

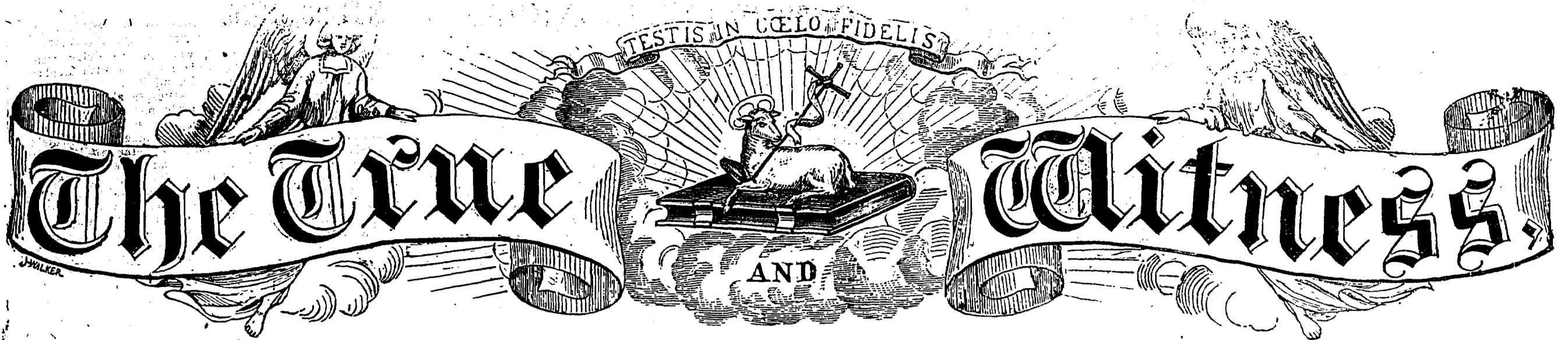
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVI.

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## AGENTS for the DOMINION CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

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New York Tablet	.....	\$3 00
" Freeman's Journal	.....	3 00
" Catholic Review	.....	3 20
Boston Pilot	.....	2 50
Dublin Nation	.....	3 50
" Weekly News	.....	2 50
London Tablet	.....	6 50
" Register	.....	4 50
New York Catholic World	.....	4 50
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A fine LITHOGRAPH OF BISMARCK—"SATAN  
AND THE CHURCH"—size 19x24 inches,  
Price, 25 cts.

It represents Bismarck attempting to pull down  
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.

JUST RECEIVED,  
SERMONS BY THE LATE  
REVEREND J. J. MURPHY,  
who lost his life at the fire at Back River on the  
night of December 4th, 1875.

We have just received from our Agents in England  
a consignment of SERMONS ON VARIOUS SUB-  
JECTS, given by  
THE LATE REV. J. J. MURPHY, IN 1871.  
Price, \$2.00. Free by mail on receipt of price  
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D. & J. SADDLER & CO.,  
Catholic Publishers,  
275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

## 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 Terregles; but before she repaired to Stone 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 papers."

If those documents were to be preserved, it seemed absolutely necessary she should repair to Terregles, 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 certainty that her husband was in safety and freedom, instead of being a prisoner, in danger, distress, and loneliness, within the Tower walls, she contrasted the buoyant spirit with which she looked upon this merely perilous, 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 winter, had been followed by the rapid-bursting forth, the flush, of an early spring. As she advanced, the new-cut copes were, spangled with wood anemones and the blue harebell; cowslips and daffodils painted the fields. All nature seemed 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 gaiety, and she even occasionally thrilled a snatch of one of her old Welsh ditties.

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 weep."

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

"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 her sister-in-law and Lord Traquhair, she enjoyed the happiness of a free out-pouring of the soul, and where, to willing ears and open hearts, she gave every detail of their brother's escape.

The lieutenant of the county being 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 Terregles, 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 unharmed; 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 particular stroke of Providence that she made the despatch she did, for the magistrates of Dumfries soon suspected her.

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

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 morning set forth 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 slumbers. 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, 'Revivisco,' "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 moment 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 faithful 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, and all, to who dwell around!" she continued, the looking around her at the scattered cottages on the hillside; "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. Ph! madam, 'tis an awful thing when the head of an ancient house fits for ever from the home of his ancestors. 'Tis an awful thing for a' the pui folk about! and as for me and my guide wife, why I think it will go nigh to break our hearts! But that's neither here nor there; what man 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 your leddyship's way it might be like to abide in you, he might not meet with any such; and if you seed '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 have 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 Maxwell's in mind as long as you and yours remember Scotland, and, maybe, longer too. But yonder's the gray light in the east; I must not be keeping your leddyship."

Lady Nithsdale could not speak; but she pressed the old man's hand, weather-beaten hand in her own soft delicate fingers, and, she hurried from the castle. It was, in vain, to struggle, longer with her tears; she yielded to the natural impulse, and suffered them to flow.

As, on their former journey, they only stopped at

the poorest inns; and at one of these they were compelled to take their evening meal in the room 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 yeoman with whom they had conversed on their way to York. He soon renewed acquaintance.

