not contest the right of your Lord Bishops to play what tricks they please." (Frederick II, could never forgive the bishops for the ecclesiastical censures fulminated against open infidels such as Voltaire, &c., like censures being uttered in the present day against hardened apostates). "They are, however, but powerful to be neglected, and too formidable to be pursuing their calling, nothing but folly can be opposed."—Catholic Times. expected from them: for my part I consign them and their anathemas to the powers of hell, if any such exist. Very different are the good Jesuit Fathers; for them I confess I have a soft place in my heart, not as being members of a religious order, but as educators of youth, as learned men, as an institution eminently beneficial in every way to society at large."

This assertion couched in terms so unequivocal and coming from the lips of one so competent to speak on the subject, forms the best refutation of the charge now brought against the Jesuits, that they are dangerous to the State (staatsgefahrlich). In conclusion two brief extracts may be given

from Fred. Il's letters to Voltaire. Oct. 11th, 1773 -" I have done my best to compensate to my poor Jesuits in Silesia, by giving them new powers and dispersing them throughout the various provinces. In this way I give them position and make them useful to the State, as they will now devote themselves exclusively to the education of youth, a task which I consider them well

IRELAND IN THE VAN.

qualified to perform."

The days when, in every grade of life, from the highest to the lowest, it was safe in England to notify that "No Irish need apply," are in some measure gone for ever, and are destined to disappear in a still greater measure yet. The ignorance of Irish questions, whether comparatively small or great, which for so many years culpably distinguished not only most of the English, even of the upper classes, but many of the Irish dwelling in England, is gradually, if reluctantly, being enlightened. An English Prime Minister has gone so fa as to " talk of legislating for Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas," and the great former, and consequently expresser, of much English opinion, has gone a step farther, and has even declared that a certain agitation now being carried on, in order that this legislating for Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas" should be done in Ireland by an Irish Legislature, is an agitation which must be considered 'perfectly legal." Mr. Gladstone and the Times are beginning to think with regard to Irish questions, and the last few days have shown that others are following in their wake. Such unprincipled prints as the Pall Mall Gazette may storm in their bitter consciousness that the days of Ireland's submission to a continuance of the cruel injustice of the past seventy years are numbered, and may coin such phrases as the "dismal unreality of the Home Rule agitation," and provincial journals may write of this same agitation as "veiled sedition," but both the London and the provincial writers know that the wish is father to the thought," and that the Home Rule agitation is neither unreal nor seditious. We repeat the assertion with which this article commenced, that the days in which it is safe to say "No Irish need apply"—for Justice—are passing rapidly away. We do not care to attribute motives, but simply to state a fact, and the fact we care to state is, that "Irish questions" are making themselves heard, and, in the being heard, are more illumined from an Itish point of view. We found this statement upon what took place in the House of Commons, last Friday week, during the debate on Professor Smyth's Motion for Sunday Closing of Public-Houses in Ircland, whilst we do not ignore the fact that during this session, there have been many manifestations of the old determination to neglect Irish interests, even when unwilling to refuse flatly to do them justice. Important as indeed was the victory gained for the cause of temperance by the carrying of Professor Smyth's motion by so significant a majority, and in spite of the strong opposition brought to bear against it, the victory which it promises to "legal agitation" in other "Irish questions," and "Home Rule" amongst others, and "facile princeps," should be a duep source of thankful encouragement, and an incentive to patient perseverance. Mr. Bright asked, Will you serve the conspiracy of the vendors of drink in England, or will you obey the will and the eloquent voice of the people of Ireland?" Before long, when the motion shall be on the issue of self-government, the same last question will be heard, the alternative being, as in the one just quoted, the oppression of a whole people in the unholy interests of a class. Again, Mr. Gladstone, when speaking in the same debate, said: "What I do venture to submit to the house is this—whether the desire of Ireland being clear and unequivocal, it is not one of those desires to which we are reasonably bound to give attention, if we permit the people of Ireland to have any title at all to be heard specially and peculiarly in the regulation of their own affairs." When the question, on some future day, by no means far distant, shall be the title of the people of Ireland "specially and peculiarly to regulate their own affairs" in their own Legislative Assembly, inasmuch as the desire of Ireland so to do is clear and unequivocal, how can Mr. Gladstone

refuse to submit a like reasoning to the House why he should receive its vote, as he in honesty must give his own, to a demand founded on the same

estic concerns. But it would be only a waste of repentent rebel, who in the dying words of time to say more in proof of the statement that Mitchel, "has made no peace with England," from some one cause or from many causes combining the statement and physical to the statement heart men spread over the whole world, men of piety, and moral lives, men of earnestness and generosity, Catholic and Protestant-who now say with the old Dungannon Volunteers, "We know our duty to our Sovereign, and are loyal; we also know our duty to ourselves, and are resolved to be free." We dislike the argument of fear, and having resort to threats, but it would be foolish to shut our eyes to the fact that it was to fear that we owed the gaining of the victory of 1829. Agitation, through fear of worse, gained Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Beform, Repeal of the Corn Laws, and will assuredly gain Home Rule, if steadily, honestly, and preseveringly fought for with all the legal weapons within its reach. Private interests and selfish views must know no place; a willingness to obey rather than a desire to command, must be the spirit of every individual agitator; obedience to authority in Catholic and Protestant, in their acknowledged degrees and situtions, can be the only warrant of a fitness for Home Rule. Let no more sad signs of and Ireland may soon be free and happy. What a good omen for the future, that the first great victory in the cause of Ireland's right, to self-governgreatest foe, drunkenness, that which makes Home Rule in families a tyranny of devilish force. When Irish men and women unite in determination of for their Country's Freedom, the Irish Question must be answered. In the words of O'Connell. "The combination of national action, all (Catholic) Ireland acting as one man, must necessarily have a powerful effect on the minds of the Ministry, and the entire British nation; a people who can be thus brought to act together, and by one impulse, are too

DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION TENDERED TO THE RETURNED PATRIOT IN TIPPERARY.

On Sunday the 14th ult., Dr. Denis Dowling Mulcany visited Tipperary town en route from Cork, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants, and numerous other contingents from adjacent districts. Dr. Mulcahy was accompanied to Tipperary by Charles J. Kickham, Mullinahone, C. G. Doran, Queenstown; James O'Connor, and E Hickey.

On arriving at the Junction he was met by an immense assemblage of the people with bands and flags, and was conducted in an open carriage in which the gentlemen who accompanied him also had seats, to the town of Tipperary, the procession passing through all the principal streets, as it did on the occasion of the visit of John Mitchel. There were bands and contingents from Tipperary, Cappawhite, Oola, Cullen, Emily, and Bansha, which swelled the procession to seven thousand. The day was exceedingly fine which added much to the picturesqueness of the procession by permitting an unstinted display of flags and banners.

Several of the streets in town-Church street, Main street, Nelson street, and Meeting street in particular-were decorated on a profuse scale, and the utmost enthusiasm and good order prevailed throughout. A deputation of Nationalists were in waiting at Forester's Hall and on the arrival of the processionists Mr. John O'Connor, T. C, was moved to the chair, when the following address was presented by him to Dr. Mulcaby:-

DDRESS PRESENTED TO DR. D. D. MULCARY BY PEOPLE OF TIPPERARY,

Sir.-We hail with pleasure your appearance among us after 10 years of captivity and exile. We are bappy to see that your constitution is not impaired after the heartrending tortures of the prison ife. The cause for which you suffered can be told in a few words. England, under the sway of an artful and powerful monarch, invaded Ireland in 1172. Irishmen, though brave, were then as ever since, a disunited people; and after much bloodshed became a prey of the invader. Still, in every age from that period, brave men sprung up to assert their independence, but failed for want of unity and, after several centuries of rapine and blood unknown in the annals of history, the invaders succceded and left Ireland under the yoke of her foreign taskmaster. Then sir, because you and other brave men, who looked with horror at the spoliation, declared such a state of things should no longer exist, you and they were thrown into prison in company with the most degraded wretches in creation. We learn from history that every civilized nation has its patriots, which proves that patriotism is the result of civilization. But there is no nation under heaven can boast of such hallowed patriots as Ireland. In fact the patriotism of Ireland is as indestructible as her mountains. Persecution instead of diminishing the number of her patriotic martyrs, has increased them a thousand fold. The fireside conversation between the parents and their children serves to keep the flame

"The graves of those whose swords have won, Redeem the green sod where they lie, Transmitted still from sire to son From heart to heart can never die."

> (Signed). Joun O'Connor, Chairman, PATRICK SHEEDY, Treasurer, J. Sampson, Secretary,

COMMITTEE :--Edward Hogan,

Thomas Cross, P L G, John Godfrey, William Pendergast, Richard Ronan, P. J. Hogan, Thomas Heffernan, William Allis, James Ryan, M. Lyons,

John Banon. P. Dwyer, W. Neville, William Moore, Michael Lalor, John Evans, Michael Hogan, P. Mornan, P. Ryan, J. Joyce.

DR. MULCARY'S REPLY.

Men and Women of Tipperary-I thank you for your enthusiastic welcome. It is worthy of magnificent Tipperary. The tribute of respect you pay me to day would, personally be little worth if you no longer held the principles for which I suffered. But I am proud to say, you have not abandoned those principles, and this gives a priceless value to your reception of me. Personally I have no claim upon your attention or esteem, but politically, I represent in an humble way, a principle dear to you all—a principle for which our best men died, and which few but worthless Irishmen condomn .-True, I am a Tipperary man, but you do not honor me for that, you bonor me as a rebel to English rule in Ireland, and a convict according to English law for doing my duty to my country-loving it about national progress seems to be a very grievous by the aid of Apostolic missionsries purified the rest with regard to the Jesuite, who are nowhere inalienable right of a nation to govern its own dom- wisely and not too well-you honor me as an un-

ed, the position of Ireland occupies much of the torture, with all its unspeakable privations and consideration of thoughful minds both in and out cruelties, has not made me love Ireland less but consideration of thoughts minus both in and one interesting more. The unutterable anguish and although some may endeavour to pooh pooh; the loathsome dungeon; the diabolical idea of the restoration to Ireland of her Parliament, deed of its demon gadlers; the insatiable thirst for the restoration to Ireland of her Parliament, deed of the bental discount of the length of the leng idea of the restoration to Ireland of her Parliament, deeds of its demon gaolers; the insatiable thirst for of which by violence, and through perjury and vengeance of the brutal Government; the daily bribes, she was robbed, now more than seventy martyrdom of the victim, festering in his galling years since most must feel that this is the Irish chains, fed upon bread and water, flung upon the Onestion, which must needs be answered or long damp floor of their native cell without bed or bedand which to be finally answered can be answered ding for days, and weeks, and months, to explain only in one way. There is a large and increasing his love of his native land; has only made that body of men—most of them Irish in blood, some land more dear. No county in Ireland has marked also English in blood but in this matter, Irish at in so signal a manner as Tipperary—magnificent Tipperary its appreciation of the principles for which the Irish political fellons suffered. It did all that in it lay to show England that the men she would dograde to the level of her vilest criminals were the men Tipperary was proud to honor as representatives—were the men whose political principles you would accept, endorse, and die for. This you did by electing as your representatives the indomitable O'Donovan Rossa, the gentle Kickham, and the uncompromising Matchel In electing those as your representatives you were giving the best practical proof you were able of your want of faith in moral force or moral suasion you were publicly abandoning parliamentary agitation for you knew that none of those Irishmen whom you had chosen for your representatives would ever enter the House of Commons to crave concessions for Ireland from a Government that rules her by coercion and military occupation. Would that other counties had followed your example, and left to England the exclusive right of legislating for disunion be been; let each be willing to yield all Ireland, instead of being parties to perpetuating a presental consideration for the good of the cause, them away from the true path of duty, by leading them to believe that all that is needed is to convince England that they have grievances in order ment has been won in the battle waged against her to remove them—that she is prepared to do full and ample justice to Ireland, if only some oily tongued orator shall satisfactorily show wherein England has wronged her. I am happy to know individual self-improvement, and as a body agitate | that this policy finds no favor in Tipperary—that it is in no wise countenanced by the gallant men, whom all nations respect for their bold defiance of British power, and their resolute determination to honor the men whom England would dishonor, for possessing one of the noblest of virtues-love of country-you deserve no stinted praise for all this. It was an act of patriotism, of which you have good reason to be proud. It showed how highly you prized principles, and appreciate the men who suffered for them. You manfully met all opposition, overcame it, and fully realized the poet's estimation of you, when he said-

> "Let Britain boast her British hosts, About them all right little care we, Not British seas, nor British coasts, Can match the man of Tipperary.

Tall is his form, his heart is warm, His spirit light as any fairy, His wrath is fearful as the storm, That sweeps the hills of Tipperary.

Lead him to fight for native land, His is no courage cold and wary The troops live not on earth would stand, The headlong charge of Tipperary.

Yet meet him in his cabin rude, Or dancing with his dark-eyed Mary You'd swear they knew no other mood Than mirth and love in Tipperary.

You're free to share his scanty meal, His plighted word he'll never vary ; In vain they tried with gold and steel To shake the faith of Tipperary."

Let this be our proud boast, that neither gold nor steel, neither threats nor torture, can ever shake our faith in the true principles of Irish nationality. It was of Tipperary Cromwell said, "It is a country worth fighting for." And well he might say so. Who can look up at the suuny sides of its sloping hills, or down upon its verdant plains and golden valleys and not say with Cromwell-it is a country worth fighting for. Surely there is no one among her sons who would deem it treason to love her, and death to defend. has always done its duty. All Ireland looks up to it as the premier county. No one is supposed to have seen Ireland who has not been in Tipperary. Had one praised any other part of our island be would be asked.

Were you ever in sweet Tipperary, where the fields are so sunny and green, And the heath-brown Slievebloom and the Galtees

look down with so proud a mien?

Tis there you would see more beauty than is on

all Irish ground-

God bless you, sweet Tipperary, for where could your match be found?"

Mr. C. J. Kickham having been called upon to speak said-They had given his friend Dr. Mulcahy true Irish welcome-it must have convinced him beyond all doubt that Tipperary was Tipperary still. But how could be (Mr. Kickham) address them on an occasion like this without remarking that one short year ago their wild shout of welcome gladdened the heart of another felon, the bravest and the ablest of them all. As he passed through the "cleared domains" of their country, he exclaimed, "My God, where are my people;" but before he died, you convinced him that there were men still left in Tipperary, and he (the speaker) believed that the world would one day be convinced that the Green Island was destined to be the mother of something else besides flocks and herds (cheers). But, alas! the echoes of the cheers had scarcely died over the hills before the heart of John Mitchel was stilled for ever. But his spirit remained among them and they never abandon the sacred cause to which he had devoted his life (cheers). They had not forgotten the men who had suffered for Ireland, nor those who were still suffering in English prisons. It was rumored that these brave Irishmen were about to be released, but he'd like to ask the English Minister could England claim credit for having granted a complete amnesty so long as their follow townsman, John O'Leary, and a few others were forbidden to set foot upon Irish soil (hear hear). He hoped they would one day give John O'Leary as enthusiastic a welcome as they had to day given Dr. Mulcahy .- Irishman.

Soft hearts often harden, but soft heads never change.

The monogram that marks most matrimonial

matches is \$ Glenwood, Iowa, has increased the cost of liquor

icense to \$1.000. "Necessity knows no law." Well, necessity is

like a great many lawyers. It is surprising how many public men with long

finger nails get into public office. To seek the redress of grievances by going to law is like a sheep running for shelter to a bramble

bush. A gentleman in Danbury, Conn., has had perseverance enough to take the temperance pledge 83

times, and break it 82. When you remember that fifty years ago you could buy four oigars for a cent; all this enthusiasm

THE TRUE WITNESSOAND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

From March 1, 1851, till March 31, 1876, 2,383, 153 emigrants left Ireland.

The Clare Journal says that water is selling at three half-pence a tub in Ennis, for domestic purposes, consequent on the continued drought.

It is stated that an agent of Don Carlos is in treaty for the purchase of Ashfield, Killiney, the late residence of the Duchess of Abercorn, for an Irish Catholic Emancipation. residence for Don Carlos.

Sister M. M. Alacoque, dauther of E. Gearon, Esq., ed. In this report Captain Barlow says that there Wexford, made her religious profession at the Drogheda Presentation Convent.

The crops in the neighborhood of Newry have received the greatest benefit from lute rains Farmers some time ago were despondent, but now they are in the best of spirits.

