

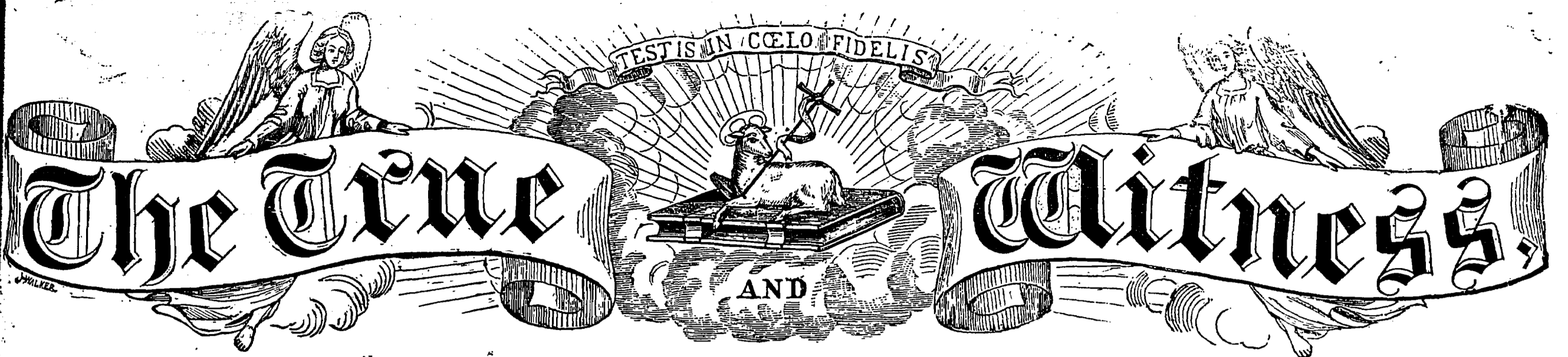
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1876.

NO. 36.

AGENTS for the DOMINION. CATHOLIC PERIODICALS.

Table listing various Catholic periodicals such as 'New York Tablet', 'Boston Pilot', and 'Catholic Review' with their respective prices and subscription details.

THE FISHERMAN.

By 'SPERANZA' (Lady Wilde). The water rushes—the water foams— A fisherman sat on the bank...

WINIFRED, COUNTESS OF NITHSDALE.

A TALE OF THE JACOBITE WARS.

By LADY DACRE.

CHAPTER XIII.

Nor can any man's malice be gratified further by my letters, than to see my constancy to my wife, the laws, and religion.

By Eikon Basilike.

"Dearest Wife, you will have heard from other hands the ill success of our expedition. My Winifred, who knows what have been my fears from the beginning of this undertaking, also knows that my mind has not been prepared for the result, and will therefore be aware that among all his sorrows her husband has not had to endure those of disappointed hope.

staining his fair crisped curls: in the heat of battle the impression was momentary; but now, in darkness and in silence, that image rises up between me and sleep!

"It is only to my beloved wife, who has so long read every feeling of this wayward heart, that I dare confess such weakness. To my companions in arms and in misfortune, such sentiments would appear the sickly fantasies of a distempered mind: even to her I will dwell on them no longer.

"Should my Winifred have an opportunity of seeing our king—who, though his coming is now too late, must, I imagine, be by this time in Scotland—it would be but justice towards a man who, though unfortunate, and perhaps ill-judged, is, I believe, a faithful servant of King James, to let his majesty know that such is my impression.

"We have not yet been told our ultimate destination; but we conclude we shall be conveyed to London, there, let not my dear wife be startled, for she must be aware it is the inevitable consequence of defeat—there to take our trial. Let her rather rejoice that it is an honorable, though perhaps mistaken cause, that her husband will appear before the tribunal of his country; and that among his fellow-prisoners he may count the noble Derwentwater, the good Viscount Kenmare, and many more of unsullied honor.

CHAPTER XIV.

Since I parted hence, I have beheld misfortune's face to face; Have marked the ill of desolating war In all the sad details kings never see.