"Why, is it you, my demure puritan? What brings you this road again so soon? Did you not find a hearty welcome, that you are so soon for the north country again? How fared it with your friends in London?"

"It fares well with some of our dearest friends. I thank you; far better than when last we met," answered the countess.

"There have been great doings going on in London since you went this road; and what my companion said, though it was roughly said, has come out pretty true: they have made away with a good many of the rebel lords."

Lady Nithsdale 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 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 Nithsdale 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 moat round Dilstone Castle turned as red as blood! That was very singular, was it not?"

"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 Winton's trial had yet come on; and the yeoman, 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 senses."

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 fancy 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 Kenmare £150 per annum for the education of her children; the Lady 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 many of the other prisoners who have made their escape have not been over strictly guarded, yet both the warders who had charge of the Earl your hus-

band, and only they, are likely to be punished for neglect of their duty."

"They deserve no punishment on that score," replied the countess. "Neither do I owe them gratitude, nor need the government visit upon them the good deed in which they did not participate."

"But, from all I tell you, dearest Winifred, it is plain you should not linger here!"

"I shall be gone to-morrow, Heaven favoring me," replied the countess. "This evening I will bid farewell to two dear friends, and to-morrow I am gone!" And with many tears, and last farewells, and promises of communicating by letter, the cousins parted.

The friends to whom Lady Nithsdale alluded were Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Mills, whose names she did not care to mention even to the duchess, lest it might ever transpire that they had assisted in her lord's escape.

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 Providence, she was indebted for that happy prospect.

CHAPTER XXVII.

But I had rather see him roam  
An outcast on a foreign strand,  
And wif his master beg his bread,  
Nae mair to see his native land,  
Than bow a hair o' his brave head  
To base usurper's tyranny,  
Than cringe for mercy to a knave  
That e'er was owned by him or me.  
*Jacobite Song.*

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 assuaged but ill 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 children.

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

But human nature is so constituted that the continued possession of that which we have long enjoyed 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 unruled sun 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 your 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 Nithsdale, "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 soul of a departed mariner. As it happened, the tone was not unlike one of which they both retained but too vivid and painful a recollection.

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. They 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 efface.

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 afterwards, when in the year 1744, he died in his exile at Rome. She survived him five years; but she had the comfort of knowing, that by her exertions in her last visit to Terregles, she had succeeded in securing a competency to her son, who married his cousin, the Lady Catherine Stewart, daughter of the

Earl and Countess of Traquhair. Her daughter the Lady Anne Maxwell, became the wife of Lord Bellevue.

## CARDINAL MANNING ON THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

In a recent sermon preached at Chelsea, England, by his Eminence Cardinal Manning, Archbishop 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 head a crown of twelve stars"—words taken from the twelfth chapter of the book of Apocalypse. 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 sanctuaries 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 Nail 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 and her glory? He had sanctified her for the sake 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 Immaculate 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 alleluias 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 Redeemer 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 carpied 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 endeavored to draw out? What conception of the dignity of her person could they have which surpasses the dignity of the divine maternity. 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 understand 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 elevated in the whole life of mental prayer; they would be elevated in all the conceptions of the filial relations with God; a tenderness would come over the hearts of men, and the high and noble character of conscious dignity, over those who were but hand-

"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!

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 knee 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
(Ecclesiasticus xix. 5): "Except David, and Ezechias, and
Josias, all committed sin. For the kings of Juda for-
sook the law of the Most High, and despised the fear of
God." The more glory, then, to the few who re-
mained faithful. Another reason why saintly
sovereigns merit special honor is the powerful in-
fluence which their station enables them to exert.

WHAT FREDERICK THE GREAT
THOUGHT OF THE JESUITS.
A German contemporary gives a summary of the
Society of Jesus, and enumerates its principal per-
secutors. 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 pro-
minently, and our readers will perceive that the
affairs on the Continent on the present day give a
special significance to his testimony. The follow-
ing extracts from his correspondence afford proof
of his opinion of the Society.

channels which conveyed light and culture from
Rome.
The first to feel her benign influence was Mal-
colm. 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
suspicious. But the love and example of Margaret
gradually softened his temper, and he made such
progress in virtue as to be enrolled in several
calendars among the saints.

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.

Nov. 15, 1774: "Can such bitter feelings find
a 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
favor; now that misfortune has overtaken them,
I look on them only in the light of 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 sci-
ences. 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 philo-
sopher 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 exami-
nation 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. Neverthe-
less I know for certain that all the letters we re-
ceive from Italy deny the fact, and declare Gan-
ganelli'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 under-
stand 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 fomented
against open infidels such as Voltaire, &c., like
censures being uttered in the present day against
hardened apostates). "They are, however, but
pursuing their calling, nothing but folly can be
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."

In conclusion two brief extracts may be given
from Fred. II.'s letters to Voltaire.

Oct. 11th, 1773.—"I have done my best to com-
pensate 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 edu-
cation of youth, a task which I consider them well
qualified to perform."