At the close of the Cork Young Men's Society retreat more than a thousand persons, six hundred being members of the Society, approached Holy Communion.

Miss Aun Driscoll, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Driscoll, Clogheen, Cork, took the holy habit of religion and the conventual name of Sister Ita, in the Presentation Convent, Fermoy on the 16 uit.

On the 23rd ult, Mr. Robert J. Goff, Auctioneer, newbridge, sold for Mrs. Anne Moore, of Nicholastown, her good will, which was that of a tenant from year to year, in 46 acres of land, held at the aunual rent of £67 to Mr. Edward Winder, of Germanstown, for £1,120. The ceremony of investing four postulants with

the habit of the Capuchin Order took place on the 22nd ult., in the chapel of the convent and novitiate, Walken street, Kilkenny. The postulauts were Messrs. W. Neary, W. Flanagan, W. McEvoy, and Denis Reardon, who will be known for the future in religion as Brother Asinius, Bonaventure, John and Dr. Frederick McCabe, late resident physician of

the Dundrum Central Lunatic Asylum, Dublin, and formerly medical officer of the Mullinavatt Dispensary District, in the county Kilkenny, has been recently appointed Local Government Inspector of the Cork district, in the room of Dr. King, promoted to the Medical Commissionership of the same department.

On the 23 ult., the ceremony of the reception of three young postulants into the Order of Poor Clares, took place in St. Joseph's Convent, Cavan. The Most Rev, Dr. County was the officiating prelate. The young ladies received were Miss Lynch, daughter of Mr. John Lynch, Arva; Miss Rehill, daughter of Mr. John Rehill, Ballyhaise; and Miss Flood, daughter of Mr. Flood, Ballyjamesduff.

The estate of the Earl of Gosford, in the county Cavan, was put up for sale on the 23d ult., in the Lauded Estates Court, in 91 lots. The entire estate contained 6,664 acres, and the clear yearly profit rent was £4,573 Considerably less than balf of the entire was sold, in 49 lots, and produced upwards of £38,000. Of these lots, 33 * ere purchased by tenants in occupation, the aggregate purchase money of such lots being about £24,000.

On the 23 ult., at the Ursuline Convent, Thurles, three young ladies were received into religion and one made her vows. - Miss Organ (in religion, Sister Margaret Mary) of Limerick; Miss Tracy (Sister Agnes) from Mountrath; Miss Hogan (Sister de Sales), from Dublin. Miss Organ was professed, the other two received, and all three were children of the school. The third acception was that of Miss Devitt (in religion Sister Anne), a lay sister, who is from the neighborhood of Borrisoleigh. The Archbishop. officiated.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF FERNS .- On Sunday, 14th ult., in the Cathedral at Enniscorthy, the Most Rev. Dr. Warren was solemnly consecrated by the Cardinal Archbishop, to the Bishopric of Ferns, in succession to the late Most Rev. Dr. Furlong. His lordship was born in the neighborhood of Enniscorth, and has been about twenty years on the mission, until 1866, a period of about eleven years, he was curate in Euniscorthy, and he then was appointed superior of the Mission House there, IRISH REVENUE.—A return just published. which was founded by the late Bishop, and he filled for by Mr. Mitchell-Henry, shows the following net

A quantity of land has been taken in the immediate neighborhood of Ennis for the purpose of erecting a new Diocesan College for Killaloe, the present college being insufficient in every way for the requirements of the diocese. It is said that the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, has given a munificent donation of £4,000 for the purpose; that the Bishop expects an equal sum from the clergy of the diocese, and an equal sum from the laity-in all £12,000, which, it is estimated, will complete the building.

At a large meeting of the guardians of the Limcrick union last week a motion for a petition in favour of Mr. Butt's Land Bill was carried by a great majority. The chairman, Mr. Fitzgibbon, without entering into the merits of the bill, objected to the subject being entertained at all, on the ground that it was one of political character and foreign to the duties of the board. In this view he was supported by Lord Clarina, who further intimated that he considered the bill a measure of confiscation. Twenty-one guardians were for discussing the question and nine against .- Nation.

The Cork Examiner of the 25th ult., says :- " The unusually long period of dry weather, just at the season when rain is most wanted for vegetables, though it has been useful in allowing the completion of long-delayed sending, has caused considerable anxiety as to the prospects for grass and meadows. However, within the last three days or so there are evidences of change. In Kerry there has been rather copious rain, and in some parts of the county of Cork. On Monday, Tuesday and yesterday light showers fell here, yesterday's being rather heavier. Much more rain is wanted, but the parched state of the ground has been improv-

The Clare Journal records a very noble act of landlord generosity. The district of Ballyvaughan being, very badly off for pure water, the late Lord Annaly, on the recommendation of Mr. W. Lane Joynt, at a cost of £3,000, brought a plentiful supply of pure spring water to the town. The workhouse and neighbouring buildings were also supplied from the works, which were constructed by Mr. Andrews, C.E., Dublin. Colonel White, who has inherited the estate from his father, has now presented the water to the guardians in trust for the public of the district, an act of generosity not often exampled even by such generous landlords as the Whites:

At the Presentment Sessions held at Naas on the 26th ult, the ordinary presentments for salaries and repairs passed without any comment. A sum of £500, applied for to supplement a sum of £1,200 granted to make alterations in Naas Jail, was unanimously disallowed, as the sessions did not consider it necessary to have any increased accommodation on the separate-system in the jail, the number of separate cells being considerably in excess of the average number of prisoners, as set forth in the Inspector General's report. The cesspayers also thought they should not be called on to provide accommodation for prisoners from military and other prisons, and that they believed their prison

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. nature in the person of Dr. Daniel Tracy. He had been a resident of Limerick since 1858, when he was appointed resident apothecary to the fever hospital at John's Gate, a situation which he resigned some eight or ten years ago. He was highly intelligent (adds the Reporter), had read and remembered much, was witty, anecdotic, full of song and story, and some fifty years ago his ballad on "The Brunswickers of the Ormondes" was one of the most successful in the delineation of the men who were at that period engaged in the work of opposing

The annual report of the Director of Convict Pri-On the 23 ult, Miss Kate C. Gearon, in religion, sons for Ireland for the year 1875 has been publishwere 1,138 prisoners undergoing penal servitude in the various convict prisons of Ireland in the year 1875. Within the last twenty years the decrease of the number of prisoners undergoing penal servitude shows in the most remarkable way the growing peacefulness and crimelessness of the island. In the year 1854 there were 3,933 persons undergoing penal servitude in Ireland, and the number has steadily decreased till it has now reached less than one-third of that number. Of the convicts last year 857 were males and 281 females.

SALES OF PROPERTY .- Recently, Mr. John Pender, auctioner, Barronstrand street, sold the following property, per order of the trustees of Samuel Harris Esq :- Large store on new Quay, under a corporation lease for 75 years, from September, 1870, at £58 a year; bought by W. H. Parker, Esq., the Hermitage, Kilmacow, for £4:0. Store in Queen street, held under a lease of 1872, for 75 years, at £30 16s; bought by Mr. Harris for £75. Store with kiln in Thomas street, with a similar lease term, at £33 yearly, bought by Mr. R. Mahony, T. C., at £60, and the stable with other premises in Mary street, leased for 75 years, from September, 1870, at £8 a year: sold to Mr. Parker, Kilmacow for £85. The business was most satisfactorily conducted by Mr. Pender.

We find the following announcement in the Cork Examiner of May 27:—"We are informed that Mr. Butt intends visiting the Empire State during the coming Autumn, to deliver lectures in several cities. He will be accompanied by his son, Robert Butt, Esq and one of his amiable and accomplished daughters, and his friend, Mr. Donat O'Brien, T.C., Limerick, as Secretary. Several of Mr. O'Brien's family occupy high positions in America—his uncle Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, of Lisurland House, in the county of Limerick, having settled there over half a century ago. It is said that Mr. Butt will be accompanied on his tour by many of the Home Rule Members, who are certain to receive an ovation from the expatriated sons of the Emerald Isle."

On Sunday, May 21st, in St. Mary's cathedral, Cork, a most eloquent and devotional sermen was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, in behalf of the Magdalen Asylum, under the care of the nuns of the Good Shepherd, Sunday's Well. The Mayor, High Sheriff, and other leading citizens were amongst the congregation. The Right Rev. preacher took for his text the words from St. John's Gospel, "Now there stood by the cross Mary the Mother of Jesus, and Mary Magdalen." The collection after the sermon amounted to £69, dona tions £24, and collections at the several churches £90. Total £173. Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan, responding to the appeal of the preacher, undertook the cost of supporting one penitent in the Asylum.

Several evictions have taken place on the lands of Lashell, the estate of Mrs. Henrietta Parker, Whitney, England. The property is situated at Doura, over which Mr. Wm. Johnston, J. P., Bawnboy House, presides as agent. It appears from the facts, that the eviction was principally aimed at Mr. Francis Hamilton, who occupied a farm consisting of about 28 acres, and also again another man of the same name, who held a house but no land As a curious bit of antiquity in the management of the estate, in order to get possession of the Hamilton's holdings, upwards of 58 persons had to be evicted from the town-land, 54 of whom were re-admitted as tenants. The cause of eviction was alleged want of title, and it is only another proof of how completely the unfortunate tenautry

IRISH REVENUE.—A return just published, moved granted him. revenue in Great Britain and Ireland in the several fiscal years set forth:

Great Britain.

1870-71..£63,067,349 16s 4d...£7,291,393 15s 4d. 1871-72., 67,564,499 15 3 .. 7,684,676 2 1 1872-73.. 69,216,875 8 6 .. 7,906,593 9 5 1873.74.. 68,666,647 19 7 .. 7911,231 5 6 1874-75., 67,016,346 4 3 .. 7,170,050 13 7

It appears that in 1870-71, of an aggregate revenue of £70,358,742, Ireland contributed over 10 3 per cent., while in 1874-75, of and aggregate of £74,086,396 she contributed over 106 per cent. Within the five years, the British revenue has increased 6.2 and the Irish revenue 93 per cent., or

nearly one-half more. On Thursday week (says the Sligo Independent) a mill hand, named John Delaney, went to clean a corn spout that got choked in one of the rooms of Messrs. Middleton and Pollexfen's flour mills, Ballisodare, when his jacket got caught in one of the pins attached to a cog-wheel which was revolving round at a rapid rate. He was drawn with velocity round the room, his feet and legs being smashed against obstacles all around. When detached from his awful position he was senseless. Dr. Moore, of Collooney, was promptly in attendance, and he telegraphed for Dr. M'Dowell, who went up from sligo. Both medical gentlemen did all in their power to alleviate the unfortunate man's sufferings, and succeeded so far as to enable his removal to the county infirmary, where he at present lies in a very critical state. He is a fine young man

and is married, having two children. A beautiful solid silver service is about to be presented by the clergy of the united dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, and the students of St. John's College, formerly his pupils, to the Very Rev. I. V. Cleary, on his promotion from the presidency of the diocesan college to the pastorship of Dungarvan. The service consists of a costly silver salver. and two beautifully-wrought claret jugs of the same material. The salver bears Dr. Cheary's crest, with the following inscription :- " Presented to the Very Rev. J V. Cleary, D.D., P.P., on the occasion of his appointment to the pastorship of Dungaryan, by the clergy of the united dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, and others who had the happiness of studing under him during his professional career at St. John's College, Waterford, May, 1876." One of the claret jugs bears the crest and a similar inscription from the clergy who studied under the Very Rev. Doctor at St. John's, and the whole is

executed in the very highest style of art. On Sunday evening (says the Limerick Reporter) the spectacle presented in the parochial church of Ennis was never before witnessed by the inhabit ants of the capital of the famous historic county of Clare. The Fathers of the Order of Oblates from Inchicore had been giving a mission for the previous three weeks. On Sunday evening the saured exercises of the mission were brought to a termination in a brilliant and impressive ceremony, such as cannot fade from the memory of those who had the pilvilege and good fortune of being among the congregation on the auspicious occasion. Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, the indefatigable and zealous Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, the indentity of Hartmore than equal, on the separate system, to the Condition Bishop of Killaloc, who was present the construction of the country of the country of the construction of the country of the country of the construction of the country of the country of the construction of the country of the country of the construction of the country

ship administered confirmation to a large number of children and adults. At least four thousand persons participated in the fruits of the mission, and had now come to take part in the final scene of the and sold by Adams, in 1807, to an American Capretreat.

THE EPISCOPAL SUCCESSION -A work on the important subject of the episcopal succession in England, Scotland, and Ireland, is in course of issue by Dr. W. Maziere Brady, who rendered such important service in the Church Disestablishment controversy by his "Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross." It is to consist of three volumes, two of which are already printed. It is founded " upon materials of indisputable authority, which until now have remained in great part unexploted. Of the materials, the original consistorial acts in the Vatican, and the records of the Congregation de Propaganda Fidei. These are supplemented by documents existing in various other archives." In face of the efforts made to prove the apostolic succession in the various Protestant churches of these kingdoms, the importance of such a work as this need scarcely be enlarged upon. -Cork Examiner.

Died at the Frolice, Clomant's Hill, near Ballyspillan Spa, on the 20th ult., (says a correspondent of the Freeman), M. Broderick, aged 110 years. He was popularly called the "patriarch" and "father" of the county Kilkenny, and well known to and esteemed by the gentlemen of the hunting and coursing clubs. At the last coursing match on the Hill, on the 19th of March last, Michael was out on the Hill to enjoy the sport. His boast was that he was never ill, nor took any medicine; that he never buttoned his vest, or put a pin in the collar of his shirt. He retained his senses to the last moment. and, without pain, died, fortified by the rites of the Church. Poor Michael was an ardent lover of his country, and skilled in "legendary lore." Many a time and oft, in the noontide sun, he beguiled a tedious hour, detailing the occurrences of the penal times, when his humble home on the " misty mountain top" gave shelter to the Catholic priests from their pursuers, in which they were obliged to offer the holy sacrifice of the Mass during midnight.

The magistrates of Coolock district held a special sessions on Saturday, in consequence of a recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench granting a conditional order for writs of mandamus commanding the justices to hear application on the part of certain parties requiring certificates entitling them to renewals of licenses. Sir Ralph Cusack presided, the other magistrates present being Messrs. Roper and Plunkett. Mr. William Robinson applied, on behalf of Patrick Radcliffe, of Baldoyle, and John Banchfield, of Dollymount, for certificates authorising the excise to grant them liceuses, pursuant to the Beerhouse (Ireland) Act, 1864, and mentioned that the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench had given it as their opinion that in re such an application the justices could only make inquiry as to the character of the applicants without regard to the nature or condition of their premises. The latter branch of inquiry was only open in the case of a new grant, or the transfer of an existing license After some discussion, the application was granted

Saturday last (says the Werford People), the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Very Rev. Canon Roche, P.P., V.F., Wexford, was appropriately celebrated in St. Peter's College and in the Convent Schools, all rejoicing at having an opportunity of celebrating the jubilee of their beloved pastors's admission to membership of the sacred ministry. Addresses breathing a spirit of filial respect and love were presented to the very reverend gentlenian from the professors and alumni of St. Peter's, and from the children attending the Convent Schools, who also sang songs of joy specially composed for the occasion. Father Roche, who was deeply aftected by these expressions of affection, replied to them extemporaneously in such a manner as to show that he fully reciprecated the kind feelings which prompted them. Incidentally he mentioned that he had the great happiness of having celebrated over nineteen thousand Masses since his ordination, a statement which evoked from all who heard it the heartiest hope that he might long enjoy the great blessings of mental and physical health and

was held in the Catholic Reading Room for the purpose of establishing for the city and county of Armagh a Catholic Registration Society. The meeting was large and representative. On the motion of Mr. Hughes, seconded by Rev. C. Quinn, P.P., the chair was taken by the liev. T. Loy, P.P. amid applause. In the course of the speeches, the Rev. J. McGrath, P.P., said :- "We have all the same feelings; the same political views and sympathies; and, therefore, I think it is very desirable that we should have a general provincial committee to look after the registration through the province. I think there is no foundation for the objection referred to by Father Byrne that this association will split up the tenant-right societies. Who have taken the most interest in the tenantright question? Was it the poor down-trodden and oppressed Catholics? I remember when Sharman Crawford, the father of the present member for the county Down, contested that county and I know very many of the Catholics who sacrificed much to return him, and they suffered afterwards for it. They made far greater sacrifices than the Presbyterians did, and I recollect at Newry that the Presbyterian party when they saw the Catholics come forward and all promise for Sharman Crawford, slunk away, and the election was lost. I am quite sure that even now they would be quite prepared to make as great sacrifices, but it will not be necessary. What wo want is fixity of tenure at fair rent-(applause)which I believe would be a settlement of the tenant-right question. Of course it is false to say that because Catholics and Protestants have a great interest in the final settlement of this tenant right question, this association will disunite them who should be united on tenant right. This association will not carry out its work after a political fashion; it only furnishes us with the mean of ascertaining and combining our strength, but it leaves us all free to adopt whatever lines of politics we select" (applause).