By Eikon Basilike.

CHAPTER XV.

Reports of the indignities to which the noble prisoners had been exposed on their journey to London, failed not to reach Scotland; indignities which, galling enough in themselves, were not likely to be softened in the recounting.

to his hand. "And did my lord look well?" she inquired.

"Yes, very well, my lady, as far as I know. Just as well as the other lords: he was along with; only a trifle paler. He did not look, my lady, as if he had visited his own butchery-hatch quite so lately as I have."

"Lord save you, my lady! he was quite of a different sort from the rest of them. They seemed like a rabble by the side of him: anybody might have known him among a thousand."

"The chevalier's arrival, which Lord Nithsdale in his letter had considered almost certain, had not yet taken place; and although the Earl of Mar was resolved, by keeping possession of Perth, to retain at least one town where his master might be sure of an honorable and safe reception; the defection of the whole clan of Fraser, the advance of the Earl of Sutherland, the reinforcements which strengthened the Duke of Argyll's army from the regular troops, whose presence was no longer required in England, rendered each day the situation of the Jacobite general more desperate.

CHAPTER XVI.

Not a word was spoken. The splash of the waves against the stone stairs, at the sudden entrance of the barge into the narrow landing-place caused the muddy sullen water to overflow the bottom steps and as quickly to recede, the hollow echo of the oars as they were shifted, were the only sounds heard.

By Eikon Basilike.

CHAPTER XVII.

At length the door was closed upon him—he was left in solitude; no eye was upon him, and he was able to relax for a moment from the imperturbable composure which he had forced himself to maintain. He hid his face in his hands, and allowed the thought of his beloved wife, the memory of his innocent children, whom he perhaps was never, never more to behold, to rush over his soul!

should be sorry my wife should witness this. My gentle Winifred! thy shrinking, sensitive pride would never brook seeing thy husband thus manacled. For the first time, I rejoice that thou art far, far away."

"With these increased indignities the spirit of Lord Nithsdale was excited. As he rode on, his carriage became each moment more lofty; his dark brow assumed a more awful gloom; his eyes, from beneath its shade, flashed defiance on the mob; his nostrils dilated; the curl of his contemptuous lip plainly expressed how utterly he despised the mean taunts the senseless rabble! Thus erect, undaunted; he passed through the suburbs; but before they entered the streets, a separation took place between those whose destination was different.

"The moment of parting from their companions in misfortune, those with whom they had shared hopes and fears, with whom they had enjoyed triumph and endured defeat, was one of bitterness; a parting, too, which to all might be, and to many proved, an eternal one; one which took place under the gaze of an insulting populace, and under circumstances which admitted of no words of kindness, no last injunction, not even the pressure of the friendly hand!

"The barred gates were unlocked, and the prisoners, one by one, mounted the dark steps, and emerged into daylight, opposite the Bloody Tower. They heard the portals closed and barred behind them; they heard the splash of the portcullis as it was let down into the water, and each was then delivered over to the warden, in whose apartments lodgings were assigned to him.

CHAPTER XVIII.

At length the fair town of Perth rose to her view and the broad Tay swept gracefully around it. She saw the ancient palace of Scone, the spot where all the Scottish Kings had been crowned, and she tried to feel assured that "the king would enjoy his own again."

By Eikon Basilike.

CHAPTER XIX.

The chevalier received the Countess of Nithsdale with what he meant to be marked attention; but his manner was subdued—his bearing dejected; partly through his late illness, and partly from that consciousness of being marked out for misfortune which pervaded his every look, his every action.—There was a melancholy majesty in his thin person, and his handsome but pale features, which (although united with a certain stiffness and reserve, little calculated to find favor in the sight of the adventurous and the desperate, who alone adhered to his cause) interested Lady Nithsdale while it saddened her.

obliged to traverse Normandy in disguise: his retinue consisted but of six gentlemen; and when the Earl of Mar, the Earl Marischal, and some others, to the number of thirty, went from Perth to kiss the hand of the prince for whose cause they were in arms, they found him at Fetterness, suffering with a severe attack of ague.