IRELAND IN THE VAN.
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 disap-
pear 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 enlight-
ened. An English Prime Minister has gone so far
as to "talk of legislating for Ireland in accordance
with Irish ideas," and the greater former, and con-
sequently expresser, of much English opinion, has
gone a step farther, and has even declared that a cer-
tain 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 Leg-
islature, 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
"wisdom is father to the thought," and that the Home
Rule agitation is neither unreal nor seditious. We
repeat the assertion with which this article com-
menced, 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
illuminated from an Irish 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 Ireland, 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 im-
peded was the victory gained for the cause of tem-
perance 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 principes," should be a
deep source of thankful encouragement, and an in-
centive 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-gov-
ernment, the same last question will be heard, the
alternative being, as in the one just quoted, the
oppression of a whole people in the wholly inter-
ests of a class. Again, Mr. Gladstone, when speak-
ing 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 Ire-
land 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 re-
gulate 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 resist its vote, as he in honesty must
give his own, to a demand founded on the same
inalienable right of a nation to govern its own dom-

estio concerns. But it would be only a waste of
time to say more in proof of the statement that
from some one cause or from many causes com-
bined, the position of Ireland occupies much of the
consideration of thoughtful minds both in and out-
side of the two Houses of Parliament, and that,
although some may endeavour to-poo-poo-poo the
idea of the restoration to Ireland of her Parliament,
of which by violence, and through perjury and
bribes, she was robbed, now more than seventy
years since, most must feel that this is the Irish
Question, which must needs be answered, or long
and which to be finally answered can be answered
only in one way. There is a large and increasing
body of men—most of them Irish in blood, some
also English in blood, but in this matter, Irish at
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 Dunganon 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, Parli-
amentary Reform, Repeal of the Corn Laws, and will
assuredly gain Home Rule, if steadily, honestly, and
perseveringly 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 situations, can be the only warrant of a
fitness for Home Rule. Let no more sad signs of
disunion be seen; let each be willing to yield all
personal considerations for the good of the cause,
and Ireland may soon be free and happy. What a
good omen for the future, that the first great vic-
tory in the cause of Ireland's right, to self-govern-
ment has been won in the battle waged against her
greatest foe, drunkenness, that which makes Home
Rule in families a tyranny of devilish force. When
Irish men and women unite in determination of
individual self-improvement, and as a body agitate
for their Country's Freedom, the Irish Question must
be answered. In the words of O'Connell. "The
combination of national action, all (Catholic) Ire-
land 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
powerful to be neglected, and too formidable to be
opposed."—Catholic Times.

repentant rebel, who in the dying words of
Mitchel, "has made no peace with England."—
Penal servitude, with all its mental and physical
torments, has not made me love Ireland less but
hate England more. The unutterable anguish and
agony of the Irish prisons, the insatiable thirst for
vengeance of the brutal Government, the daily
martyrdom of the victim, festering in his galling
chains, fed upon bread and water, flung upon the
damp floor of their native cell without bed or bed-
ding for days, and weeks, and months; to expiate
his love of his native land, has only made that
land more dear." No country in Ireland has marked
in so signal a manner as Tipperary—magnificent
Tipperary—the appreciation of the principles for
which the Irish political fugitives suffered. It did
all that in it lay to show England that the men
she would degrade 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 repre-
sentatives two indomitable O'Donovan Rossa, the
gentle Kickham, and the uncompromising Mitchel.
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 agita-
tion for you knew that none of those Irishmen
whom you had chosen for your representatives would
ever enter the House of Commons to crave conces-
sions 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
Ireland, instead of being parties to perpetuating a
pretence which demoralises our people and turn
them away from the true path of duty, by leading
them to believe that all that is needed is to con-
vince England that they have grievances in order
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
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, by
possessing one of the noblest of virtues—love of
country—you deserve no stunted 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 opposi-
tion, 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 ruddy,
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;
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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

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 residence for Don Carlos.

On the 23 ult., Miss Kate C. Gearon, in religion, Sister M. M. Alacque, daughter of E. Gearon, Esq., Wexford, made her religious profession at the Drogheda Presentation Convent.

The crops in the neighborhood of Newry have received the greatest benefit from late 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 Ann Driscoll, second daughter of Mr. Daniel Driscoll, Clogheen, Cork, took the holy habit of religion and the conventional name of Sister Ita, in the Presentation Convent, Fermoy on the 16 ult.

On the 23rd ult. Mr. Robert J. Goff, Auctioneer, Newbridge, sold for Mrs. Anne Moore, of Nicholas-town, her good will, which was that of a tenant from year to year, in 46 acres of land, held at the annual rent of £67 to Mr. Edward Winder, of Germaustown, for £1,120.

The ceremony of investing four postulants with the habit of the Capuchin Order took place on the 23rd ult., in the chapel of the convent and novitiate, Walken street, Kilkenny. The postulants were Messrs. W. Neary, W. Flanagan, W. McEvoy, and Denis Reardon, who will be known for the future in religion as Brother Asinus, Bonaventure, John and Leo.