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE THAMES STREET FIRE. - LONDON, June 15 Midnight.—The fire at Brook's wharf has been subdued. Losses are variously estimated at from £40,000 to £300,000. Owing to the excitement prevailing, no definite idea of the extent of damage can be ascertained at this hour.

THE FRANCONIA CASE .- LONDON, June 15 .- Four teen judges are sitting in the case of Ferdinand Keyne, late Captain of the Franconia. The Bench includes the Chiefs of the three Common Law Divisions, Chief Justice Cockburn presiding. Mr. Benjamin opened for the accused. The Court is crowded with members of the bar and the public.

Some marvels of human ingenuity may be seen t the London Scientific Exhibition. I'hus, a machine, loaned by Sir W. Armstrong, the great gunmaker, measures thickness up to the one-thousandth part of an inch, and another, on the same principle, to the one-millionth part. The delicate balance of Mr. Oertling carries 3,000 grains, and turns dis-

again by Captain Bligh in 1787. When the crew of the "Bounty" mutinied this veteran timekeeper was carried to Pitcairn's Island by the mutineers, tain who touched there. He sold it in China, and in 1840 it was bought at Valparaiso by Sir Thomas Herbert, taken to China by him, and finally brought back to England.

The death is announced of General Sir George Bowles, G.C.B., Lieutenant of the Tower of London and Colonel of the First West India Regiment, who was born in 1787, and entered the army in 1804. He was present at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807. He served in the Peninsula at the passage of the Douro, the battless of Talavera, Salamanca and Vittoria, the seiges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Burgos and San Sebastian, capture of Madrid, the passages of the Bidasson, Nivelle, Nive and Adour, and the battle of Bayonne. He was present at the battle of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the capture of Paris, and received the Waterloo medal, He served in Canada from 1837 to 1843, and was in command of the Lower Province in 1838 during the rebellion of that year. In 1851 he was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London and KC.B. He was one of the oldest members of the United Service Club.

NEW PRESBYTERY FOR ST. PATRICK'S EDINBURGH-A need which has been much felt ever since the Church of St. Patrick, in Edinburgh, was purchased as a place of Catholic worship has just been supplied. We allude to the want of a suitable dwelling for the clergy attached to the church. They have hitherto been obliged to live in an old house, situated in a dark and narrow lane, where they had to suffer from the want of light and ventilation, and of suitable accommodation. To remedy this state of thirgs, Father Hannan, the energetic priest in charge of the mission, procured plans for a new house, and on Thursday of last week the clergy entered into their new abode. It is externally in excellent taste, without being overloaded with ornament. The ground in front has been tastefully laid out in terraces, with shrubs and grass, and is enclosed with a low parapet wall and iron railing. Throughout the whole design, it is evident that the health of those destined to occupy the house was more studied than parsimony, and that, although economy was carefully attended to it was combined with due attention to convenience. -Cathotic Times.

RECEPTION OF A SISTER OF MERCY AT EDINBURGH -On Thursday of last week the interesting ceremony of the reception or "clothing" of a novice took place in the Convent of Mercy, in Edinburgh. The Right Rev. Bishop Strain officiated, and had, as chaplains, Fathers Lawson, SJ, Church of the Sacred H art, and Brady and O'Neil, St Patrick's; and Rev E. Whyte, S. J. master of cermonies. The ceremony began by a procession, consisting of the young indy boarders, about thirty-eight in number, the juniors being dressed in white, with veils and wreaths upon their heads, whilst the seniors were long white veils over their unifrom. These were followed by the sisters, walking two and two, with lighted tapers in their hands, the postulant walking between the reverend Mother and the Mother Assistant. The procession was closed by his Lordship the Bishop, wearing cope and mitre, and crozier in hand. When the usual hymn had been sung, his Lordship addressed the novice-elect in a short discourse replete with fatherly advice. He pointed out to her that the surest way of succeeding in her boly vocation was earnestness of purpose, a constant looking forwards-never looking back to what she had already achieved, but aways keeping her eye stendfastly fixed on the goal and pressing onwards towards it. His Lordship concluded by exhorting her not to be cast down by the difficulties she might have to encounter, but to put her confidence in her Divine Master, and with earnest prayer beg His aid with a firm hope of getting the strength she might need. The ceremony was brought to a close by Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, given by his lordship the bishop .- Catholic Times May 26.

Scorrish Horses.-An English writer in a recent article on Scotch and English farming, says of the Clydesdale horses :- " Although Scotch farmers generally have something to learn from their Engstrength which have up to the present moment been lish brethren in the management of cattle and sheep and require to improve considerably in the GREAT CATHOLIC MEETING IN ARMAGI. -On the selection and style of their harness horses, they stand almost unrivalled in the breeding of cart has been a falling off in the imports. There is no better farmer's horse than the Clydesdale. He has power in the right place, he can move off smartly with two tons behind him; he walks four miles an hour; trots, if need be, seven or eight; is active and hardy; his feet are sound and good and Messrs. Pickford and others, who use many horses in large towns assure me that no horses stand the work of the stones like the Clydesdales, and none bear up so well against the rough usage and buffettings to which these big, willing van horses are so often subjected. The heaviest and most valuable Clydesdales are bred within about 28 miles of Glasgow; Their style and usefulness have of late years improved by finer and less hair about the legs. It is the hay of the Clydescales that enable the Scotch farmer to overtake his work with so few horses. With nearly double the area of arable land, the agricultural returns shows that in Scotland there are 39, in England 4.2 horses per 100 acres. Three horses are considered amply sufficient to work 100 acres of medium land under a four or five course rotation. The horses are invariably worked in pairs, plow az acre a day, are used in single ned double carts Wagons are unknown in Scotland."

UNITED STATES.

There are in Pennsylvania 235 beer broweries; in Wisconsin, 232; in Ohio, 210; in New York, 203; in California, 202; in Illinois, 165; and Michigan,

Sister Agnes McDonald, Sister Superior in charge of the Maryland University hospital, died Sunday morning, May 14. She was a native of Philadelphia when she entered the Community. R.I.P.

On Saturday morning, June 10, at half-past six o'clock, Rev. Joseph Tooliey, of St. Aloysius Seminary, was raised to the sublime dignity of the priesthood by the Rf. Rev. Bishop Rosecrans, in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Columbus, O.

A successful Mission was concluded at St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, on Sunday, June 11th, by Rev. Fathers Damen and Coughlin, and five other Jesuit Fathers. Over 7,000 persons received Holy Communion, and several converts were received into

the Church during the Mission. Mrs. Moran, a very pious and exemplary lady who has given three children to the church, the Rev. T. R. Moran, of Princeton, N. J., and two daughters, Sisters of Mercy, in Baltimore, Md., died on Monday, May 29, at the residence of her son in Princeton, N. J. The funeral took place on Thursday, June 1, from St. Paul's Church. May she rest in peace.

A boy, twelve years of age, has been lying in jail in Salt Lake City for a year. Having recently been brought into court, it was found that he had stolen two dollars to save himself from starvation. On account of his having been heavily chained, the court sentenced him to six months' confinement in, the hospital, that he might secure needed medical

Look, George! there goes one of the greatest statesmen in the country.' Dew tell!' ejaculated the simple peasant. 'How much has he stolen?'"

While the Protestant Anniversaries are being held in New York and other cities, the Catholic Bishops are laying corner stones of new churches, dedicating churches already completed, confirming multitudes as in the days of the apostles, and receiving many stray ones back into the fold. We have flourishing missions in every part of the globs although we have little tunds to apportion to them, or little salaries for the priests who volunteer to serve them -Providence Visitor.

New York has been a Democratic State since the close of the war period, except in 1871, when the State was lost in consequence of the frauds in New York city, and in 1872, when the election went by default. On a square contest for the vindication and supremacy of Democratic principles, New York is reliable and true. As the Republicans admit that their cause is hopeless without New York, they practically concede the election of a Democratic President.

THE STEWART WILL CASE,-NEW YORK, June 15. —In the Stewart will case, ex-Judge Hilton and Mr. Libbey were to-day examined, and corroborated the assertions of Mrs. Stewart, and gave testimony in regard to Mr. Stewart's mental capacity. They were of an opinion that he was not a man to be influenced, and sure he was not influenced in any way. Counsel for the contestants quoted numerous authorities to show that the Surrogate had power to vacate the probate.

CANADA.

Port Hope water-works are to be extended.

The assessment as Hastings county as equalized amounts to \$11,937,000.

The town by-law prohibiting cattle running at large is being rigidly enforced in Belleville.

The crops in the townships of Markham, Scarboro' Whitchurch, and Pickering are all looking

very fine. The street railway seems to satisfy the popular idea in Belleville, at least for the present, while the

novelty lasts. The Petrolia Crude Oil and Tanking Company have purchased the refinery owned by Messrs.

Williams & Cochrane. Early on Wednesday morning the St. Catharines Police raided upon and broke up three houses of

ill-fame in that city. A child of Mr. William Durill, of Litchfield, Pentiac Co., fell into a tub of boiling water, and died soon after being extricated.

In Ottawa \$16,500 has been appropriated for street improvements during the current year, including the expenditure made to the present

Sherbrooke is endeavouring to induce Mr. James

Smart, of the Novelty Works, Brockville, to remove there by offering him a bonus of \$20,000. Mr. Mclea, who for some time acted as agent for

a Glascow dynamite firm, has started a factory for the manufacture of that explosive in Bowmanville. A farmer named William Avery, living at Plessis, near Alexandria Bay, hung himself on Monday, 5th inst., to a hay rack, a halter being the instrument

The county books and effects in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at Sydney, Cape Breton, were recently seized for rent due by the late registrar, and offered for sale by auction.

On the 24 May the barn on Lot 25, Con. 1, of Euphrasia, belonging to W. C. Hewish, and tented by Geo Wilson, caught fire from a stump, and the barn with some grain, was totally destroyed.

The receipts of Port Hope harbour for May are reported at \$2,454 15. This includes balance to the credit of the Commissioners, and the whole amount was expended within the month in salaries, repairs

The exports at the port of St. John for the first five months of 1876 foot up to \$1,066,176, while for the same period of 1875 they were but \$738.252. This is encouraging; and the more so that there

A Cobourg man was lately fined \$20 and costs for selling liquor without a license, and a day or two after, having obtained a license, he was fined \$20 and sent to the lock-up for one hour, for selling liquor to an Indian.

Only two of the applicants for licenses in Sault St. Marie granted by the Commissioners have complied with the law by the payment of the required fees on or before the 31st May, thus virtually by their own act reducing the number.

His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax administerd the Sacrament of Confirmation yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Church to 200 children. The imposing ceremony was witnessed by a large congregation, while the children presented a fine appearance in their neat attires. Previous to the administration of the Sacrament, His Grace addressed the children in a lengthy and beautiful discourse, showing the divine institution of this Sacrament, its importance, and the effect it produces on the soul .- Recorder, June 12th.

A Brave Lany-Belleville, June 15.-Last even ing a young child of Mrs. James Ross, while playing near the iron bridge, fell in the river, where the current is so rapid that it is difficult for a boat even to stem it. The child was being rapidly borne down the river by the fast flowing current, and though several men saw the unfortunate child in the water, not one made an effort to save him. The accident was, however, observed by one who showed courage and daring seldom witnessed. Miss Mary Sheehan, who resides in the vicinity, witnessed the occurrence, and showed in the emergency a boldness and presence of mind that are indeed highly commendable. The young lady is an excellent swimmer, and as soon as she saw the child being carried away, she boldly plunged into the water and swam toward the body, which was then floating head downward, and seizing hold of the child, brought him to shore.

KINGSTON, June 12 .- A fire broke out in the rear of Horsey's hardware store, and destroyed the fol-lowing buildings:—Redden's grocery, Hartz's dry goods, T. & F. Rigney's grocory, Horsey's hardware, Foot's bakery, Martin's wholesale grocery, Bowdens machinery store, the American Hotel, grocery, Kirkpatrick's fancy goods, Runnion's grocery, Bailey's barber, shop, Gordon's drug store, Rees Brothers' confectionery, Chown & Walker's bardware, A. Martin's grocery, Cookeson's grocery, Brown's drug store, Shatton & Co's branch crockery, Ford's private house, Heath & Gunn's wholesale drugs, and Morrison's flour and feed-everything lost,-Miss Douglass' boarding school, Ruttan's & Co's boot and shoe, Martin & Strachan's hardware, the Aibion Hotel, Milton's hardware shop, Strange's grovery, W. Davids, merchandise broker, Hoffner, butcher, Norris, harness, Westlake, tailor, Abrams' Hotel, Somerville's grocery, Dolan's harness, Wilmot's blacksmith shop and Skinner's drug store. The total loss about \$200,000. The following is a list of the insurance losses :- North British" and Mercantile, \$26,900; London Assurance \$22,500; Royal (Kingston Agency) £12,500 : Royal (Toronto Ageucy) \$6,000 | Liverpool, London and Globe, The Brooklyn Argus says: "A simple pensant \$17,000; Royal Canadian \$12,000; Ætna of Hart-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JUNE 23, 1876.

The True Mitness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, BINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

JOHN GILLIES,

AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

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, June, 23 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1876.

Friday, 23-Vigil. Sacred Heart of Jesus. Saturday, 24 - NATIVITY OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST. Sunday, 25 - THIRD SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. St. William, Abbot.

Monday, 26 -SS. John and Paul, Martyrs. Tuesday, 27-St. Barnabas, Apostle (June 11). Wednesday, 28-Vigil. Fast. St. Leon IX., Pope. Thursday, 29-SS. PETER AND PAUL, APOSTLES .-HOLYDAY OF OBLIGATION.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Turkish Ministers are at variance on the proposed National Assembly; the promised constitution, and possibly other reforms, will be indefinately postponed.

A day or two since a Circassian officer in the Turkish army who had been reduced, assassinated two of the Sultan's Ministers and severely wounded a third. This has been the cause of considerable excitement. It is probable that all danger of European conflicts arising out of Turkish affairs has meantime disappeared. The only trouble that has to be feared for the present being Turkey's own troubles with her rebels, who will get no direct of things, as like causes produce similar results, we countenance from the powers.

A crisis is impending in the Spanish Cabinet in consequence of the disagreement between Salaverria and the Budget Committee on the land tax

A fire in Moscow, Russia, has burned down fifty houses; the damage is stated to he enormous. Kadischory, a town on the Caucasus, has been three fourths destroyed by fire.

There are now signs of material advancement in many of the South American Republics, which have at length had somewhat of a respite from dissensions, and even seek to promote public undertakings.

A disgraceful and much to be regretted riet took place on Monday at Thorald, between the Irish and Italian laborers on No. 12 section of the Welland Canal improvements. The Italians were armed with revolvers. One man was killed.

The Governor General passed through Montreal a day or two ago for Quebec, where he is now the recipient of vice-regal honors.

That dirty election expenses squabble between Mr. Workman and the Herald has been completed so far as the evidence is concerned. We give no opinion in regard to it except to say that the developments have shown that in order to secure the election, the parties were not particular as to what means they used. A judgment in the case is expected towards the end of the month.

A tremendous number of failures have been reported during the week from England, Ireland and Scotland.

The Sioux Indians are again giving our Ameri-

can neighbors considerable trouble. The black cholera has broken out in Koordistan.

A proposal has come into existence-on paperto construct a waterway, navigable by vessels of 300 tons, from one of the Western ports right through the length of France to the Rhone, and thence to the Mediterranean.

France is to have a compulsory education law. and universities at Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and

The Canadian yacht Countess of Dufferin, which is to sail against the Americans at Philadelphia, arrived in Montreal on Saturday, and left on Tuesday for the scene of the contest.

The report of the British Royal Commission on the Fugitive Slave question, arising from the admiralty circulars, has been presented to Parliament It recommends that while the commanders of menof-war should abstain from and active interference with slavery in a country where it is a lekal institution, yet they should not be altogether prohibited from exercising their discretion as to retaining fugitive slaves on board their vessels. The enactment of strict rule is inexpedient, and their observance would be impossible, because in a variety of cases the officers should be free to consider what course would be best for the interest of the slave and should not compel him to quit their ships.