"Neither in body nor mind was he capable of inspiring his adherents with the ardor which could alone turn or even arrest the untoward course of events. Mutual discomposure was the feeling consequent upon this melancholy meeting. The unwelcome news which awaited the chevalier, that, for a month previous to his landing, the resolution had been taken to evacuate Perth, did not tend to dispel the despondency natural to him; while, in the speech which he made to the privy council, whom he had immediately proceeded to name, the despairing view which he took of his own situation pierced every moment through the words of hope which he thought himself bound to utter. He closed his address by saying, "That for him it would be no new thing to be unfortunate; his whole life, even from his cradle, had shown a constant series of misfortunes; and he was prepared, if it so pleased God, to suffer the extent of threats which his enemies threw out against him."

"The Countess of Nithsdale experienced a momentary sensation of hope and exultation when she heard that the monarch to whom all belonging to her had been so constantly devoted, had actually set foot in the realm of his ancestors; and her generous heart throbbled with indignation when she heard of the nobles who neglected to obey his summons. She thought how different would have been the conduct of her own brave lord; and she resolved to do as, if he had been at liberty, he would himself have done, and as he seemed, by what he said concerning General Forster, to expect her to do. She therefore prepared herself for a journey to Scone, there to pay the homage she conceived to be due to her lawful sovereign.

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never before looked upon the sacrifices made either by the Herberts or the Maxwells but as the performance of a bounden duty in which they had not failed; but when these sacrifices seemed to be considered in the same light by him for whom they had been made, their magnitude and their extent increased in her eyes.

Her eyes filled with tears, the inquiry was made in so cold, so formal a tone. "But once, sire, since he has been a prisoner, and had she at that moment attempted a longer sentence, her voice would have failed her altogether."

"We hope that the worthy lord's health continued unimpaired by confinement?" She struggled with her feelings, and replied, "My lord complained not of any personal privation or hardship. His thoughts were all as they ever have been, for his king, his country, and his faith."

"It is now many years since we once had an interview with the Earl of Nithsdale in Flanders; and if our memory does not fail, we were then suffering from this same awful complaint which discomposes us at present. Methinks our health is always least fitted for exertion and fatigue when circumstances call most imperiously for both! But so it has ever been with us!" He sighed, and his eyes instinctively sought the ground.

Then turning again to the countess, "Is your ladyship's seat situated far from hence?" he inquired; for, a stranger to Scotland, he knew not the topographical details of the country.

"Please your majesty, I journeyed from my husband's castle of Terregles near Dumfries."

"We hope your journey was prosperous and agreeable, although we fear in this weather it must have been somewhat tedious. Dumfries is some days journey hence, I fancy."

Lady Nithsdale thought upon the villages in ashes, the desolate fields, and could not find words for her reply, but contented herself with bowing assent; when, turning to the Earl of Mar, the chevalier remarked, that if the present severe weather continued, the Tay would soon be completely frozen over. "In that case," he continued, "the river will be no longer serviceable as a protection and defence."

"Neither will it be any impediment to the design I have been explaining to your majesty," replied the earl in a low voice.

Lady Nithsdale soon after retired from the royal interview, discouraged and dissatisfied. She had never found the desired opportunity of speaking her husband's sentiments concerning general Forster; and she now felt intimately convinced how wild and hopeless an enterprise it must ever have been, to replace on the throne one who was so little calculated to conquer or to win it.

TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.

FREEMASONRY. (Concluded from our last.)