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. Crony was the officiating prelate. The young ladies received were Miss Lynch, daughter of Mr. John Lynch, Arva; Miss Rehill, daughter of Mr. John Rehill, Ballyhaeny; 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 Landed Estates Court, in 91 lots. The entire estate contained 6,064 acres, and the clear yearly profit rent was £4,573. Considerably less than half of the entire was sold, in 49 lots, and produced upwards of £38,000. Of these lots, 33 were 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 Orgau (in religion, Sister Margaret Mary) of Limerick; Miss Tracy (Sister Agnes) from Mountrath; Miss Hogan (Sister de Sales) from Dublin. Miss Orgau was professed, the other two received, and all three were children of the school. The third reception was that of Miss Devitt (in religion Sister Anne), a lay sister, who is from the neighborhood of Borrissleigh. The Archbishop officiated.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF FERNS.—On Sunday, 14th ult., in the Cathedral at Ennis, 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 Ennis, and has been about twenty years on the mission, until 1866, a period of about eleven years, he was curate in Ennis, and he then was appointed superior of the Mission House there, which was founded by the late Bishop, and he filled that position until the present time.

A quantity of land has been taken in the immediate neighborhood of Ennis for the purpose of erecting a new Diocesan College for Killalea, 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 magnificent 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 Limerick 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 26th 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 sowing, 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 improved."

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 exemplified even by such generous landlords as the Whites.

At the Presentation 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 more than equal, on the separate system, to the requirements of the county.

His numerous friends in Nenagh (says the Limerick Reporter) will regret to hear that a once general favourite among them, has just paid the debt of

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 Catholic Emancipation.

The annual report of the Director of Convict Prisons for Ireland for the year 1875 has been published. In this report Captain Barlow says that there were 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, auctioneer, 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., of the Hermitage, Kilmacow, for £40. 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. L. 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 £35. 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 Lisuridá 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 sermon 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, donations £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, Whiteley, 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 tenantry of Ireland are at the mercy of their landlords.

IRISH REVENUE.—A return just published, moved for by Mr. Mitchell-Henry, shows the following net receipts of revenue in Great Britain and Ireland in the several fiscal years set forth:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Great Britain, Ireland.

It appears that in 1870-71, of an aggregate revenue of £70,358,742, Ireland contributed over 10 3/4 per cent., while in 1874-75, of an aggregate of £74,086,396 she contributed over 10 1/2 per cent. Within the five years, the British revenue has increased 6-2 and the Irish revenue 9 3/4 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. McDowell, 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. J. V. Cleary, on his promotion from the presidency of the diocesan college to the pastorate of Dungarvan. The service consists of a costly silver salver, and two beautifully-wrought chalice jugs of the same material. The salver bears Dr. Cleary'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 pastorate of Dungarvan, by the clergy of the united dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, and others who had the happiness of standing under him during his professional career at St. John's College, Waterford, May, 1876." One of the chalice 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 spectacles presented in the parochial church of Ennis was never before witnessed by the inhabitants 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 sacred 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 privilege and good fortune of being amongst the congregation on the auspicious occasion. The Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, the indefatigable and zealous Conductor-Bishop of Killaloe, who was present during the day, celebrated Mass in the morning, administering Holy Communion to the "crowd" of faithful who approached the altar to partake of the Bread of Life, and in the course of the day his Lord-

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 retreat.

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 unexplored. 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, Clonant's Hill, near Ballyspilian 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 Banfield, of Dollymount, for certificates authorizing the excise to grant them licenses, 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 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.—Nation.

SATURDAY LAST (says the Wexford 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' admission to membership of the sacred ministry. Addresses breathing a spirit of filial respect and love were presented to the very reverend gentleman 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 affected by these expressions of affection, replied to them extemporaneously in such a manner as to show that he fully reciprocated 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 strength which have up to the present moment been granted him.

GREAT CATHOLIC MEETING IN ARMAIGH.—On the 16th of May a meeting of the Catholics of Armaigh was held in the Catholic Reading Room for the purpose of establishing for the city and county of Armaigh 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 Rev. 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 tenant-right question? Was it the poor down-trodden and oppressed Catholics? I remember when Sharnan 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 Sharnan 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 we want is fidelity 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 means of ascertaining and combining our strength, but it leaves us all free to adopt whatever lines of politics we select" (applause).

There are in Pennsylvania 235 beer breweries; in Wisconsin, 232; in Ohio, 210; in New York, 203; in California, 202; in Illinois, 165; and Michigan, 149.

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 Toohy, of St. Aloysius Seminary, was raised to the sublime dignity of the priesthood by the Rf. Rev. Bishop Rosecrance, 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. K. 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 treatment.

The Brooklyn Argus says: "A simple peasant from the wilds of New England was alighting from the cars at the Washington depot in company with a friend; when the latter pointed out the first distinguished-looking person he saw, and exclaimed:—

Look, George! there goes one of the greatest statesmen in the country! 'Dew tell' he 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 globe although we have little funds 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 Hillton 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.