On Monday afternoon a procession of upwards of 225 loads of stone, intended to aid in the construction of St. Peter's Cathedral on Dorchester street. passed through the city. The stone is a donation, and the quarrying of it was performed free of all charges. The erection of the Cathedral, it is believed, will be pushed on briskly this summer.

TO INSTINCT TRUE.

The Liberals of Europe, in the present day, seem determined not to appear degenerate in the eyes of the world. Grand and pompous as their doctrine les, now enjoying the confidence and respect of the of toleration sounds, if "the proof of the pudding be the eating thereof," these tolerant gentlemen | Parliament and out of Parliament are struggling for cut a very poor figure in the test of practical demonstration. To-day, as in the past, their deeds belie their words, and instead of granting to others the liberty they so loudly proclaim, instead of bowing to the will of that majority which it is their they advocate, and keep alive a healthy agitation cardinal principle should rule, it would appear that | that has already more than once unmade Prime liberty, to their minds, conveys no other idea than | Ministers, as a Disraeli and a Gladstone can tell. that of forcing their opinions down the throats of They do not shun the broad day-light, nor promise their opponents, and toleration is all very well for things impossible and insane; what they say they those who agree with them.

These remarks are called form by the recent we rely to restore freland to the position on the 330 persons on Thursday, 15th inst., in the Parish advices received from Belgium, where, it appears, continent of Europe she was destined by God and of St. Mary's, Crysler, Ont. He is be in Figure 1. the party known as the Clericals have been success- nature to occupy, and we ask our Irish friends to fort on Sunday next."

the facts are not distorted :-

"BRUSSELS, June 14, Evening.—Great agitation still prevails, but there has been less disturbance to-day than yesterday. Bands of rioters continue to hoot and hiss in front of the Catholic institutions. Some windows had been broken and a few arrests made. A Cabinet Council has been called for to-morrow. At Antwerp the disturbances were renewed to-day; many thousands marched through the streets, shouting 'down with the Ministers!'-They attacked and wrecked the Catholic institutes. The gens d'armes charged upon the rioters, and several persons were wounded. A number of arrests have

What a beautiful picture modern Liberalism presents in the above. Imagine for a moment the noble sentiments that swelled the breasts of these regenerators of the race, who would emancipate their fellow-men from the tyranny of the Church, as they stood there, in the words of the despatch. "hooting and hissing in front of the Catholic institutions!" This was at Brussels. At Antwerr, however, the hooting and hissing was too mild and constitutional for the apostles of liberty. That form of persuasion was not sufficiently vicorous, so they marched through the streets shouting, "down with the Ministers," and the institutes of the unfortunate Catholics were attacked and wrecked with a Vandalism worthy of the progressive ideas of the ninetcenth century. We merely call attention to these facts, for the purpose of reminding our readers of what might be expected if the pernicious principles, which are sought to be inculcated here by some of those who profess to lead public opinion, and who lose no opportunity of instilling a hatred of Catholicity into the minds of their followers, were allowed to prevail. The liberal journalists of the Continent do not advise their friends to hoot religious institutions, or to wreck them, but they do what professedly evangelical journals do every day in our midst, they influence the popular mind by their lies and their slanders against the Church and the clergy, and in the natural course have no reason to suppose that the consequences of pernicious teachings here would be anything different from what our experience shows us to be their results in other quarters, and at all times.

LEGISLATIVE UNION.

It is well known that at the time of the carrying of the great confederation scheme the leading spirit of the movement, Sir John A. MacDonald, favored the idea of a Legislative Union of the Provinces. The late Sir George Cartier, as the representative of this province, opposed this view and the result was that our present system was adopted. For some time past Journals in various parts of the Dominion have been reviving the question of a Legislative Union, putting forward various reasons why such a measure should be consummated and the federal plan abandoned. It is not likely that the question will be mooted in the Legislative Halls of the Dominion for some time to come. Yet it is impossible, in the present state of affairs, to prognosticate on the subject with certainty. To be forewarned is to be forearmed however, and the people of the Province of Quebec, will do well to keep a watchful eye on the progress of the discussion. It requires no political foresight to foretell that a Legislative Union of the Province would be disastrous to the best interests of Quebec. The reasons for this are manifest, they were urged at the time of confederation and so forcibly that the rights of the Provinces were secured by the British American Act. It behoves our public men to be watchful. Once lost the provincial rights could never be regained and with the example of Ireland before the eyes of the people of this Province they will guard the priceless boon they now possess with a patriotism we have no doubt that will overshadow all party considerations.

ABOUT IRELAND.

Our remarks on "Skirmishing," as far as relating to the gigantic fraud lately organized in New York have displeased a few of our Irish friends who have more faith in the average American Fenian leader than we were disposed to give them credit for. It seems too that some parties who do not feel kindly towards the TRUE WITNESS are trying hard to make people believe that its present writers are Caustle Catholics, so trooly-loil as not to tolerate even a suspicion against the sweetness of English rule in Ireland. We protest that we are not so. We believe that England's treatment of Ireland until a few years ago was simply barbarous, and that at present, much as it has improved, it is nothing better than civilized cruelty. We hold moreover that, let her continue to make what reforms she may, saving Home Rule pure and simple, her government of Ireland must ever be unjust, because as she never had a Constitutional right to govern that country she never will. Add to that, this-it may perhaps, surprise some to hear it-we are strongly of opinion that Ireland will never obtain the right of self-rule until such time as she will be able to point her guns in the face of the enemy, as she did in the days of the Volunteers, and demand that right or-.........But that time is not now, although it may be nearer hand than is suspected. A European war in which England, however reluctant, cannot avoid taking part, is threatened, and when begun then will be Ireland's opportunity.

That is our creed as regards this vexed Irish question. Whilst staunchly adhering to its every article we do not consider it inconsistent to give a loyal support to the party of "moral force" princip-Irish at home-to the Butts and Sullivans who in national independence, anxious to get it by moral sussion, but determined to achieve it at any rate. Prominent figures in a prominent legislature they attract the attention of foreign nations to the cause do, and do openly. These are the men on whom These remarks are called forth by the recent we rely to restore Ireland to the position on the

ful in electing their candidates. We give here the support in these men that dear old cause which the press despatch, and our readers may rest assured big-talking mercenaries under shelter of the Stars and Stripes are trying to degrade with their Catchpenny schemes of invasion, and general blowing-up policy. Let our patriotism run through a pure channel, and not in the polluted sewer of American Fenianism.

THE LATEST FROM OKA.

The Witness is out in favor of the Oks Redmen becoming Orangemen. It says there is no doubt they have been very unjustly treated, and " if they became Orangemen, their grievances would soon become a subject of discussion in every lodge room all over the country, and the agitation would not be confined to lodge rooms. Messrs. Bowell and White, of Hastings, and Wright of Pontiac, would be getting up and making speeches in the House of Commons. They are all members who talk business, and would talk it in a very decided tone indeed, in reference to such a matter as one regarding the oppression of some members of their order. If the Premier had left anything undone, which would have a chance of securing better treatment for the Indians, be would feel remarkably uncomfortable during such a discussion, when he remembered the thousands of Orange voters, who would soon be reading all about the matter. A good North of Ireland Orangeman is generally a Conservative, but there are thousands of Scotch and Canadian members of the order, who generally vote on the Liber. al side. Something would have to be done without delay. Tais would not be of those matters which could be trifled with with impunity. Then if the Conservative party were in power, the three members mentioned all belong to it, and a speech from each of them on such a matter would produce a very immediate effect. . . . would not take much to satisfy'the Oka Indians. and if they became Orangemen, their cause might soon be taken up in such a manner that it would be highly convenient for both political parties to have it settled without unnecessary delay."

Whew! " Lo, the poor Indian," is to be made a nolitical cats-naw of. We suspected it would finally come to that, but we did not expect our pious contemporary would so innocently confess it. Well, take the Oka braves as brothers into your lodges, and air their grievances as long as you please,get Mr. Bowell, and Mr. White, and Mr. Wright of Pontiac-we fancy Mr. Wright won't enjoy it-to stand up in the House of Commons to fight for their supposed rights,-what then? Will all that decide to whom the Seignory of the Lake of Two Mountains belongs? Since when, pray, has the Orange lodge, the hustings, and the House of Commons been erected tribunals to decide questions relating to the ownership of property? Perhaps it is because we are a benighted Papist that we have always thought there were regular courts of law under the British Crown to adjudicate in such cases And is it possible we have been dreaming that the Protestant Defence Alliance was formed for this purpose, amongst many others, of raising funds to plead before every Court, from the lowest to the highest, the title of the Indians to their disputed lands? If we have not been dreaming then, has the Alliance abandoned that kind of "skirmishing" as a promising bad job? Or worse still, has it bust? Tell us. O Witness, do tell!

FETE DIEU.

Never was the devotion of the Catholic population of Montreal to the Most Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist manifested in a more striking manner than by the grand procession of Sunday last,-The fears entertained on the night previous that rainy weather might interfere with the celebration, were dispelled by the glorious sunshine of Sunday morning, and the refreshing breeze that sprung up carried through the air the balmy fragrance of the leaves and flowers that decorated the line of march. At eight o'clock, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up in the various churches, and at nine the congregations of the different parishes had assembled beneath the towers of Notre Dame. From this point the procession proceeded down St. James street, and through St. Antoine as far as Mountain, returning by way of St. Joseph. Any attempt to describe the magnificence of the decoration would prove a failure. The arches that abounded in every direction, vied with each other in beauty of design and profusion of ornamentation. The Blessed Sacrament, carried by His Lordship Monseigneur Fabre, beneath a canopy of the richest material. was preceded by the members of various societies, confraternities and religious communities, and the martial strains of ten brass bands alternated with the beautiful voices of men, women and children singing the sacred canticles of the Church. At the corner of St. Joseph and M'Cord streets a Reposoir had been erected where Benediction was offered up, and a more touching scene than that of the thousands who knelt there on bended knee, with uncovered head, in profound adoration of the Godhead, concealed beneath the Sacramental Veil, cannot well be imagined. Low Mass and a grand Te Deum at the Parish Church, wound up the proceedings, the most grand and imposing that Montreal has witnessed for many years.

A HEARTLESS HOAX.

In our last issue there appeared the announcement of the marriage of a young lady and gentleman belonging to Almonte, Ont. The notice was sent to us in the usual way, and we believed it to be strictly accurate.

Our mortification, however, can be easily imagined since we have learned from the parties interested that the affair was a fabrication pure and simple. No doubt the perpetrator of this outrage thought it a good joke; we have sent the manuscript to the proper quarter, however, and trust the guilty party may find to his sorrow that certain subjects are not to be treated with levity. We cannot sufficiently express our indignation at such contemptible conduct, and we hope the sufferers by this heartless hoax will accept our humble apology for our having been made the medium of somebody's senseless humor, or may be malice.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston confirmed

OH! FOR A CHANCE TO PLUNDER.

The Baily Witness of the 19th inst, in its French column, longs for the day to come when the Catholic Institutions of the Dominion shall be plundered by the State as follows:-

"At Rome, on the 4th of July next, will be sold by public auction, the Catholic properties which once bore the pompous titles of Irish Catholic College,' 'Scotch Catholic College,' 'English Catholic College,' where poisoned arrows were prepared against England, Ireland, and Scotland. think that such things are being done at Rome, and that we must wait for a considerable time before being able to assist at such a delightful spectacle in Canada: the State grabbing the riches, stolen by the Church so many centuries ago! But one day it shall come. Let us not despair."

We commend the above to the calm consideration of our readers. Now and again that journal lets the cat. out of the bag. By the above let them judge of what we might expect if the enraged evangelical clique once obtained power in the land .-On a future occasion we may return to this subject-

THE OTTAWA TIMES.

That perpetual government organ, the Ottawa Times. has taken exception to our brief notice of the escape of the Fenian prisoners. Our comments on the subject, which we think were very fair, have aroused the ire of our pap-eating contemporary, and in one of its brief intervals from the hunting of government patronage, it snatches time to say that our observations run counter to Common sense. If common sense consists in basking in the sunshine of Ministerial favor, then the Times people are the most sensible in the world. On the other hand, if to rejoice that men who had already expiated their offence, have succeeded in gaining their liberty which was insultingly denied, although demanded by the voice of a nation, be contrary to common sense, then we cheerfully plead guilty to the im-

THE CORNER LOAFER NUISANCE. To those who have at heart the good name and reputation of our fair city which has always occupi-

ed so enviable a position, for the absence of crime amongst its inhabitants, the columns of our daily contemporaries, which have chronicled of late so many assaults, some of them of a most brutal character, perpetrated in our public thoroughfares. is extremely painful. Montreal is fast becoming a great centre, attracting to it all kinds of people and unfortunately of certain classes which are of no benefit to any community. This is in the naturalorder of things and cannot be helped. We have however, in our midst one class of the genus loafer which is principally a home product-we refer to the street corner loafer-and of this social pest the sooner we get rid the better. Anyone taking a stroll along our principal streets at night, say Craig street, for instance, where from six colock in the evening, when the working classes are returning home from their labor, until eleven or twelve at night, there is a continual stream of foot-passengers moving along, will be sure to meet, at almost every leading cross street, a select band of the character we have referred to, principally youths from seventeen years and upwards, who seem to have no other occupation than to lounge about when not peering into the countenances of or making use of some vulgar expression to the passers-by: especially ladies. For this state of things there is no excuse-these young men should be forced to move on. Apart from this, the most flagrant of abuses, it is unfortunately too true that in many parts of the city assaults are of almost daily occurrence, which tend to bring discredit upon us. The usual cry when these things happen, and that the perpetrators escape is, "Where was the police?" Our guardians of the peace are no doubt in some instances to blame, but we think the root of the evil lies in the fact that despite the late meagre addition of twenty or twenty-five men to the force we are yet far from having an organization sufficiently strong to meet the requirements of our population. This city with its, in round numbers, 150,000 inhabitants is no longer the quiet place it was some years ago. Our City Fathers who seem alive to the necessities of great improvements, when the question of increasing the police force is brought forward tighten the purse strings, and on the plca of want of funds leave the citizens comparatively unprotected. We trust that some member of the City Council, anxious to earn for himself the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, will urge the increasing of our present force, and that the Chief of police will take such measures as will make the intolerable nuisance of corner loafers a thing of the

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Our friends in the United States have opened the campaign for the next Presidential Election. For several weeks past the names of the candidates for nomination at the Republican Convention, have been before the public, each in time undergoing the process of having his character and record torn to pieces and many were the prophecies of the knowing ones as to the probable chances of success. of the various nominees. At one time Conkling, the favorite of President Grant, stood at the top of the list. Then Blaine, no doubt, the strongest man in the Republican ranks but whose chances were nipped in the bud by the withering blast of denunciation. He battled bravely against the storm but he had to succumb. Then came Bristow, and others less noted but all have had to give way, and the Republicans in Convention assembled after adopting a platform in which they claim every political virtue for themselves and attribute to the Democrats, every conceivable form of Treason to the Commonwealth, chose as their standard bearers, Governor Hayes of Ohio, as Presidental Candidate, and Mr. Wheeler as candidate for the Vice-Presidency. As both of these gentlemen are absolutely unknown to fame outside of their own State, very little good or evil can be said about them. The organs of public opinion in the United States have spoken of the nominations either in laudatory terms or otherwise, according to political leanings, but there is, no doubt, a general feeling of disappointment in the Republican camp at the result of the ballot. It would seem as if the ablest men are to be for ever excluded from the highest position and some nonentity chosen because his insignificance assignee for the county of Stormont.

has not aroused the jealousy, that merit is sure to conjure up on every side. Mr. Hayes may be a good man, but it is more than likely he will be a mere tool in the hands of the wire-pullers. The public will await with considerable interest the action of the Democratic Convention. If they rally round any one of the great names that have been letely spoken of, it seems probable that success will perch upon their banners. The dreadful corruption that has been brought to light in the Republican ranks has made American politics a by-word amongst foreign nations, and the disgust at home must be very wide-spread. All this will have its effect on the coming contest, and if the Democrats profit by the occasion, and bring forward a man of ability and irreproachable antecedents, it is likely he will rally, not only the party vote, but a large majority of that powerful body who are more anxious for honest government than mere partizan triumphs. Heretofore the Canadian people have had more satisfactory trade relations with the De. mocratic than with the Republican party, and on that score our sympathies are with the former. In the meantime, as spectators of the great struggle that is about to take place in the neighboring Republic, we say heartily "may the best man win."