But, as we have intimated, it is not at all necessary for the purpose in hand to visit Freemasonry in any degree with the sins of its kindred. Its own sins are enough to convict it ten times over of being—on the Continent, at least—a society of the most decided anti-social and anti-Christian tendencies. The proofs accumulated on this head in the two volumes under notice are simply overwhelming. Our only difficulty with them is as to which we should select for repetition. The statements which are dragged to light from the records and organs of the lodges themselves, and which, in every variety of phrass, proclaim war against Christianity and the Christian State, are well nigh innumerable. Let us string together a few. It is pretended that Freemasonry is merely a philanthropic institution: the *Monde-Macinnique*, a trusted exponent, declares, on the contrary, that "benevolence is not the object, but only one of the characteristics, and the least essential, of Freemasonry." Christianity is incessantly called in the lodges a "lying," "bastard," and "brutalising" religion, which must be "annihilated;" Catholicism a "used-up formula," a "worm-eaten fabric." "I affirm that the name of God is a word void of sense," was the profession of faith in the Liege lodge in 1865. "A true Mason ought to die, as he had lived, a free-thinker," is the declaration of a Sovereign Grand Commander named "Brether" Banwet. It has been declared in the Paris lodge called "The Rose of Perfect Silence," that all religious instructions should be suppressed on the ground that "faith in God takes away the dignity of man, troubles his reason, and may lead him to the abandonment of all morality!" The Grand Orient of Belgium put forth in 1864 a *projet de loi*, of which the very first article was entitled "Suppression of all religious education." The sacred mysteries of Christianity were termed "pagan phantasmagories" by a Freemason named Falder, speaking in the lodge of "Fidelity," at Ghent, on July 2, 1846. Nay, in a Freemason's periodical printed for circulation amongst the brethren at Altenburg, in 1823, the anti-theistic worship of humanity is stated to be the worship of the craft; "We ourselves are God," is the exclamation of "Brether" Mouthaan. Brother Helvetius, whose memory was honoured with special ceremony in Paris, in 1773, held that the passions are never pernicious, but necessary, because, it appears, they are only "the intensified expression of self-interest in the individual," and as sensual love affords happiness, purity, of course must be abandoned! In an official apology for the association in 1852 it is stated that "Freemasonry teaches how to be virtuous without the stimulus of hope or fear," and that "the Mason looks for no future reward." In the official Dutch Freemason's Almanac for 1872 the presence of the Bible on the altars of the craft is declared to be "an empty form." At a secret International Congress of Freemasons at Lugano in 1872, the question as to what ought to be called religion was introduced, and it was unanimously agreed to throw into catechetical shape the blasphemous bible of the atheist Renan, and to make this compilation "the handbook of religion in the social and democratic republic of the future." Barruel, whose testimony is especially valuable, inasmuch as he was a Master-Mason, says that the grade of Kadosch is "the soul of Freemasonry," and that "the final object of its plots is the reintroduction of absolute liberty and equality through the destruction of all royalty and the abrogation of all religious worship." It is pretended that Freemasonry has nothing to do with politics; but Felix Pyat, himself high in the craft, calls it "the Church of the Revolution," and M. Henri Martin, the historian, who is also a Mason terms it "the laboratory of the Revolution." Baud Laribiers, Grand Master in France, has categorically asserted that "Freemasonry was intimately connected with all the first glorious days of the Revolution" of 1789. At the great "solstitial feast" of 1854, in Belgium, when all the lodges of the country were represented, one of the orators proclaimed, amidst enthusiastic applause, that politics were not outside the proper sphere of the order, and that Freemasonry had "taken an active part in all political struggles." In the Masonic assembly which met at Rome in May, 1872, it was decided by a large majority that "the lodges had the right to discuss questions bearing on religion and politics;" and when the conspirator Mazzini died, the Italian lodges were not only represented at his funeral, but went into mourning. We know that Prince Murat was compelled to resign the Grand Mastership of the French Freemasons because he had voted in the French Senate for the Temporal Power. But the testimony of the Radical and Socialist Louis Blanc ought of itself to be decisive; "Spreading over the whole face of Europe," he says, speaking of Freemasonry, "it showed itself everywhere in the light of an association resting upon principles dia-

metrically opposed to those which govern civil society;" and, in the disclosures of a certain Freemason on his death-bed, we find it stated that to accomplish its objects the perpetration of a crime may be an act of virtue! Hence we should not be surprised that one of its latest demonstrations was that which took place in 1871, when all the lodges of the Orient of Paris came out openly, with their emblems, and symbols, and rites, in support of the Commune. After all this—and much more of the same kind might be added—it will be easy to understand that the phrases habitually in the mouths of the members of the order—such as that the object of their association is the benefit of humanity—are not to be understood in their ordinary and unexceptionable meaning, or to be viewed in that light in which a simple and unsuspecting public would be only too likely to regard them; while it will not be easy to understand why all other Christian Churches as well as the Catholic Church, and all other rulers as well as the Popes, should not have long since denounced the craft as an ever-present menace to religion and society.