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, Scarborough, Whitechurch, 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 Patrolia 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, Pontiac 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 time.

Sherbrooke is endeavoring to induce Mr. James Smart, of the Novelty Works, Brockville, to remove there by offering him a bonus of \$20,000.

Mr. Melten, who for some time acted as agent for a Glasgow 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 of death.

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 Ephraim, belonging to W. C. Hewitt, and rented 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, &c.

The exports at the port of St. John for the first five months of 1876 total up to \$1,066,176, which for the same period of 1875 they were but \$738,262. This is encouraging; and the more so that there has been a falling off in the imports.

A Cohong 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 Ste. 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 administered 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 attire. 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 LADY.—BELLEVILLE, June 15.—Last evening 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 following buildings:—Radden's grocery, Hart's dry goods, T. & F. Rigney's grocery, Horsey's hardware, Foot's bakery, Martin's wholesale grocery, Bowdens machinery store, the American Hotel, Gordon's grocery, Kirkpatrick's fancy goods, Lunnon's grocery, Bailey's barber shop, Gordon's drug store, Rees Brothers' confectionery, Chown & Walker's hardware, A. Martin's grocery, Cookson's grocery, Brown's drug store, Shanton & Co's branch crockery, Ford's private house, Heath & Gunn's wholesale drugs, and Morrison's flour and feed—everything lost.—Miss Douglass's boarding school, Rutnan's & Co's boot and shoe, Martin & Strachan's hardware, the Albion Hotel, Milton's hardware shop, Strange's grocery, W. Davids, merchandise broker, Hoffner, butcher, Norris, harness, Westlake, tailor, Abrams' Hotel, Spemerville's grocery, Dolan's harness, Wilmore'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 Agency) \$8,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$7,000; Royal Canadian, \$12,000; Etna, of Hartford, \$12,000; National of Montreal, \$4,000; Standard, \$5,000; Western, \$2,700; Scottish Imperial, \$1,500; Niagara, \$1,800; Guardian \$1,500; Beaver \$600, and Queen \$6900.

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, and sold by Adams, in 1807, to an American Captain 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 Duro, the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Burgos and San Sebastian, capture of Madrid, the passages of the Bidassoa, 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 C.B.E. 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 things, 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.—Catholic 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, S.J., Church of the Sacred Heart, and Brady and O'Neil, St. Patrick's; and Rev. E. Whyte, S. J. master of ceremonies. The ceremony began by a procession, consisting of the young lady boarders, about thirty-eight in number, the juniors being dressed in white, with veils and wreaths upon their heads, whilst the seniors wore long white veils over their uniform. 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 her 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 holy vocation was earnestness of purpose, a constant looking forwards—never looking back to what she had already achieved, but always keeping her eye steadfastly 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.

SCOTCH 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 English brethren in the management of cattle and sheep and require to improve considerably in the selection and style of their harness horses, they stand almost unrivalled in the breeding of cart horses. 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 buffets 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 Clydesdales that enable the Scotch farmer to undertake 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 42 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 &c. are a day, are used in single and double carts Wagons are unknown in Scotland."

UNITED STATES.

There are in Pennsylvania 235 beer breweries; in Wisconsin, 232; in Ohio, 210; in New York, 203; in California, 202; in Illinois, 165; and Michigan, 149.

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 Toohy, of St. Aloysius Seminary, was raised to the sublime dignity of the priesthood by the Rf. Rev. Bishop Rosecrance, 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. K. 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 treatment.

The Brooklyn Argus says: "A simple peasant from the wilds of New England was alighting from the cars at the Washington depot in company with a friend; when the latter pointed out the first distinguished-looking person he saw, and exclaimed:—

Look, George! there goes one of the greatest statesmen in the country! 'Dew tell' he 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 globe although we have little funds 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 Hillton 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.

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, Scarborough, Whitechurch, and Pickering are all looking very fine.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOR, JOHN GILLIES, AT NO. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE.

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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. Past. St. Leon IX., Pope. Thursday, 29—SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles.—HOLIDAY 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 indefinitely 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 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 question.

A fire in Moscow, Russia, has burned down fifty houses; the damage is stated to be 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 riot took place on Monday at Thorold, 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 viceregal 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 American neighbors considerable trouble.

The black cholera has broken out in Koordistan.

A proposal has come into existence—on paper—to 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 Nancy.

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 men-of-war should abstain from and active interference with slavery in a country where it is a legal 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 of toleration sounds, if "the proof of the pudding be the eating thereof," these tolerant gentlemen 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 cardinal principle should rule, it would appear that liberty, to their minds, conveys no other idea than that of forcing their opinions down the throats of their opponents, and toleration is all very well for those who agree with them.

These remarks are called forth by the recent advices received from Belgium, where, it appears, the party known as the Clericals have been success-

ful in electing their candidates. We give here the press despatch, and our readers may rest assured 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 been made."