THE LATE MR. A. T. STEWART'S WILL If the late Mr. A. T. Stewart were permitted to visit this earth for a brief period of time, and to take a bird's eye view of the army of ladies and gentlemen, who since his demise have claimed relationship with him, we leave it to the imagination of our readers to conceive, what thoughts would crowd themselves upon his mind. We hardly know whether the scene, that now presents itself, of such a host of claimants from every conceivable quarter addressing themselves to the widow at one time and to the executor at the next, some of them giving the most grotesque reasons, for having so long remained in the shade, and stifled the cries of their affectionate hearts, during the lifetime of the deceased gentleman, is better calculated to create amusement or excite disgust. We have said, that advices had been received from every conceivable quarter; but who could have dreamt that even the inhabitants of spirit land should be moved at the sight of the coffers of the late merchant Prince, yet such it would appear is the case and through the agency of the mediums the barrassed and afflicted widow is sought to be victimised. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the will of one so favoured with this worlds goods should be contested. What the result of the pending contestation may be it would be difficult to predict but it is scarcely probable, that a man of so much prudence as the late Mr. Stewart, should neglect a matter of so much importance and leave the instrument, centaining his last wishes, in such a shape as to enable sharks an opportunity of devouring his hard earned wealth. From what we notice in the public journals, the allegation of the insanity of deceased, are likely to be disposed of very summarily. But to wealthy men, who see themselves childless, the proceedings now pending contain a valuable lesson. We believe Mr. Stewart was a truly charitable man, and devoted large sums to public institutions. By his will he, no doubt, has made promises for several of his cherished objects; but how much better, if men possessed of wealth which they never can themselves enjoy would during their lifetime and whilst in the full vigor of their administratives faculties, secure that superfluous wealth, to such objects as commend themselves to their judgment. Leaving aside the question of the reward the Christian anticipates in the Institutions of Charity and of learning aided by them, their names would live forever. They would have the pleasure of witnessing, with their own eyes, the grateful results of their timely generosity, and as far as human prudence can, thus forestall all attempts, by greedy fortune hunters, to enrich themselves at the expense of their estates.

WINSLOW AT LIBERTY.

The cable despatches inform us that Winslow, the Bostonian accused of forgery, whose extradition was demanded from the British authorities by the American Government, has been discharged from custody where he was held for a considerable time, and is not to be extradited after all. It was scarcely to be expected that the British Government, after having taken such strong grounds on the subject should acquiesce in the views urged by the United States authorities. The stand taken by the Crown Officer was, that if the prisoner were delivered up he should not be wied in the United States for any other offence than that on which he was extradited, This view seems to be the only reasonable one that could be adopted, if the stipulations of the Treaty mean anything at all. Nevertheless, it has always puzzelled us to discern any good reason or sound policy, either public or private, why all crimes, except political offences, should not be extraditable. Most assuredly no country can benefit by becoming a refuge for malefactors from other lands, and the sooner our international Treaties are made so comprehensive as to embrace all offences except those against the State, the better for all. As the matter stands, Winslow has got the benefit of the Treaty, and more particularly of the English interpretation of it, and probably one more regue goes unwhipt of justice*j*

THINK WELL ON'T.

" We must all appear before the judgment scat of Christ."-2 Cor. 5. 10,, was the text prominently paraded in English and French in the columns of the Witness last week. This, we take it, is the first step towards conversion. The next move should be to search the Scriptures, to see what is written about the chances of false witnesses in the next world.

QUERY?

As a matter of justice, is the Witness going to publish the reply of the Editor of the Halifax Mayflower to its attacks on his personal character, and if so, when?

Forty thousand dollars worth of building will be done at Arthabaskaville this summer. Sheriff McIntyre has resigned the office of official

THE "GLOBE" ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Globe, in a remarkably temperate article on the "Toronto Separate School Difficulty," displays a degree of ignorance about the Separate School law which would be amusing if it were not for the great issues involved, and the great amount of blun-dering it may occasion. Nor is the Globe alone in its ignorance. The City Council and the City Solicitors are evidently equally in a fog.

In its editorial of Thursday, June 13th, after very wisely bespeaking moderation in the adjusting of the Toronto Separate School difficulty, the Globe very ignorantly proceeds: "The law distinctly lays down the course to be adopted by those who wish to be exempted from supporting the Public Schools. Each ratepayer who desires to pay his monies in support of the Separate Schools must, on or before the first of March each year, notify the City Clerk,

Now, this is a singular error for a leader in Israel. Not only does the law not require the Separate School supporters to give in their names each year, but on the very contrary, declares that the notice once given shall not be required to be renewed annually (Sec. XIY. P. 9). Had the Editor of the Globe taken (Sec. XIV. P. 9). Had the Editor of the Globe taken the fromble to read his Separate School Act before sitting down to discuss the conduct of the Toronto Separate School Trustees he would have found yet further proof, that this March notice could not be intended to be given in each year, from the fact that at the time that the law directs this " notice of adhesion" to be given in, it at the same time gives also a form of withdrawat! to be used by those wishing to discontinue their support, (Note to See XIV.) What necessity of a notice of withdrawal, if a notice of adhesion be necessary each year? The failure to give in the notice of adhesion would at all times be sufficient to secure withdrawal.

This error of the Globe is so flagrant, that we should have at once put it down as a mere typographical error did we not find in the next sentence that the Editor found therein a grave accusation of mal-administration against the Trustees of the Toronto Separate Schools. Speaking of the June list to be given in by the Trustees and coupling it with the March list to be given in by new supporters, he says "There is no doubt that neither of these requirements has been properly observed in the past, but of some two thousand or more Separate School supporters, not quite one tenth, have notified the Clerk for the present year, ac." Certainly not, Mr. Globe, nor is anything more required of them. unless, indeed, more than this one tenth are new supporters. You are displaying a certain amount of ignorance, good Mr. Globe!

Speaking as an outsider and knowing nothing of the affair except as reported in the Globe, we should say that the whole charge is most puerile, if it smelleth not vilely of bigotry, whilst part of it is absolutely fulse, based, as it is, upon a most disgraceful ignorance of the Separate School Law of Ontario.

As to the March notice it is onerous enough as it is, without it being required to be renewed annually. Of our own knowledge we have seen cases where labouring men have had to walk 16 or 20 miles through the snow and the rain after their day's labour was over in order to give in their names to the clerk of the township as future supporters of a Separate School. It would indeed be legal tyranny-it would surely be an educational blunder to exact such a task each year.

The fact is there is no reason whatever (however much the Globe may deem it reasonable! and absolutely necessary!!) why this notice should be given in at all. Were every Catholic, ipso facto, a Separate School supporter, there would be no necessity of this notice—no necessity of these long journies—no necessity of complying with these annoying exactions. Founded on the fallacy that the Catholic laity is not anxious for Separate Schools; and that the Priests alone wish them, these notices of adhesion and withdrawal were inserted by legislators avowedly inimical to Catholic interests and to Catholic Separate Schools. What wonder then, if they be onerous and tyrannical?

As to the June list to be renewed by the Trustees each year, it is, if possible, more exacting and less necessary. As a Trustee we have frequently driven the same 16 or 20 miles which the new supporters have had to trudge thro' the snow and the wind, to give in in May a list which had already been in the townships Clerk's hands for years. If these March and June notices are not meant to be annoying or are not the result of a bigoted desire to hamper the poor Catholics of Ontario in the education of their children—if they are not in other words proofs of that "illiberal liberality" which Pro-testantism has always shown towards everything Catholic what in the name of common-sense are they meant for ? When Sir Alex, Galt, the reform neophyte, has finished denouncing the encroachments of Rone we would ask him to direct his

oratory against the illiberal liberalism of Geneva.

The principle of Separate Schools once conceded (and if not conceded our Liberals must at once give up all talk of religious toleration) what reason can there be found in these galling enactments? A Public School supporter is hampered with nothing of the kind. A Protestant is pro facto a Common School supporter—he cannot get out of it—he cannot claim exemption—his name is put down on the asses ment roll without asking his permission, and his quotage taxes is assigned him without compunction or remorse. Now, if this is the case with Lestants towards the Public Schools, what reason is there why the law should act any different with our Separate Schools? Why give more trouhle to Catholics than to Protestants? Catholics are accused of a want of love for education. How can they be expected to love it when it has been for so many hundred years hampered with such annoying exactions? Why give more trouble to the township clerk in having to make out his list from these stray notices and these trustees lists when they serve no other and in the world, but that of hantpering and harrassing Catholics. A declaration made to the assessor is all that is absolutely necessary, and even that, wherever Catholics are well known, would not be required. Sacendos.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S PIC-NIC. The St. Patrick's Society intends holding its annual pic-nic on Deminion Day, in a delightful Grove on the Western Avenue. The place is approachable by the City cars on St. Catherine Wests and St. Joseph streets. We understand that the President of the City Railway Company has signified his intention of putting an extra number of cars on both routes on Dominion Day. We know of no more suitable place on the Island of Montreal for holding a Pic-uic than that obtained by the St. Patrick's Society for the purpose. Tickets, 25 cents for Adults; Children under 12 years, 10 cents.

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. J. Kelty, 131 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, is hereby authorized to solicit subscriptions for this per. We hope all whom he may call on on our behalf will receive him kindly.

Mr. F. C. Lawlor, No. 11 Papineau Square, is hereby authorized to collect and solicit subscriptions for the TRUE WITNESS, in this city. As Mr. Lawlor is an old resident of Montreal we bespeak for him from our friends a kindly reception.

The License Commissioners from North' Ontario have appointed several detectives for different parts of the riding. They evidently mean that, as far as in their power, the law shall be carried out.

BOOK NOTICES.

Publishing Co., New York, we have the reprint of the London Quarterly Review for April. The first article canvasses pretty thoroughly Green's "Short History of the English People,"—a work intended for schools, and which has recently gained extraordinary popularity in England. "Sir William and Caroline Herschel" mainly consists of a biographical sketch of the latter, compiled from a recently published memoir. The life-work of both is briefly but well told. "Plate and Plate Buyers." The writer gives many curious particulars explanatory of the origin and history of plate-makers, conclud-ing with words of caution to intending plate buyers to beware of frequent forgeries. The next article, "Taine on the Old Regime in France," presents a vivid picture of the structure of society, and of the ruling French philosophy, in the times preceding the first revolution. "Kashgar, Pamir, and Tibet" carries us among the Mohammedan States of Central Asia—a portion of the globe almost as unknown as Central Africa. "Fifty Years of My Life" is full of anecdotes and reminiscences of leading celebrities, taken from Lord Albemarle's recently published work. Sidgwick's "Method of Ethics" affords a text for remarks upon Utilitarianism. Article VIII, treats Charles Algernon Swinburne's " Essays and Studies" with undiluted severity; and Art IX, on "Church Innovations," gives a summary of facts and reasonings on the subject of the position of the officiating minister at the celebration of the Eucharist. The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay street, N. Y.) are as follows :- London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterty Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, S4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers. For sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW .- June, 1876, Contents:—Studies in Biography, VII. Lord Macaulay. Part II; Some Adventures under the May Laws; Utinam; Some Considerations on the Civilization of the Nineteenth Century; A Defence of the Religious Orders; Josephine's Troubles: A Story of the Occupation of Versailles in 1870; Edmund Arrowsmith .- Catholic Review :- Reviews and Notices; Correspondence—Father Thebaud and his Critics; Old English Devotion to our Blessed

For Sale by B. & J. Sadlier, & Co., Montreal.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD, June, 1876 .- Hardy and Mahony, Philadelphia. Contents are as follows :--Irish Services to Education, Science, and Literature in the United States; Au Salut; Strayed from the Fold: Liberalism and the United States of Amerlca; A Measureless III; Changed; Diamond or Glass .- An Argument on the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist, addressed to sincere Protestants; Slips of the Press; The Flower You Gave Me; Editorial Notes; New Publications. Terms: \$2.50 per Annum, in advance; Single Copies, 25cts.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July offers a tempting variety of attractions to its host of readers. At the outset, in Trowbridge's humorous "Ballad of Arabella," and in Lanman's romantic legends of Block Island," this Number brings with it the free and breezy air of summer time. The adventures of Mr. Champney's "Polly Pharaoh," illustrated by Mr. Champney, belong to the same fresh atmosphere, though in their bright humor there is an element of singular pathos.

Even in the articles suggested by the Centennial,

the lighter elements of adventure and personal gossip are prominent.

In fiction this Number is brilliant. The fifth Book of George Eliot's " Dauiel Deronda" is full of fresh surprises. The First Part of "A Woman-Hater," an anonymous novel published simultaneously in Blackwood and Harper, arouse unusual expectation. Mrs. Craik's "The Laurel Bush," and Julian Hawthorne's "Garth" are continued, and the shorter stories of the Number are excellent.

Through Dr. Osgood's elaborately-illustrated article the readers of Harper's Magazine have the first oppartunity of examining the Bryant Vase.

soon to be presented to the poet. Mr. George M. Towle's article on "Nominating the President" will at this time command especial

attention. Poems are contributed by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Constance Fenimore Woolson, and T. B. Aldrich. For sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

BLACKWOOD for June, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Batclay street, N. Y. contains as follows:—A Woman-Hater—Part I. Calderon's Moorish plays. 1895: The Lady Candidate, conclusion. Devious Rambles with a Definite Object. Winter in an Northumbrian Watering-Place. The Royal Academy. Her Majesty's Opposition. Another volume is now completed, and this, the closing number, gives promise of good things yet to come. For sale by Dawson Bros.,

FIRE AT ST JOHNS, P. Q.

Montreal.

EYERY STORE AND BUSINESS HOUSE DESTROYED. (Special to the Gazette.)

ST Jouns, P.Q., June 18.

About 8 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the lumber piles in rear of Bousquet's saw mill. It soon spread, till the large piles of lumber and the saw mill were in flames. A heavy south wind was blowing at the time, and the fire spread with great rapidity. About 8.45 a.m. it had extended to the corner of Partition street, having destroyed the Custom House, Post, Telegraph and Express offices. The fire continued to spread, till at 10.45 a.m. the whole of Richelieu street, from south to north, was in flames. Not a building was saved on this, the principal business street. It is reported that \$80,000 worth of flannel was burned. with the wollen mill. The east side of Champlain street is also in tlames. It may safely be stated that in value one-half or two-thirds of the town is destroyed. Assistance is expected soon from Mon-

11.45 p.m .- The fire is now completely extinguished, with the exception of the smouldering ruins, and the dahger may be considered over. The St. Albaus fire brigade, who left for home about five p.m., and the Montreal brigade, still at work with the steamer "Bertram," and who will remain till morning, rendered great assistance throughout. It is impossible to estimate the loss at present, but

EVERY STORE AND BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT IS DES-TROYED,

with the exception of one or two small groceries in the back streets. It is thought the vaults of the Merchants' and St. Johns Banks are safe. Patrols have been organized for the night.

COURSE OF THE FIRE.

The fire extended from the southern to the extreme northern end of Richelicu street, the only two buildings saved being the residence of Mr. Bull, foreman of and immediately in front of the that something must be done.... mill, while the buildings on each side of this were Amidst the 6,485 persons who can be a superior of the case of the destroyed, and the residence of Mr. F. Monnette, at the northern part of the town, over which the flames seemed to leap, destroying the houses,immediately north. The new terrace just erected by Mr. Ryder some distance north of these, was saved. The wind, which at this time was blowing a perfect gale, carried the sparks still onward, and the barns and outhouses of Mr. Samuel Vaughan, just outside the town limits, fell a prey to the devouring element; his residence providentially escaped. All the principal hotels are destroyed, and a large number of people are temporarily located in the barrack buildings. A walk through the burnt district presents a - good be toned a stand

DISMAL AND HEART-RENDING APPEARANCE.

LONDON QUARTERLY.-From the Leonard Scott Merchants may be seen looking at the ruins of what were last night establishments with stocks of \$50,000 to \$75,000, and the general cry is:-We are ruined, ruined; not half insured!"
12, m.—The Merchants' Bank and Banque de

St. Jean were burned to-day, but the vaults are perfectly secure—specie, notes and papers of all kind are saved. Banque de St. Jean building insured; no loss incurred by either.

It is impossible at this hour to give any definite and collected information of the aggregate loss sustained, but it is roughly stated to be in the neighborhood of

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

\$1,500,000,

while it is thought that of this the amount covered by insurance will not be more than \$400,000. THE BANKS.