It will be observed, however, that none of these startling, and indeed, horrible revelations *prima facie* touches Freemasonry in this country or in England. They all concern the secret society as it exists on the Continent; and now a serious question remains to be determined—is the continental society totally distinct, as it would seem, from that which presents itself to us? It is said that though Freemasonry may be a bad and wicked thing abroad, here it is quite innocuous, and is little, if anything, more than a charitable institution. In this opinion we would be disposed to roughly to concur; for it is quite impossible to suppose that the generality at least of the Englishmen and Irishmen of wealth, rank, and respectability, who are Freemasons, would knowingly remain connected with a body essentially atheistic and anti-social. To those we, for our part, have no doubt the craft appears simply as a friendly confederation engaged in offices of mutual assistance. Yet the fact remains that the Freemasons themselves proclaim that "however scattered over the face of the earth they all compose one only body," and that this was brought out special emphasis and distinctness at the installation of the Prince of Wales last year as Grand Master for England. Moreover, one or the two Masonic journals in London have been scarcely one whit behind the *Latonia* or the *Monde-Macinnique* in their anti-Christian utterances; one of them having, for instance, declared that "religious education was a poison." Again, at a meeting last year of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire, Brother Parkinson, Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex, candidly avowed that "the two systems of Romanism and Masonry were not only incompatible but radically opposed." How, then, are we to reconcile the unity of the whole body with the innocence of some of its members? The translator of the German work under notice answers—and we think reasonably—that the latter has been deceived and continue in the dark. It has been observed that all the children of Adam are either nine-pins or the balls that knock them down, and that those who are not the latter can be made very useful in the former capacity. In the death-bed disclosures to which we have referred, it is stated, with the most cynical frankness, that the neophytes in Freemasonry are divided into three classes—the injuring minds, the impetuous and restless spirits, and the superstitious and credulous; and that the amount of lore imparted to each must be proportioned accordingly. "It is necessary," so we read, "to deal out to each aspirant in a measure proportioned to his receptive powers;" "we must at all times take care not to reveal our real aim precipitately, since weak minds"—that is, men of virtue—"might be dazzled at first sight by so brilliant and searching a light." And the document goes on to state that dissimulation and hypocrisy must be resorted to, if necessary, to make such persons contented with their lot. That eminent Mason, Louis Blanc, quite as frankly confirms this statement. "It seemed good," he says, "to sovereigns—to Frederick the Great—to handle the trowel and to put on the apron. Why not? since the existence of the higher grades was carefully hidden from them; all they knew of Freemasonry was that which could be revealed to them without danger. They had no reason for concerning themselves about it, seeing that they were kept in the lower grades, in which they perceived nothing but an opportunity for amusement, joyful banquets, principles foregone and resumed at the threshold of the lodges, formulas that had no reference to ordinary life—in a word, a comedy of equality. But in these matters," he adds, "comedy closely borders on tragedy; and princes and nobles were induced to offer the cover of their names and the blind aid of their influence to secret undertakings directed against themselves." It does not alter the case even if such men are found in high grades; for some of the very highest grades are honorary, and are created for the special benefit of persons whom it is desirable to dupe. What more is to be said? Well, a good deal more, but where is the necessity to say it?