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 Antwerp, however, the hooting and hissing was too mild and constitutional for the apostles of liberty. That form of persuasion was not sufficiently vigorous, 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 nineteenth 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 boot 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 of things, as like causes produce similar results, we 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 *Cavale Catholics*, so *trooly-toil* 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" principles, now enjoying the confidence and respect of the Irish at home—to the Butts and Sullivans who in Parliament and out of Parliament are struggling for national independence, anxious to get it by moral suasion, but determined to achieve it at any rate. Prominent figures in a prominent legislature they attract the attention of foreign nations to the cause they advocate, and keep alive a healthy agitation that has already more than once unmade Prime Ministers, as a Disraeli and a Gladstone can tell. They do not shun the broad day-light, nor promise things impossible and insane; what they say they do, and do openly. These are the men on whom we rely to restore Ireland to the position on the continent of Europe she was destined by God and nature to occupy, and we ask our Irish friends to

support in these men that dear old cause which the big-talking mercenaries under shelter of the Stars and Stripes are trying to degrade with their Catch-penny 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 Oka 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, he 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 Liberal side. Something would have to be done without delay. This 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. It 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 political cats-paw 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 *burst*? 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 sprang 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 Menseigneur 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 Mc 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 in 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 330 persons on Thursday, 15th inst., in the Parish of St. Mary's, Crystler, Ont. He is to be in Frankfurt on Sunday next.

OHI FOR A CHANCE TO PLUNDER.

The Daily 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. To 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 evangelic 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 impeachment.

THE CORNER LOAFER NUISANCE.

To those who have at heart the good name and reputation of our fair city which has always occupied 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 natural order 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 o'clock 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 plea 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 past.

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 Democrat, every conceivable form of Treason to the Commonwealth, chose as their standard bearers, Governor Hayes of Ohio, as Presidential 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 forever excluded from the highest position, and some nonentity chosen because his insignificance

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 lately 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 partisan triumphs. Heretofore the Canadian people have had more satisfactory trade relations with the Democratic 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 harassed and afflicted widow is sought to be victimised. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the will of one so favoured with this world's 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, containing 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 administrative 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 tried 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 puzzled 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 rogue goes unwhipped of justice.

THINK WELL ON'T.

"We must all appear before the judgment seat 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 Mercury to its attacks on his personal character, and if so, when?

Forty thousand dollars worth of building will be done at Arthursville this summer. Sheriff McIntyre has resigned the office of official assignee for the county of Stormont.

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 blundering it may occasion.

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."

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.

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.

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.

The fact is there is no reason whatever (however much the "Globe" may deem it reasonable) and absolutely unnecessary 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 journeys—no necessity of complying with these annoying exactions.

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 "Daniel Deronda" is full of fresh surprises.

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 township Clerk's hands for years.

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ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S PIC-NIC. The St. Patrick's Society intends holding its annual pic-nic on Dominion Day, in a delightful Grove on the Western Avenue. The place is approachable by the City cars on St. Catherine West and St. Joseph streets.

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

Mr. F. Q. Lawlor, No. 11 Papineau Square, is hereby authorized to collect and solicit subscriptions for the True Witness, in this city.

The Licensing 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.

LONDON QUARTERLY.—From the Leonard Scott 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.

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 Lady.

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 America; A Measureless Ill; 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.

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 "Daniel Deronda" is full of fresh surprises.

Through Dr. Osgood's elaborately-illustrated article the readers of Harper's Magazine have the first opportunity of examining the Bryant Vase, soon to be presented to the poet.

Blackwood for June, republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, N. Y. contains as follows:—A Woman-Hater—Part I. Calderon's Moorish plays. 1893: 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., Montreal.

FIRE AT ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

EVERY STORE AND BUSINESS HOUSE DESTROYED. (Special to the Gazette.) ST. JOHNS, P. Q., June 18. About 8 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the lumber piles in rear of Bouquet's saw mill. It soon spread, till the large piles of lumber and the saw mill were in flames.

11.45 p.m.—The fire is now completely extinguished, with the exception of the smouldering ruins, and the danger may be considered over. The St. Albas 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.

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.

The fire extended from the southern to the extreme northern end of Richelieu street, the only two buildings saved being the residence of Mr. Bull, foreman of and immediately in front of the mill, while the buildings on each side of this were destroyed, and the residence of Mr. F. Monette, 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 just bars and outhouses of Mr. Samuel Vaughan, just outside the town limits, fell a prey to the devouring element; his residence providentially escaped.

DISMAL AND HEART-RENDING APPARANCE.

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!

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 \$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 Cooze's, Seigniorial agent, St. James street.

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.

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 ex-officio members of the Committee.

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 to avoid a similar calamity in the future.

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.

2.45 p.m. The news from St. Johns, just at hand creates deep sorrow among our citizens. Please draw me at sight for \$200—a mere item towards relieving you. (Signed) S. H. C. MINER, Mayor.

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

WATERLOO, June 19. Just heard of fire. The Mayor of Waterloo instructs me to tender you any assistance within our means. (Signed) JOHN P. NOYES, 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 homicide."