The Merchants' Bank branch has opened an office at Mr. Isaac Coote's, Seignorial agent, St. James The Banque de St. Jean has temporary offices in

the District of the Iberville Building Society,

Jacques Cartier street. There is no loss to either

institution, and neither of them hold doubtful paper to any large amount. Business men generally will be able to tide over temporary difficulties, and no serious financial dis-

asters are anticipated. PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS.

At a meeting of citizens held Monday afternoon, the Mayor in the chair, the following resolutions were passed :-

Moved by Mr. George Gothridge, and seconded by Eusebe Courville: That a Committee of Relief, consisting of twelve

persons, to be appointed by the Mayor, two or three in each ward, be organized to assist the Council in aiding such deserving cases of distress as may come under their notice. The Mayor and Council to be exofficio members of the Committee. Moved by Mr. Charles Langlois, seconded by Mr.

Wm. Coote. That this meeting begs to suggest to the Council the propriety of arranging for the widening of the streets in the burnt district, in order te avoid a similar calamity in the future.

Moved by Mr Joseph O'Kane, seconded by Mr. O. Lefebvre.

That the citizens of St. Johns tender their heartfelt thanks for the generous and effective aid which was rendered them by the Fire Departments of Montreal and St. Albans, whose efforts materially contributed to checking the further spread of the fire; also, for the kind offers of aid from neighboring municipalities.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE were read from the following gentlemen:-

MONTREAL, June 19. Just returned to the city. Do you require provisions? Answer immediately. (Signed) WM. H. HINGSTON.

The news from St. Johns, just at hand creates deep sorrow among our citizens. Please draw on me at sight for \$200-a mere item towards reliev-

S. H. C. MINER, (Signed) Mayor,

MONTREAL, 2 p.m. I have a box of clothing ready for the sufferers, Whom shall I address it to? M. P. COCHRANE.

WATERLOO, June 19.
Just heard of fire. The Mayor of Waterloo instructs me to tender you any assistance within our means.

JOHN P. NOYES, (Signed) City Clerk.

The tone of the meeting was hopeful and encouraging, and the offers of assistance were declined with thanks, as the wants of the poor will be attended to by the city.

DOMINION ITEMS.

Inquest.-The inquest over the body of the prisoner Jackson, who was shot at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, while endeavouring to escape, was concluded at that place on Monday evening, and the verdict of the jury was "justifiable homi-

Missing.-Patrick Sullivan, a labourer, residing on McCord street, left home at 4 am. on Sunday, to go a-fishing, near the Victoria Bridge, and has not been heard of since. He is 45 years of age, has black hair and whiskers, and is of a dark complexion. When last seen he were a grey coat and trowsers, soft felt hat and short boots. Any information tending to lead to his recovery, may be left at the Water Police Station.

Quenec, June 18 .- FETE Dieu-The procession in honour of the Blessed Sacrament took place this morning. It started from the Basilica and proceeded through Fabrique, John, Stanislas and McMahon streets to St. Patrick's Church, returning by way of John and Fabrique streets. There were also processions in St. Roch and St. Sauveur. A grand display of banners and other accessories was made and a very large namber of clergy, nuns, children and citizens took part in the procession. The weather was fine but excessively warm.

The Nova Scotia Government has appointed a number of new Justices of the Peace. The appointment of Rev. Dan. J. McIntosh, Cow Bay, and Rev. John Murray, Sydney, to be School Commissioners for Cape Breton is also gazetted.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Government office, London, during the week ending 14th June, 1876:— Messrs. H. Dade, Winnipeg; Allan J. Barker, Portland, N. B. D. M. Brown, Halifax; Hector Robertson, Toronto; C. H. Murray, M.D; H L Reddy, M.D; Jas. J. Evans, John McEntyre, Mrs. Mullarky, Montreal.

At a late meeting of the ratepayers of Port Elgin a resolution was passed declaring the advisability of a by-law to raise the amount-\$6,000-of supplementasked for by the Government toward improving Port Elgin harbour.

Prince Fdward Island is opening up a trade with France, several large lots of Island oats having been sent to that country this spring. Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty Great Britain has been the only market abroad for Prince Edward Island outs.

The subject of drainage is attracting attention in Oshawa, and a public meeting is about to be held to discuss it. It is proposed that a brick sewer shall be built to empty into the creek, at a cost of \$5,700. Some object to the cost, but all agree Amidst the 6,485 persons who compose the pop-

ulation of Brockville, only 28 are reported as belong-ing to "no church." There are in the town 2107 Episcopalians, 1,628 Roman Catholics, 1,320 Methodists, 1,65 Presbyterians, 275 Baptists, and 62 Congregationalists. It is thought by some that the fact of the potato

beetle appearing so unusually early this year and potatoes being very late, that the peat will have run its race before the late potatoes are ready to be sacrificed.

the construction of a track to the docks, whereby

be transferred directly from the cars to the vessels in port.

Messrs. J. W. Walker, Robt. Walker, Chas. Gardiner, and one or two others left Mount Forest on Tuesday, 5th inst., on a trip to Manitoba. Several of the party expect to settle permanently in the north-west.

The frequency of fires in Barrie of late has called attention to the practice of permitting the repair of an almost entirely consumed structure within the fire limits in a manner that renders it quite as inflammable as before. There is an agitation on foot to put a stop to such repairing.

The Algoma farmers report the crops in a flourishing condition; in fact, the prospects of an abundant yield from every kind of seed sown, equals any previous year. The mild weather has been favourable, and the late rain is causing a rapid growth. The grass cannot be surpassed.

The following post-offices have recently been opened in the Province of Ontario; -Comet, Col-chester township, Essex; Fuller, Huntington township, Hastings; Harlowe (re-opened), Barrie township; Frontenac; Kingsburgh, Lochiel township, Glengarry; Monsell, Macaulay township, Muskoka; Ouvry, Raleigh township, Kent; Ross Mount, Hope township, Durham; St. Lawrence, Wolfe Island, Frontenac. Oil City, Lambton county, has been closed.

The extensive business done between St. John and the ports in Nova Scotia on the Bay of Fundy is shown by the large number of vessels running between the ports. Over fifteen packet schooners regularly ply between St. John and the little towns on the other side of the Bay. All these and few more are now running and are doing a good business. The inward cargoes are not very heavy, but they have good freights in ship-building material, I provision, liquors, &c., going back.

Ward, the Caledon murderer, who was sentenced to be hauged at Brampton next Tuesday, has had sentence commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Quite a strong feeling prevails against this act of executive elemency, although it was generally anticipated.—Hamilton Times, June 15th.

A village is being formed on lot 7, in the 8th concession of Anderdon, part of the Indian Reserve sold last fall. The plot is just west of Colchester Crossing, on the Canada Southern Railway, and bounded on the east by the township line. A station has been promised, and a warehouse saw-mill, and hotel are to be erected at once. There is already a saw-mill in the neighbourhood, and a general store has been established. It has been decided that the name of the new village shall be McGregor, in honour of the member for Essex in the House of Commons.

The great Northern Colonization Road, back of Bruce Mines is being repaired, and a colonization road is being built on St. Joseph's Island. The bridge at Garden River, which cost some \$1,000 in 1858-9, is said to be totally useless. Settlers in Bose and Lefroy townships need a bridge over Thessalon River, and it is asserted that it such a bridge were built those townships would be quickly taken up. A large number of land hunters have been looking for locations in this district.

A SNEG LITTLE FORTUNE .- In The Citizen of the 13th May last appeared a special from Hamilton, stating that Messrs. Semple & Son, of Paisley, Scotland, were endeavouring to learn the whereaboute of one John Gibson, a printer, who was last heard of in London, England, which place he left with the intention of going to Hamilton, Ont It seems that when Mr. Gibson arrived at Quebec, some six years ago he was not very well satisfied with reports from the west and decided to remain in Montreal, where he was employed on the Gazette and Witness. About 16 months ago he came on to Ottawa and has been employed in the Government printing office since. His attention was called to the despatch in The Citizen by a friend, and he immediately wrote to Messis. Semple & Son, giving them enough of his early history to satisfy them that he is the right party. He has already received a reply informing him that an aunt has left him a legacy of £3,000, and requesting him to forward certificates of his indentity, which he has done. Mr. Gibson is to be congratulated upon his good fortune.—Ottawa Citizen. The lecture by the Rev. Father Maddigan of

Hamilton, was delivered in St. Augustine's Church last evening. The lecturer gave a sketch of the early life of the Pope, showing his strong desire to become a priest, and his admission by Pins VII. He then followed him to South America where he was sent as papal legate, relating an incident of his Christian attention to a sick English soldier whom he nursed till he became well. He next referred to the death of Gregory XVI., and the elevation of the present pontiff to the vacant See. After his assumption of the triple crown his zeal for the promotion of education was illustrated and the good results eloquently stated. The reverend lecturer referred in glowing terms to the physical beauty of Ireland and sketches of the introduction of Christianity and learning by St. Patrick. He also showed the care of the arts and sciences which the Roman Catholic Church has cultivated, by pointing toher magnificent religious edifices, paintings and sculpture, and wound up a very eloquent and instructive lecture by impressing on the audience the importance of education. Father Maddigan is a good lecturer. He has a fine voice, a clear delivery. and understands how to deliver a lecture complimentary to his church, without unnecessarily giving offence to others .- Hamilton Times, June 15th.

A GANG OF DESPERADORS .- LIGHT THROWN ON LATE LAWLESS ACTS .- The Brant Union states that the impression is gaining ground that there is in the Western portion of Ontario an organized gang of thieves and, if need be, murderers, who plan their operations in parts remote from where they are carried out, and these plotting points are thought to be London, Sarnia. Brantford, and Hamilton, The case which has brought the matter more di rectly before the public is the burglary at Cainsville on the 23rd of May, when two of the burglars were shot by Mr. Brcc'c, into wi o e house they had broken. One of the men died the following morning, refusing to let it be known who he or his colleagues were. It was subsequently settled that his name was Fleming. Popular suspicion at once placed two other notorious characters as his confederates, and it seems one of these, named Bartram, has since died from a gun-shot wound in the neck, in the Indian Woods. In a case where many circumstances point to certain parties as the culprits, it may be wondered at that no active measures have been taken for the apprehension of the offenders. The whole trouble appears to be fear. According to the Union the doctors who operated on the dead man, Bartram, made no disclosures They were mysteriously taken from their residences and driven to a spot they cannot or will not recognize, and there awaited upon their patient. The doctors were taken at different times-one from Ancaster and one from Onondaga. From the latter all that is known is that a man in the Indian woods died from what appeared to be a gun shot wound in the neck. Before dying the man gave his name as John Bartram, and confessed that Pauce (er Foss) and Smith (Fleming, also known as Tyler) were with him on the night of the Cainsville tragedy. The dying man said that Smith—who was known as "Samson" among his chums, was a " game b-r." but that Pauce was a coward and was the first man to run. Bartram said it was the second shot that struck him; after being shot , he Arrangements are being made at Kincardine for said he walked around the clover patch to confuse the tracks. As far as can be ascertained that is all he through freight on the Great Western Rallway gan said his last words being that "Smith was a game

boy." Bartram's death was caused by mortification in the wound in his neck. The police have attempted to do something about this matter, but have been utterly unable to find where the body is buried, and it appears that without the body no inquest or legal enquiry can take place. It is to be hoped that this case will be looked after, and a vigorous effort made to track the third man, whoeves he is.

Births.

Burns .- At 26 Hermine street, on the 15th inst., Mrs. John Burns, of a son.

Died.

PARKER.—In this city, on the 30th of May, Mary Margaret Clark, beloved wife of Robert Parker, aged 24 years and six months. And on the 13th of June, her eldest son, Joseph Patrick, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 21 days.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	Sellers	Buyers
Montreal	1853	1843
British North America		••••
Ontario	• • • •	
City		
People's	• • • •	••••
Molson's	;	• • • •
l'oronto	188}	
Jacques Cartier	341	34
Merchants'	$93\frac{1}{2}$	927
Hochelaga	83	75
Eastern Townships	116	
Quebec		
St. Lawrence		١
Nationale		
St. Hyacinthe		78
Union		l
Villa Maria		1
Mechanics'	29	18
Royal Canadian		1
Commerce	1	1
Metropolitan		
Dominion		l
Hamilton	• • • • •	96
Exchange	160]
масиниво	100	{ · · · ·

Greenbacks bought at 111 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MADERTH

'	MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—((Pazette)
١,	Flour W brl. of 196 h Follards \$0.00 @	\$0 no
f	Superior Extra 5.40	5.45
٦,	Faney 5.00	5.0 G
1	Spring Extra	1674
e	Superfine 4.35	4.45
3 [Extra Superfine	5.25
3	Fine 380	3.90
r	Strong Bakers' 4.80	5.05
a	Middlings 3.35	3 63
٠.	U. C. hag flour, per 100 lbs 0.00	0.00
9	City bags, [delivered] 2.47	2.50
Į	Wheat,—Spring 1.13	1.15
•	do White Winter 0.00	0.00
,	Ontenen1 4.40	4.GO
-]	Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs 0.53	0.54
В	Oats 0.374	0.38
1	Pease, per 66 lbs 0.90	0.91 基
0	do aflont 0.00	0.00
8	Barley,pex bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.50	0.65
K	do do do U. Canada 0 00	0.00
٠ ا	Lard, per lbs 0.13	0.03
1	do do do pails 0.00	0 . 0 0
١	Cheese, perlbs., 0.09	0.10
١	do Fall makes 0.00	0.00
:]	Pork—New Mess	21.50
8	Thin Mess	00.00
ا :	Dressed Hogs	0.00
•	Beef-Prime Mess, per barrel 00.00	00.00
2	Ashes—Pots	4.00
֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֜֜֡֓֓֓֡֓֓֓֓֡֓֜֡֓֓֡֓֡֡֡֡֓֓֡֡֡֓֡֡֡֡֡	Firsts 0.00	0.00
٠,	Pearls— 5.00	5.10
•	Seeds-Timothy, per 45 lbs 0.00	0.00
;	Clover 0.00	0.00
٠	BUTTER.—Quiet; 17c to 20c, according to q	uality.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET,-(Globe.) Wheat, fall, per bush...... \$1 12 1 14 do spring do 1 07 do 0 60 Barley Oats do 0 33 0 34 do 0 70 Bye do 0 00. Dressed hogs per 100 lbs 7 50 Beef, hind-qrs. per lb..... 6 00 7 00 tub dairy...... 0 00 Eggs, fresh, per doz...... 0 co packed..... 0 10 Apples, per bri..... 1 50 Geese, each..... 0 60 Onions, per bush..... 0 95 Turnips, per bush..... 0 22 Potatoes, per bus...... 0 35 Hay 14 (0 16 50 Straw..... 10 00 11 50

THE KINGSTON MARKET .- (British Whig.) FLOUR-XXX per bbl...... 6.00 to 6.25 " 100 lbs 3.25 to 3.40 Family " 100 " 2.40 to 2.50 Grain—Barley per bushel 0 00 to 0 00 Fall Wheat 0.00 to 0.00 MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.... 4.00 to 5.00 " hind " " " per lb 0.00 to 0.07 " 0.05 to 0.07 Mutton per lb " in store... 0.15 to 0.17 " " ... 0.00 to 0.00 " " ... 0.12 to 0.13 Ham Veal Bacon Pork 8.50 to 9.25 Hipes-No 1 untrimmed 4.00 to " 2 " 300 to 0.00" " pelts..... 0.16 to 0.20 Calf Skins..... 0.10 to 0.12 Cheese, home made..... 0.08 to 0.10 Hay, per ton, new.....14.00 to 15.00 Hay, per ton, old...... 0.00 to 00.00

J. H. SEMPLE, MPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROOER. 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,

(Nun's Buildings,)

49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875. A hay hand bank! Taking fifth to

Written for the TRUE WITNESS.

THE WHIP-POOR-WILL.

I hear a bird in dark woods cry "Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will"
Lamentingly to the night sky, "Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will"
Still goes that soft pathetic strain, Like protests of a heart in pain, Sad bird, why dost thou thus complain? "Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will."

The stars are met all pale and cold, Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will. Faintly they gleam o'er wood and wold, Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will.
The boldest bird his song will seal, While solemn midnight moments steal, Yet darest thy lonely voice appeal-" Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will."