It may be objected that the authenticity of the documents from which the foregoing quotations are made, is not proved, or at least is questionable. The objection is worthless. M. Neut, on whose authority rest many of the most serious charges brought against Freemasonry, disposed of it most thoroughly in a speech made at the Catholic Congress of Malines in 1867. "I have everywhere challenged Freemasons," says M. Neut. "To prove the unauthenticity of my documents if it can be proved. I have sent my writings gratis to the editors of Masonic periodicals, begging that they would refute them, if it were possible, but they invariably kept silence. I am ready to guarantee that everything I have printed is perfectly genuine, and I defy any adversary to show me to be guilty of inaccuracy in this respect. I have clamorously called for some notice, even though it were of an unfavourable nature, but all in vain; I have never received an answer." And, as far as we know, he has not received an answer since. This is enough; but we must observe, in addition, that the Masonic demonstration in favour of the Commune—the modern Temple of Solomon, as one of the brethren termed that hideous and bloody abortion—and some others of the worst and most unmistakable acts of the craft are matters of contemporary history; and that the writings of Louis Blanc (still alive), Helvetius, Barruel; the Masonic newspapers, the *Times*, and many other publications that make the gravest assertion on the subject under discussion, are generally accessible. It is not denied, so far as we know, that Frederick Prince of Orange, the second son of William I., King of the Netherlands, resigned his position of national Grand Master because he was "a Christian and would ever remain one." To ask us to believe, indeed, that so many documents—and documents so curiously corroborative, though written independently, one of another—as furnish the basis of these two works, have not been forged, is just a trifle audacious. To sum up; a society the rites of which are incredibly childish; which enacts from its votaries an impious oath of secrecy before revealing to them its objects; which, by creating a secret state within the State, and a family within the family, endangers alike the State and the family; and, finally, so many of whose lodges ring with anti-Christian and anti-social anathemas, stands self-condemned, and can never be to men of virtue who closely examine it anything else than a beacon-light to warn them of danger.

\* Here is the Masonic oath, as it is given in the Irish Ecclesiastical Record for April, 1875:—"I swear,

THE IRISH WAR OF 1641.

AN INTERESTING PAPER BY REV. T. A. FINLAY, B.A.

A large meeting of the Essay and Debating Society of the Limerick Catholic Literary Institute, was held on Friday, the 3rd March, when the Rev. E. T. O'Dwyer, C.C., President, occupied the chair. There were besides the Society, numbers of the general members, so that the Council Room, where the proceedings were held, was crowded. The business was to listen to a paper on the "Irish War of 1641," by the Rev. Mr. Finlay, B.A., and more eloquently or beautifully written Essay has seldom, if ever, been read on the interesting subject. We have been favored with the paper, and we have much pleasure in placing it before our readers.

Father O'Dwyer, having introduced the Rev. Mr. Finlay, stated with what pleasure they welcomed one of his illustrious Order amongst them.

The Rev. M. Finlay then said:— Gentlemen, with extreme diffidence I have deferred to the wish expressed by our President that I should contribute to the instructive entertainment provided at these meetings. I had many reasons for entering on the undertaking with reluctance. I had good cause to doubt my aptitude for the task assigned me, and this feeling of distrust was intensified when, upon addressing myself to it, I found the subject allotted me required for its due treatment more time and labor than I could command.

The history of what is called "The Civil War of 1641," has always seemed to me the portion of our country's annals best deserving of our attentive study. Its claim in this respect I do not base upon the fact that it abounds in those incidents that always lend a painful interest to domestic war. It was, no doubt, a struggle for civil and religious liberty—fierce, protracted, and sanguinary; but not any and not all of these characteristics would give it special prominence in the history of Ireland. It gave occasion for the display of great virtues and great vices; but, on the whole, the virtues were not more exalted, nor the vices much more revolting, than those exhibited at other times and in other lands, during periods of great civil commotion. It brings before us some of the best as well as some of the worst characters that have honored or disgraced our country; but, with one exception, neither the good nor the bad are much better or much worse than the examples of heroism and depravity we meet with elsewhere. It is memorable, too, for the strange vicissitudes of triumph and defeat between which the national cause alternated; but in this respect it will find more than one parallel in the antecedent and subsequent history of the same cause.