MISSISS.—Patrick Sullivan, a labourer, residing on McCord street, left home at 4 a.m. on Sunday, to go 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 wore a grey coat and trousers, soft felt hat and short boots. Any information tending to lead to his recovery, may be left at the Water Police Station.

QUEBEC, 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 McCMahon streets to St. Patrick's Church, returning by way of John and Fabrique streets. There were also processions in St. Hoch and St. Saviour. A grand display of banners and other accessories was made, and a very large number 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. Mallarky, 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 supplement asked for by the Government toward improving Port Elgin harbour.

Prince Edward 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 oats.

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 that something must be done.

Amidst the 6,485 persons who compose the population of Brockville, only 28 are reported as belonging to "no church." There are in the town 2,107 Episcopalians, 1,628 Roman Catholics, 1,320 Methodists, 1,65 Presbyterians, 275 Baptists, and 52 Congregationalists.

MESSRS. J. W. WALKER, ROBT. WALKER, CHAS. GARDNER, AND ONE OR TWO OTHERS LEFT MOUNT FOREST ON TUESDAY, 5TH INST., ON A TRIP TO MANITOBA.

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, Colchester township, Essex; Fuller, Huntington township, Hastings; Harlowe (re-opened), Barrie township; Frontenac; Kingsburgh, Lochiel township, Glengarry; Monseil, 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, provision, liquors, &c., going back.

Ward, the Caledon murderer, who was sentenced to be hanged 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 clemency, although it was generally anticipated.—Hamilton Times, June 15th.

A village is being formed on lot 7, in the 8th concession of Anderson, 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 Dose and Lefroy townships need a bridge over Thessalon River, and it is asserted that 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 SNEC LITTLE FORTUNE.—In The Citizen of the 13th May last appeared an special from Hamilton, stating that Messrs. Semple & Son, of Paisley, Scotland, were endeavouring to learn the whereabouts 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 18 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 Messrs. 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 identity, 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 Pius 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 to her 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 DESPERADOS.—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 directly before the public is the burglary at Cainsville on the 23rd of May, when two of the burglars were shot by Mr. Brice, into whose 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 and drove 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 that it 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 Paunce (or Paunce) 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—" but that Paunce was a coward and was the first man to run. Bartram said it was the second shot that struck him; after being shot, he said he walked around the clover patch to confuse the tracks. As far as can be ascertained, that is all he 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, whoever he is.

BIRTHS. BERNER.—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.")

Table with columns: STOCKS, Sellers, Buyers. Lists various stock prices including Montreal, British North America, Ontario, City, Peoples', etc.

Greenbacks bought at 11 1/2 dis. American Silver bought at 12 to 15 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table listing various market prices for flour, fancy, spring, superfine, etc., with prices in dollars and cents.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Table listing various market prices for wheat, barley, oats, peas, etc., with prices in dollars and cents.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Table listing various market prices for flour, grain, rye, peas, oats, wheat, etc., with prices in dollars and cents.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1876.

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...

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PEACE OPPOSED.—A special despatch from Belgrade says the Serbian Government's decision in favour of peace is opposed to the wishes of the whole people...

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 volunteers to cross her frontier into Turkey.

FRESH TIAL.—The sentence of Court Martial at Salonica has been set aside as insufficient, on the representations of France and Germany...

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

BELOGRADE, June 17.—The Roumanian Government has arrested several Servians. Servia has sent an energetic protest against this proceeding to Bucharest.

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 Reckstadt on the 24th and depart on the 26th.

THE TURKISH TRAGEDY.—Reliable intelligence has been received that Hassan, when about to shoot Avni Pasha, said something apparently meaning that he desired to avenge the deposition of Abdul Aziz.

The Russian Government has determined to discontinue sending convicts to Siberia, and endeavor to develop some of its valuable resources.

A Vienna special asserts that Nisic has received 6 months' arrears of pay. The correspondent of the Moscow Gazette telegraphs to that paper from Cetting that the Turks in Bosnia have unfurled the green flag for a Holy war against the Christians.

London, June 18.—The Prince of Montenegro has resigned his position as representative of the insurgents in negotiation with the Porte.

BUSSELS, 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."

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.

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.

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.

of Philippopolis the alarm is, naturally, very great. Rumours circulate of hostile intentions harboured by the Mussulmans against the Archbishop...

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...

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.

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...

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...

Emperor William gave his chief court preacher a tremendous dressing down a few days ago. That worthy, Newman, instead of preaching 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...

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN BULGARIA.—At Perouchitza, 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 contrary, sent word to the authorities at Philippopolis to solicit protection against some Mussulman neighbours who evinced unfriendly intentions.

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."

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.

of Philippopolis the alarm is, naturally, very great. Rumours circulate of hostile intentions harboured by the Mussulmans against the Archbishop and the Bulgarian nobles of the place, who are pointed out as the instigators of the insurrection.

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...

Much still remains to be done to render our Catholic schools thoroughly efficient and successful. This is a matter of the greatest importance for the future of our Catholic population...

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000. SPECIAL FEATURES:—A purely Canadian Company. Safe, but low rates. Difference in rates alone (10 to 25 per cent) equal to dividend of most Mutual Companies.