Is thy sweet heart then desolate,
Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will? Art thou forsaken by thy mate, Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will? And criest thou that tender call, By grove and hill and haunted fall, On one naught to thee, and yet all, Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will? D. C. DEANE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PRACE OPPOSED .- A special despatch from Belgrade says the Servian Government's decision in favour of peace is opposed to the wishes of the whole people; the position of affairs is becoming dangerous for Prince Milan. MADRID .- RELIGIOUS TOLERATION .- The Senate has

adopted the clause of the constitution establishing religious toleration. A COMPLAINT .- The Port has decided to complain of Austria for continuing to allow Insurgent volun-

teers to cross her frontier into Turkey.

Fresh Trial.—The sentence of Court Martial at Salonica has been set aside as insufficient, on the representations of France and Germany; the parties will be tried again at Constantinople for lack of energy and foresight.

The Grand Vizier has notified the Imperial Commissioners in Bosnia and Herzegovinia that the reforms already granted for those Provinces will be maintained in their integrity.

BELGRADE, June 17-The Roumani in Government has arrested several Servians. Servia has sent an energetic protest against this proceeding to Buchar-

Constantinople, June 17 .- Hassan, the assassin of the Cabinet Ministers, on the night of the 15th inst., was hanged this morning.

London, June 18 .- A despatch from Constantinople reports the Turkish fleet, consisting of eight first-class vessels, will sail thence for Crete within a week on an important mission.

VIENNA, June 17.—The Czar has cordially accepted the invitation for an interview with the Emperor of Austria at the castle of Reckstadt. The Czar will arrive at Reckstadt on the 24th and depart on the 26th. Count Andrassy is expected to accompany the Emperor Francis Joseph on the occasion,

THE TURKISH TRAGEDY.—Reliable intelligence has been received that Hassan, when about to shoot Avini Pasha, said something apparently meaning that he desired to avenge the deposition of Abdul Aziz. Rachid Pasha was not shot but stabbed, while he was endeavouring to disarm the assassin. It is reported he was a devoted follower of the late

Sultan. The Russian Government has determined to discontinue sending convicts to Siberia, and endeawor to develop some of its valuable resources. Subventions to an amount of 300,000 roubles annually have been granted to three Pacific steam navigation companies in order to secure the calling of their late King and present Emperor, whom she urged vesseis at certain ports where it is expected that capitalists may be induced to establish large works.

A Vienna special asserts that Nicsic has been provisioned and the Turkish army received 6 waited until the preacher appeared at the chapel months' arrears of pay. The correspondent of the door, divested of his clerical habiliments and ready Moscow Gazette telegraphs to that paper from Cettinge that the Turks in Bosnia have unfurled the green flag for a Holy war against the Christians. It is stated that Servia will send an envoy to Constantinople to propose disarmament and peace in return for the cession of territory.

London, June 18.—The Prince of Montenegro has

resigned his position as representative of the insurgents in negotiation with the Porte. A Vienna special says the insurgent leader Galubt has defeated the Sultan's forces at Petrovae, killing 200 Turks and capturing 2,000 head of cattle and sheep. A Berlin special reports that Austria has ordered the concentration of 188,000 regular troops and 169,000 of the Landwehr in the eastern and southeastern provinces, for autumn drill.

BRUSSELS, June 17.—Le Nord, the Russian organ, says editorially:—"The language of British Ministers and the tone of the British press show that England desires the pacification of the East by a real improvement in the lot of its people. Russia will especially approve of the adoption of such a course by the English Cabinet, as she is indifferent as to what power effects the improvement in the present unbearable position of Eastern Christians. If England desires to take the initiative, she may count beforehand on the sympathy and approval of Russia and all the other European powers.

LONDON, June 17 .- The Daily News special telegram from Constantinople reports that Hassan, after gaining admission to the Council chamber, locked the door and fired at Avni Pasha. The lamp was broken, and only a candle was left burning in the room. The assassin then threw himself on Avni, and plunged a cutlass into his bowels. He next fired at the Minister of Marine, and finally at Midhat Pasha. The police overpowered and captured him as he was attempting to kill Midhat Pasha. After he was seized he said he was sorry he failed to kill Midhat. The Minister of Marine will probably recover. The two murdered Ministers were buried during the day.

Germany Protecting her Subjects.—The Official

Gazette states that the Imperial Government some time ago opened negotiations with Spain for the purpose of freeing German residents in Cuba from the extraordinary war taxes levied there. Differences arose respecting the interpretation of the treaties on this subject, and a series of difficulties, including the general political situation, were put forward as preventing Spain from acceding to Germany's demands. Germany, however, has succeeded in obtaining the concession that the process of distraint and forced sales of property for payment of said taxes shall be suspended in cases of German residents, until an understanding is attained.

DEATH OF FATHER VICTOR DE BUCK, THE BOLLANDIST. -We regret to learn by late advices from Bruxelles that the distinguished Bollandist Father Victor de Buck breathed his last on the 23rd ult, at the College of St. Michel. This will cause profound sorrow to many in Ireland, since his labours on the great "Acta Sanctorum" were devoted especially to the illustration of Irish hagioloy for several years past. His learning and virtues are well preserved in the record of his life-long labours and zeal to promote the glory of the saints, who we trust are ready to receive him in the kingdom of eternal glory. Several works of his, in the Latin, French, and Flemish languages, have already seen the light, besides his special contributions to the "Acta." For the past two years the illustrious divine and scholar suffered much from the cerebral inflammation, which finally, we believe, hastened his lamented death.

For the past work of the recommend childer, have been massacred at the very gates of the inheritance of the remaining and only at two the recommend of the Church he expired by the capacital in the town itself a day's distance from the capital. In the town itself a Fortified by the sacraments of the Church, he expir- days' distance from the capital. In the town itself a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which Montreal,

Forest on last Friday, after the solemn ceremonial for the dead concluded in the Jesuit Church of St. Michel.—Freeman.

CONSTANTINOPLE.-The following is an official account of the assassinations here on the 15th inst. A Circassian named Hassan who left the military school four years ago with rank of Lieutenant and was appointed to a Captaincy in the army of Bagdad, for certain reasons was retained at Constantinople, where he was variously employed. When Hassan recnetly received appointment to the grade of Adjutant Major and was assigned to duty with the army of Bagdad, he alleged various pretexts for remaining at Constantinople and was consequently arrested and imprisoned. He was released yesterday on condition of his proceeding to Bagdad today. Yesterday he called upon the War Minister, when he was informed the Minister was attending Council at the Prime Minister's residence; he proceeded there and the guards believing him an aide-de-camp permitted him to enter. Hassan fired point blank at Hussein Avni Pasha, Minister of War with a revolver which he had in his pocket and while the other persons present were pressing forward to seize him Rachid Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a servant of Midhat Pasha named Ahmet Agha, and a soldier were killed and baiserli Pasha, Minister of Marine and another soldier were

The recuperative powers of France and the marvellous extension of its commerce are well illustrated by a table lately published in the Boston Journal of Commerce, which that journal claims to have received from a well informed and entirely trustworthy correspondent. In 1825 the imports of France, according to this account, amounted to 401,000,000 francs, and the exports of the same year to 544,000,000 francs. In 1874 the former had increased to 8,508,000,000, and the latter to 3,701,-000,000, respectively. This shows an increase of about 800 per cent, in fifty years. But this is not so much to be noted as the fact that the largest amount of this increase has taken place since 1849. In 1847 the exports were only 729,000,000 francs. From that time forward the progress has been marvellous, scarcely interrupted even by the terrible Franco-Prussian war. In 1872 the climax was reached by the exports amounting to 3,787,000,000 francs, against a total in 1848 of 690,000,000-an increase of more than three billions of francs. We question if any nation can show so remarkable an exhibit.

PROTESTANTISM IN SPAIN.—" We have heard so much lately of the disgraceful want of liberty, which is experienced by Protestants in Spain," says a writer in the London Weekly Register, "that we naturally like to know what is the exact number, i Protestants who are subjected to this infamous tyranny. The best authenticated reports are surprising. It appears that four thousand is the outside of the number of all kinds of Protestants in Spain. And this, too, after more than a quarter of a century of eager and affluent proselytism. Bibles have been sent by ship loads to Spain; tracts have been distributed throughout the country; missionaries have done all they could; and yet, spite of the sympathies of innumerable tourists, Spanish Protestants only number four thousand. We are gravely asked to alter the religion of Spain, to introduce there the divisions of our country, solely to gratify these few bewitched Spaniards, and the tourists who call themselves Protestants. A concession has been made, on the part of the Spanish Government, in the direction of admitting private Protestantism; but neither the Government nor the people would ever consent to make a Babel of the gloriously united Catholic Spain."

Emperor William gave his chief court preacher a tremendous dressing down a few days ago. That worthy, Newman, instead of Preacting Christ and him crucified, preached Queen Louise and her glorified, and gave a very imaginative account of her interview at Schwedt, after Jena, with her sons, the in the true Cambyses vein to redeem and avenge their country. The ceremony moved everybody to tears and applause except the Emperor. He to return home, and accosted him with, "No such scene as you have elaborately described ever took for the future of our Catholic population; and to place. The words attributed to her certainly expressed my mother's sentiments, but all that she and zeal. Nor should those whose position and said to her sons was 'You see me in tears. I weep for the and fate which has overtaken us. The King has been mistaken as to the efficiency of his army and of his leaders; therefore, we have been defeated, and are obliged to fly." The preacher, thus corrected, could not excuse nor defend himself. The Emperor added: "Let me advise you not again to give a sermon of this sort. My family and myself go to church to worship God and to hear the Gospel preached; not to listen to flatter-

ing notices of our deceased ancestors." The Jewish Chronicle accounts for the interest Dom Pedro takes in Jewish affairs by the fact that he is of Jewish descent. During the persecution of the Jews in the Spanish peninsula in the middle ages, many Jews left or pretended to leave the religion of their fathers, and were known as "New Christians. They became numerous, and married extensively with families of noble birth. A certain King of Portugal, says the Chronicle, becoming alarmed at the power wielded by individuals of Jewish descent, issued a decree that every person with Jewish blood in his or her veins should appear at Court, distinguished by a white badge, the King hoping by this edict to banish all such persons from his Court, as he believed no one would be willing to acknowledge his Jewish blood. On the day named he was surprised to see more than threefourths of his court wearing the white badge, and he was astonished when the Prime Minister entered himself wearing, in a conspicuous manner, the same emblem. He asked him furiously what his business was. His answer was: "I have come to carry out your Majesty's orders. Here are two white badges (at the same time producing them); one is for her Royal Majesty, your august spouse-'And for whom is the other?" thundered the King. The reply was :" For your Royal Majesty."

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN BULGARIA .- At Perouchitzs, a village of two thousand inhabitants, at the foot of the Rhodope ridge, the population had given no signs of disaffection, and had, on the con-trary, sent word to the authorities at Philippopoli to solicit protection against some Mussulman ne ghbours who evinced unfriendly intentions. No notice was taken of their application. Some of the Mussulman mountaineers of the neighbourhood soon assembled round the village and called upon the Christians to deliver up their arms. Upon their refusal a struggle began, which ended in the com-plete destruction of the village. Of its inhabitants only about nine hundred women and children were spared, who are now shelterd at Philippoli in a state of utter wretchedness and destitution. Five hundred women and children of the village of Avratalau, which has met with the same fate, have also sought the same refuge. Those of Balak and other localities are equally burnt out of their homes bereft of their fathers and husbands, and starving in the streets of Tartar Bazarjik and Outlookkein. Bands of armed Mussulman marauders - chiefly Circasslans—have been organized, who carry on havoc and desolation from village to village, and who do not even spare the lives of inoffensive way-

ed in the sixtleth year of his age. He was buried at of Philippopeli the alarm is naturally very great Rumours circulate of hostile intentions harboured by the Mussulmans against the Archbishop and the Bulgarian notables of the place, who are pointed out as the instigators of the insurrection, &c .- London Times Therapia Correspondence.

GROWTH OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—The German Statistical Office has just published an abstract of the results of the census of 1875. This document shows a large increase of the population, if we compare it to the foregoing census. On the 31st December, 1875, the total of the population amounted to 42,757,812 inhabitants. On the 1st December, 1871, 41,058,792 inhabitants were countaged including afformers the transaction of the state of the sta ed, including, of course, the troops then stationed in France. According to these figures there has been an inarease of 1,699,020 inhabitants within four years, or as much as 1.01 per cent. a year. Within the years 1867-71 the population had increased by 951,617, or only 0.58 per cent. (average) a year. (In these figures Alsace and Lorraine have been included.) Within the last census period the population therefore in creased by 700,000 inhabitants or 0.73 per cent., more than within the foregoing period of years. Only a part of this difference may be ascribed to the war between Germany and France, The principal reasons of the increase lie in a reduction of emigration and in a strong over-balance of births against deaths. If we look at the figures of each separate country we find that the population of Prussia alone increased by 1,082,215 inhabitants whilst its average yearly increase had amounted to 1.07 per cent., against 0.69 of the foregoing period of four years. The increase was, however, greatest in Saxony, where the population of two millions and a half increased by 200,000 inhabitants -that is, 1.92 per cent. a year, against 1.3 per cent. in the foregoing census period. In Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse, and Baden the growth of the population has not been as strong as in Prussia and Saxony. Of the other twenty states, only Mecklenburg, Lubeck, Waldeck, and Alsace Lorraine have suffer ed a reduction in the number of their inhabitants. The reduction is, however, very much less important than it had been in the foregoing period of four years, and the sole cause was emigration, which in these states took place on a larger scale-in Alsace-Lorraine on account of political reasons, in the other states on account of the slow state of industrial progress.

EDUCATION.

Few will deny that in the vast English-speaking portion of this flourishing Dominion, we Catholics do not occupy that position in the social scale to which our numbers and natural abilities entitle us; and this clearly deprives us of that fair share of influence which we could otherwise bring to bear in upholding Catholic principles, in defending and forwarding Catholic interests, so often disregarded and trampled upon by anti-Catholic majorities, as the education question itself amply proves. Of course the influence of hundreds of years of penal proscription in the Old land is still felt; and this in a great measure explains our scanty proportion of representants in our Federal and Local legislative assemblies, in offices of honor, influence and emolument. Our fathers came out here impoverished by the injustice and bigotry of their rulers. They came with humble aspirations; for, having so long been kept down the hill, habit somewhat reconciled them to their inferior position. But it is now high time that we should look up. We are here in a free country, with equal lights to enjoy, if we are only wise, clever and united enough to de-mand and obtain them. We are not inferior to others in energy or talent. Let us, therefore, earnestly and perseveringly cultivate these abilities; and, to multiply and perpetuate the excellent results that shall arise from this self-culture, let us also generously patronize our schools and colleges -for education is a sure, speedy and easy way to success in every course of life; and, when thoroughly Catholic, education is also the path of truth and virtue which leads far higher still-to the realms of eternal bliss and glory.

Much still remains to be done to render our

Catholic schools thoroughly efficient and successful. This is a matter of the greatest importance it we should devote our utmost attention, activity means enable them to give their children a superior training, a College education, neglect to do so. The higher education which is required to fill advanced posts with honor and to the best advantage is not to be acquired in a few short years. The mind of youth, like a young plant, slowly and gradually develops itself, and is all the more healthy and vigorous when nature is not forced, when the mind is not burdened beyond its age and strength. To dissipate the mists and clouds with which igorance fills the understanding, and thereby extend its views and render it clear-sighted, quick and penetrating; to store the memory with the treasures of knowledge which the wisdom and learning of ages have collected, cannot be done in a hurry. And yet this task must be accomplished by those whom we shall put to the fore to represent us and fight our battles, to forward our religious, political and social interests; otherwise they will be unfit for the honorable trust confided to them. This is why I advocate a thorough, a complete college training for those of our youth whose parents can well afford to give it to them. This is why I most heartily advocate the patriotic and genuine Catholic sentiment of my very esteemed friend, the able editor of this truly Irish Catholic journal, of the 7th inst :- "The higher education of the people for whom we write is of the first importance to the maintenance of their position in the race of life with the College nurtured competition springing up around them; and therefore does the opportunity of building on the foundation of the College of Ottawa an Alma Mater to nurture the intellect and to direct the virtue of the Irish Canadian youth, commend itself earnestly to every support that it may command under the direct appeal which it makes to their pride of creed and race. With an able corps of Professors selected from the Oblate Fathers, and the special powers for which the Catholics of Ireland battled so long granted in its charter, it promises, as the only Catholic Institution which can g ant degrees, to become the Catholic University of Ontario."-R.M.B. Irish Canadian.