The special interest attaching to the Irish war of 1641 seems to me to be this. It presents us with the solitary instance in which the discordant elements that constitute the Irish Catholic body united in the name of their common religion, for purposes of common defence. It affords striking proof of the power such an alliance could wield; but, at the same time, it furnishes proof equally striking of its inherent instability. Furthermore, the history of this period, is in a great measure, the history of the one attempt at self-government which Ireland has made under the favoring conditions of a comparatively advanced civilization. Ireland had lost its independence before the centralising influence of advancing civilization could render effective by making concurrent the vital forces of the nation. At the time when feudalism or its equivalent agencies were moulding into shape and consistency the vast political systems that have since held sway in Europe, a succession of invasions swept over her, making impossible the development of a political organism within her. It was her fortune or her misfortune that these invading powers were never able to absorb or assimilate the resisting forces they encountered. They were able to do little more than perpetuate the state of anarchy they found, by preventing the growth of a central power, strong enough to crush all rival pretenders to absolute authority. Once only in the course of many centuries the control of the nation's destinies was placed in the hands of a central national Government. The attempt at self-rule was made with the help of an excellent system of popular representation; the opposition the hereditary enemies of the country could offer was enough to rouse, but not enough to impair its energies—and the sympathy of foreign powers, which often found more substantial expression than the amenities of diplomatic intercourse, encouraged the attempt. Made under circumstances so favorable, the experiment nevertheless resulted in failure. How far it succeeded—wherein, and why it failed are questions well deserving of examination. They cannot fail to have a high speculative importance for those who take but a student's interest in the events of the past, and they must have an eminently practical significance for those whom duty or inclination leads to take part in, and to influence the events of the present. Into a detailed history of the events of the period it would be impossible for me to enter. I shall confine myself to such a summary of them as shall serve to bring out the special points of interest I have mentioned.

The war which began in Ireland in the year 1641, and ended when the city of Limerick surrendered to General Ireton, was, at the outset, nothing more than a badly organized insurrection of the Northern Irish Chieftains. The policy of James the First had produced in Ulster a state of things which could end only in revolt. He had executed on an extensive scale a plan of subjugation recommended by the common practice of conquering nations, and adopted to some extent by a few of his predecessors on the English throne. At a time of profound peace—"such," says a contemporary historian, "as Ireland had never enjoyed before"—he seized the territories of the chieftains of Ulster—the irreconcilable foes of English rule. A trumped-up story of an improbable conspiracy was the only justification urged for the wholesale spoliation. The accused noblemen fled from the doom that awaited them. They died in exile—the one at some date which no one has thought it worth while to record; the other an old man, decrepit and blind, who for years before his death bobbled to the audiences of Paul the Fifth, to detail their country's wrongs and his own. Their bones lie at

in the name of the Supreme Architect of all worlds, never to reveal the secrets, the signs, the grips, the passwords, the doctrines, or the customs of the Freemasons, and to preserve with respect to them an eternal silence. I promise and swear to God never to betray any of them by writing, by word, or gesture; never cause them to be written, lithographed, or printed; never to make public anything of that which has now been confided to me, or of that which shall be confided to me in the future. I pledge myself to this, and submit myself to the following penalties if I fail in keeping my word: They may burn my lips with a red-hot iron, they may cut off my hand, they may pluck out my tongue, they may cut my throat, they may hang up my dead body in a lodge till the admission of a new brother, as a scourge for my faithlessness, and as a terrible warning to others. Then they may burn it, and cast its ashes to the winds, to the end that there may not remain a single trace of the memory of my treason. So help me God, and His Holy Gospel. Amen." A society which thinks it necessary to hedge itself with such a safeguard as this fearful and horrible oath is, *prima facie*, an object of suspicion. The idea of a purely benevolent society binding its members by such an oath is droll and incredible. Nor is the idea less droll and incredible of protecting the society in this fashion against the very persons for whose welfare it pretends to be working.