THE VOICE.

The Voice is an interesting little Magazine rapidly finding its way among all classes of readers. The learned Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS has already endorsed the words on its title page:—"The Voice gives joy to the young and comfort to the old, it speaks to all by interesting anecdotes, captivating stories, merry poetry, grand discourses and noble examples."

govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 St. James St. MONTREAL.

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

Marcy's Scription and Lantern Slides. New and brilliant effects: Circulars free. Special OFFER to SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

TREASURE OF PIOUS SOULS; OR, Different Methods of Obtaining Christian Perfection. BY A PRIEST OF THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Price, One Dollar. For sale at the Seminary.

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

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Montreal 1st Ma 1876

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

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

vs. 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, 41-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

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 in justice, Plaintiff;

vs. 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. 41-5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 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.

40-5 CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME PHILOMENE FAVREAU, of the City of Montreal, said District, wife common as to property of ANTOINE BENARD, junior, coachman, of the same place, duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff;

vs. The said ANTOINE BENARD, her husband, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff. PREVOST & PREFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 40-5



FARMERS' COLUMN.

Night on the Farm.

Now all clucked home to their feather beds
Are the velvet chicks of the downy heads,
In the old Dutch style with the beds above
All under the wings of hovering love,

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.

CABBAGE FOR STOCK.—There is more nutritive
value in cabbage, and more profit in feeding it, than
most farmers are aware of.

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Many of the suggestions which we recently
made in regard to butter, says the New York Grocer
will apply with equal force to cheese.

- 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.

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 propor-
tion. This mixture seems to promote both quanti-
ty and quality of milk."

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FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT FARM, known as
MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Wil-
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acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared,

DR. M'LANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC,
VERMIFUGE.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-
colored, with occasional flushes, or a
Circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks;
the eyes become dull; the pupils dilated; an
arc semicircle runs along the lower eye-
lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and some-
times 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; breath
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 vomit-
ing; violent pains throughout the abdo-
men; bowels irregular, at times costive;
mucous slimy; not unfrequently tinged with
red; belly swollen and hard; urine tur-
bid; respiration occasionally difficult, and
accompanied by hiccough; cough some-
times dry and convulsive; uneasy and dis-
turbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth;
temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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Will certainly effect a cure.
universal success which has at-
tended the administration of this prepa-
ration has been such as to warrant us in
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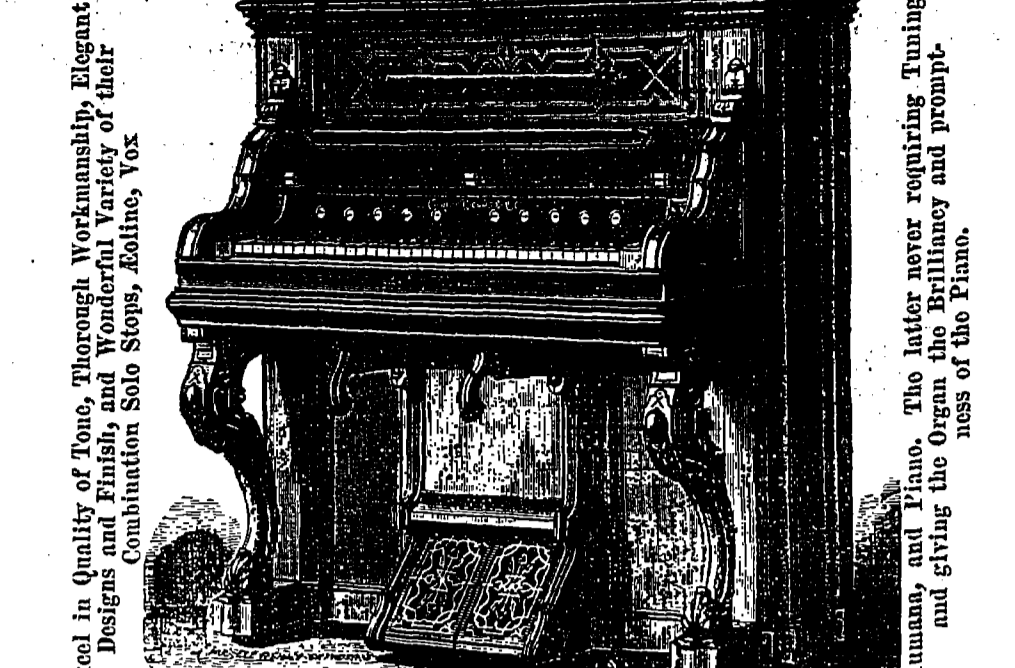
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CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS.
BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?
The subject will answer.
GRENADA, Miss., June 30.—Seth H. HANCE.—Dear Sir:
You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you
for a box of your Pills, which I have used, and which
I would not have done had I not been cured.

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

STILL ANOTHER CURE.
Read the following testimonial from a respectable
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DOVOCATE, &c., &c.,
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Wood and Iron Coffins

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CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES.

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