A man in want of a coat called upon a couple of enterprising German Jew clothiers. The senior of the firm soon found a "first-class fit." In answering the question as to the price the response was "Tree-pound-ten." "Well, I like your coat very much," said the customer, "but I don't like the price." "Never mind, mine frent-ze price is noting, so you like ze coat. Ve let you take 'em at tree-pound-five." The customer still complained at the price, saying that three-pound-five was too dear. This was too much for the Jew; so, taking his customer to the extreme end of the shop, and drawing him into a dark corner, he whispered into his ear, "Mine frent, I let you have zut coat for two-pound fifteen." "Very good," said the customer, "I am satisfied with the price, but I should like to know the meaning of this mysterious performance." "Vell, mine frent, you see dat leetle man dere? He vas my bioder. He got the ze heart disease, and, so help me gracious, if he vas to hear me tell you I take two-pound-fifteen for zat coat, he'd drop dead on ze spot!

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Tit for Tat: OR, AN ELEPHANT'S REVENGE.

Mr. Snip and his workmen sat sewing one day, With fingers so busy at garments so gay, When an elephant, passing along by their shop, Quite close to the window just happened to stop. Old Snip loved a joke, so he took up some fruit, And offered it to the magnificent brute But when he stretched out his long trunk pretty

With his needle, Snip gave it a terrible prick.

The tailors all laughed, for they thought it fine fun To see him turn off with a roar and a run, And then they proceeded to cut and to shape, Bright trousers of scarlet and gold-broidered cape.

But what did the elephant do the meanwhile As they stitched away gaily in elegant style; Why, he just filled his trunk from a puddle close by, With of black dirty water a plenteous supply.

And with black dirty water he spattered all o'er, Old Snip, who had pricked him an hour before; And each grinning tailor he soaked through and

through, With the laces and velvets, the gold and the blue, And all but quite smothered their pet cockatoo.

Now, little folks, listen, and learn every one. That what gives the least pain is not true honest fun : And that, sooner or later, the cruel will find. That a punishment waits them not quite to their

AN UNEXPECTED CONSOLATION.—When the messenger who carried the last sheet of Johnson's Dictionary to Miller, the publisher, returned, the doctor asked him, "Well, what did he say?" "Sir," answerd the messenger, "he said, thank God, I have done with him" "I am glad," replied Johnson, with a smile, "that he thanks God for any-

"And you think, darling, you could be content to share my humble lot and live in a quiet way with love and me?" queried the blissful lover, as he looked fondly into her transluant blue eyes. "Why, yes, precious, you have no idea how economical I am. Pa gave me \$100 last week to buy a new silk dress, and I saved enough out of it to purchase four pairs of six-buttoned kids!" The last heard of the young man, his doctor had ordered him to the Black Hills for his health.

ENFANT TERRIBLE.—There was a soiree at the house of Monsieur X.; and all his family and acquaint-ances were assembled. The grandmother, a fine lady of sixty summers, had Monsieur's daughter, a prattler of seven, on a stool at her feet. The following dialogue took place :-Child : Grandmother, I am very anxious to see your tongue.—Grand-mother: I do not know what you mean by this fancy, and I will not let you see it .- Child: Oh, but I insist.-Grandmother (impatiently-guests amused): Why do you want to see my tongue ?-Child: Papa says you have the tongue of a viper, and I merely want to see what sort it is .- Tableau

A Hebrew gentleman had a legacy left him, but it was hampered with an unfortunate condition. which he hastened to announce to a sympathizing friend. The sum was £10,000, but half the sum according to the testator's wishes, was to be placed in his costin and buried with him. Was there ever such a waste of good money? But the sympathizer was equal to the occasion. "Where is the money er was equal to the occasion. Where is the money now?" he asked, and was told, "In the bank." "All right," he said, "you write a cheque for £5,000, and put it in the old boy's coffin, drawn to That young man ought to get on in the

PAYING FOR WIT AND WORK .- A pavior to whom Dr. Ratcliffe, the celebrated physician, was indebted, after many fruitless attempts, caught him just stepping out of his chariot, and demanded the amount of his bill "What, you rascal," exclaimed the doctor: "do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? Why, you have spoiled my pavement and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work." "Doctor, doctor," said the pavior, Mine is not the only bad work that the earth hides." "You dog," rejoined the laughing doctor, "you are a wit; you must be poor; come in and I'll pay you," which he did.

Philosophic.—'The father of Ariosto scolded him one day violently, and continued to do so for a considerable time, whilst his son listened to him with the utmost attention and perfect silence. The poet's brother asked him afterwards why he had said nothing in self-defence. "I am engaged," he said, "in writing a comedy, and I am just now at a scene where an old man scolds his son. The moment our father opened his mouth the idea came into my head that if I watched him attentively I might draw my scolder after nature, and I was so busy in taking notes of his tones, gestures, and language, that I never thought of what I might say in self-

An American paper rather sleepily says;-"It was a curious thing recently to see a horse in Iowa pull the plug out of the bunghele of a barrel and slake his thirst." We do not see anything ex-tmordinary in the occurrence. If the horse had pulled the barrel out of the bunghole and slaked his thirst with the plug; or if the barrel had pulled the bunghole out of the plug and slaked its thirst with the horse; or if the plug had pulled the horse out of the barrel and slaked its thirst with the bunghole; or if the burghole bad pulled the thirst out of the horse and slaked its plug with the barrel; or if the barrel had pulled the horse out of the bunghole and plugged its thirst with a slake, it might be worth while to make a fuss over.

"Tom, what's the matter;" asked the court, as a boy of eight was brought up. "I fit J.Jim," sob-bed the boy. "When?" "Last u-i-t e!" "And where's Jim?" "He got away." "And why didn't you get away ?" " H-had a sore heel." "Was it much of a fight?" "Y-yes, sir—I licked him!"
"What caused the fight?" "He kicked my little "What caused the fight?" "He kicked my little b-brother." "My son," said the court, after a glance through the window, "there was once a boy. He was a good boy. He didn't hook apples or put pins under anybody. His face was always clean; his hair was slick. Ab, he was a jewel of a boy. He wouldn't cheat, lie, swear, or fight. He went to bed early, got up early, minded his mother-and what do you think became of him?" "Got run over by a 'bus," sobbed the boy." "No my son, he got to be Governor of Michigan. Will you promise to try and be a Governor?" "Yes." "And the next time you'll run rather than fight?" "Y-yes, he is it." sir, if I can't get hold of a club." He was told to

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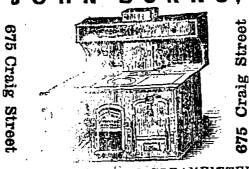


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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEREC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. DAME VIRGINIA ETHIER, of the Parish of Enfant Jesus, said District, wife common as to property of ZOTIQUE ROBIN LAPOINTE, Cabinet-maker, of the same place, duly authorized to sue,

Plaintiff;

The said ZOTIQUE ROBIN LAPOINTE, her husband.

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.
PREVOST & PREFONTAINE.

Attorneys for Plaintiff. CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEDEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

DAME ANNE SOPHE FRAHM, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of JOHN STREET, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice,

Plaintiff:

The said JOHN STREET.

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause,
DOUTRE, DOUTRE, ROBIDOUX

HUTCHINSON & WALKER Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 19th May, 1876.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEREC,)

District of Montreal. In the matter of ALPHONSE PILETTE, of Montreal, said District, Grocer,

Insolvent. On Thursday, the twenty-second day of June next, the undersigned will apply to this Court for his discharge under said Act.

Montreal, 15th May, 1876. ALPHONSE PILETTE.

per A. HOULE, His Attorney ad litem. CANADA,

SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. DAME PHILOMENE FAVREAU, of the Cityot

Montreal, said District, wife common as to property of ANTOINE BENARD, junior, coachman, of the same place, duly authorized

Plaintiff:

The said ANTOINE BENARD, her husdand, វីល្រែ 📾 💇 👉 ប្រើប្រើបានប Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Night on the Farm.

Now all clucked home to their feather beds Are the velvety chicks of the downy heads, In the old Dutch style with the beds above All under the wings of hovering love, With a few chinked in, as plump as wrens, Around the edge of the ruffled hens!

With nose on the grass the dog keeps guard, With long-drawn breaths in the old farm yard The cattle stand on the scattered straw, And cease the swing of the under jaw.

The cat's eyes shine in the current bush, Dow on the grass and stars in the hush, And over the marsh the lightning-bug Is swinging his lamp to the bull-frog's chug, And the slender chaps in the greenish tights, They jingle and thrill the sleigh-bells nights, That shapes with the padded feet prowl round, And the crescent moon has run aground, And the inky beetles blot the night And have blundered out the candle light ! And everywhere the billows fair Are printed with the heads of tumbled hair Time walks the house with a clock-tick tread Without and within the farm's abed !

A VALUABLE RECIPE.-The Journal of Chemistry publishes a recipe for the destruction of insects which, if it be one half as efficacious as it is claimed to be, will prove invaluable. Hot alum-water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches chinch bugs, and all the crawling pests which infest our bouses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire till the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush, while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves and the like. Brush crevices in the floor of the skirting, or mop boards, if you expect they harbor

CABBAGE FOR STOCK - There is more nutritive value in cabbage, and more profit in feeding it, than most farmers are aware of. Having repeatedly raised this crop for a series of years, and under various conditions, we are convinced that it will yield more good fodder on an acre-that is, more nutritive value—than any other crop, unless it be Indian corn. When feed to cows in milk, if blended with a moderate amount of other feed it produces an unusual flow of milk of unsurpassed quality. Cabbage requires no machine to cut them, and no process of steaming or cooking. They are casily grown, and preferred, by many who have given them a fair trial, to any variety of roots.

If more are raised than required for feeding, the
balance can nearly always be sold at a good profit,
the larger and coarser leaves being reserved for
stock at the time of pulling. Another advantage
of this feed is the proportion of nitrogen contained in it which gives superior value to the manure When harvested they should be cut off three inches below the head, which can be done rapidly and easy by the use of large pruning sheers.—Exchange.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS TO CHEESE MAKERS AND DEALmakes and of the suggestions which we recently made in regard to butter, says the New York Grocer will apply with equal force to cheese. The same care in the management of the cows and the handling of the milk is necessary in both cases. But in cheese making our aim should be to keep the cream from separating from the milk. The trouble is to keep milk from tainting or prematurely souring. The importance of getting it to the factory in good condition is better understood each succeeding year. We recently visited the factory of one of our most intelligent factorymen, Dr. L. S. Wights, of Whitesboro, N.Y., and found that, to secure this end, he has issued the following rules for the observance of his patrons of 1876.

1. The milk must be kept scrupulously clean in every respect.

2. No milk to be brought to the factory from cows whose calves have not been dropped at least three days.

3. Both night and morning's milk to be aired with a Bussey aerator, or by some other method

4. When brought but once a day, the night's milk must be well cooled as soon as milked. 5. When brought but once a day, the night and

morning's milk must be put in separate cans, unless both messes are cooled before mixing. 6. No bloody milk, or milk from diseased or

feverish cows is to be sent to the factory. 7. Relates or drawing cheese to the depot by

8. Any known violations of the Senate law, by either patron or manufacturer, will receive the full penalty.

FEED FOR COWS .- The Practical Farmer says : " It is well settled, in the opinion of all our best dairy-men, that bran greatly promotes the milk secretions in cows, and it is fed almost universally, about equally mixed with corn meal is the usual proportion. This mixture seems to promote both quantity and quality of milk. [Not by all, for we know of several dairymen who ignore bran.] Hungarian grass is found for milch cows to be superior to the usual run of hay. The last year or two Hungarian grass has loomed up wonderfully in the estimation of our dairy farmers, and a very large scope of land will be sowed with it this coming season. [Many xepudiate Hungarian grass as less valuable than fodder corn.] It matures for cutting in about 60 days, and produces 2 to 4 tons per acre—the latter, of course, on good soils. Three pecks to the acre is the usual allowance of seed. Beets are also growing in favor as feed for cattle. A recent writer says warmly stabled milch cows fed liberally with beets keep up a flow of milk in winter nearly equal to the grass-fed cows in June. Careful experiment has shown that 31 tons of beets contains, in nutriment, an amount equal to one of the best timothy hay. An acre of the best meadow land, under proper tilth, will produce 4 tons of hay. An acre of land that will produce this amount of hay, if properly cultivated, will yield 60 tons of beets—2,000 bushels. The difference in the care, cultivation and gathering of the crops will be about \$70. The best crop costing that much more per acre than the hay, but we get 20 times, in quantity, more beets than hay, while the hay is only 31 times more valuable-saying nothing of the extra healthgiving and milk-producing qualities of the beets. The maximum yield of both crops is here taken. but the proportion will hold good when smaller quantities are produced, except on swampy grass land not suitable for beet crops.

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WORM SPECIFIC, VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a Creumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils di e; an re semicircle runs along the lower eyeid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; l'eath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdoen; bowels irregular, at times costive;

ols slimy; not unfrequently tinged with d; belly swollen and hard; urine tur-; respiration occasionally difficult, and empanied by hiccough; cough someles dry and convulsive; uneasy and disarbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but b nerally irritable, &c.

> Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

universal success which has atsended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in tedging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms at sending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in STRICT ACCORDANCE VITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that r. M'Lane's Vermifuge

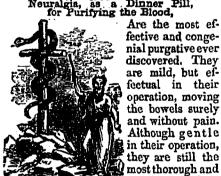
JES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY wany form; and that it is an innocent oreparation, not capable of doing the slight-est injury to the most tender infant.

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FLEMING BROS., PITTHURGH, I' . and Physician ordering from others man rieming from will do well a write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. M. Lane's, prepared by Fleming Beros. Pittaburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a with; we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent riamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,



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Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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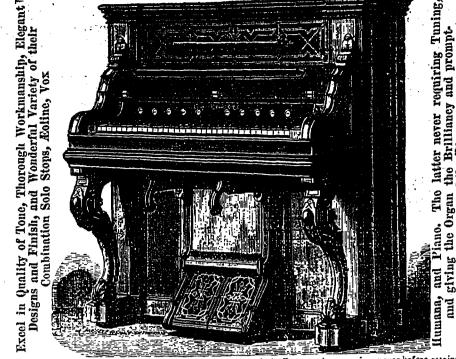
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Toronto, March 1; 1872.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

CUBE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS, CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILES.

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for caring Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted thinself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REMARHABLE CURE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1867.

SETH HANCE, Balthmore, Md. — Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epiloptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilopsy in July, 1833. Inamediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician; was cupped and bled several different times, I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whatever be occupied with, and was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epiloptic Pills cured noc. In February, 1865, I commenced to use your Pills, and only had two attackers wards. The last one was April 6th, 1865, and they were a loss serious character. With the blessing of Provide resyour medicine was made the instrument by which I was carred of that distressing affiliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly affected may have the beaut of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my carry dence. No. 830 North Third Se., Frinchelphys. The

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSU:

THERE A CURE FOR EPILETS!

The subjoined will answer.

Grenada, Miss., June 30.—Seth S. Hance.—Dear Sir:
You will find succeed five dollars, which I send you for
two boxes of your Epilettic Fills. I was the first person
who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son
was badly afflicted with fits for two years. I wrote for
and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. He has never had a fit blues. It
was by my persuadion that Mr. Lyou tried your Pills.
His case was a very had one; he had fits nearly all his
life. Persons have written to me from Alabams and
Tonnessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Fills. I have always
recommended them, and in no instance where I have
had a chance of hearing from their effect have they
falled to care. Yours, etc.,

Grenade, Yalabusha County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

BY HANCE'S EFILEPTIC PILLS.

MONTGOMERY, Toxas, Juno 22th, 1657.

"O SETR S. HANCE:—A person in my employ had been affacted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and oftentimes several in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On soveral occasions they hated until his mind appeared totally derauged, in which state he would continue for a day or two after the fits can-ed. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your needicins, ten years since. He was my principal wagener, and has, since that time, been exposed to the severest of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has sits to give it a trin.

B. L. Definers.

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Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Mississippi. Read the following testimonial from a respectance citizen of Greada, Mississiphi.

Seth S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of Spasns, of Fits, cured by your invaluable Phils. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been affilted with this awful disease. It was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasns at one attack at first, but as he grow older they sound to increase. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously, but now, I am happy to say, he is cured of those offits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months. His mind had lass also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure thom. Yours, respectfully, etc., W. P. Lucos.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SETH S. HANCE. 103 Baltimore, St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, \$3; two, \$5; twolve, \$27.

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Jan. 15. 1875 Jan. 15, 1875