rest in the sands of the Janiculum, close to the spot where the first of the Popes was crucified, and Irish visitors to the Eternal City sometimes buy a taper at the neighboring monastery to burn it on the modest slab that covers the last of the Princes of Ulster. With them fell the chieftains of O'Donnell and O'Neill, the most stubborn bulwarks of Irish independence. The lands of the fugitive chiefs and their dependents were escheated to the crown, and were apportioned to the heads of the Irish Executive, and to entertain adventurous "skippers, winners, grocers, and drapers of the good city of London," who volunteered on the perilous service of colonizing Ulster. Of the two million acres included in the six confiscated counties, only 800,000 were found fit for occupation by the English colonists. The remainder, bog, mountain, and forest, was left to the homeless "Irishry." There they might make themselves lairs to fish in, and thence they might see the lands that had once been theirs, smiling with a plenty which mocked their sufferings. It was a grave mistake to permit the existence of this outlawed population, maddened by the sense of wrong, and goaded to despair by the pangs of hunger. According to the time-honored laws of English colonization they should have been slaughtered on the ruins of their walled cabins. The plantations would then have thriven in peace, and the English character for ferocity would in no way have suffered by the deed. All through the reign of James the outlaws lived on in sullen disaffection, waiting the opportunity of redress. It came at last. The quarrel of Charles I. with the Scotch Parliament led to an armed rebellion of the Scotch nation against his authority. The rebels invaded England and wrung from the monarch the privileges they had prayed for in vain. The English Parliament, which had its own grounds for quarrel with the King, sympathized discreetly with the malcontents, voted supplies for the army with which they occupied England, impeached Strafford, the favorite Minister of the King, and forced his master to sign the warrant that sent him to the block on Tower Hill.

The machinery of Government became disordered by these dissensions. The mere relaxation of the iron grip in which they were held, probably gave the signal for an outbreak of the northern Irish. Their resentment and apprehension were raised to a pitch which made war inevitable by a well-founded report that measures were being taken for the utter extirpation of their religion (Life of Ormonde, vol. 1, fol. 160); that "a covenanting army was ready to come to Ireland under the command of General Leslie, to extirpate the Roman Catholics of Ulster, and leave the Scots sole possessors of that province, and to this end a resolution had been taken in their private meetings and councils, to lay heavy fines upon such as would not appear at their Kirk for the first or second Sunday; and on failure the third to hang, without mercy, all such as were obstinate at their own doors."

Under the pressure of their sufferings and their terrors they rose at last. Miserably armed, half clothed, and insufficiently fed, they boldly declared war against everything that represented Sassenach power among them. In the frenzy of the first outbreak they were neither very discriminating in their enmity nor very temperate in their vengeance. It was some time before they could be organized into a disciplined army, and subjected to the command of men who understood and enforced the conventional rules of war. In the interval not a few acts of lawlessness were committed. These, magnified by the excited imaginations of the frightened planters who first narrated them, have given rise to the story of a general massacre of Protestants, with which sensational historians of the past (Warner, Temple, Borlase), as of the present (Froude), love to entertain their readers. The apologist for the insurgents might plead, in palliation, if not in excuse, of these first excesses that, cruel as they were, they were provoked by outrages far more inhuman.

A mob of peasants with armed staves, scythes, and pitchforks "not possessing," according to the testimony of the Earl of Ormonde, "as many arms as were in the hands of six hundred of the King's forces," was no match for the troops at the disposal of the Irish Executive. It was in the power of the Lords Justice to crush the rebellion at the outset. They temporized, for ends of their own, and this disloyal policy strengthened the hands of the insurgents, and finally forced into an alliance with them the well affected Anglo-Irish Catholics of the Pale. Amongst these there were little sympathy for the wrongs of their co-religionists of Ulster. In the ardor of their loyal zeal the gentry of the East and South execrated the northern rebels, and professed themselves "ready to take up arms and with their lives and fortunes endeavor to suppress the rebellion." It was, however, no part of the plan of Parsons and Borlase (the then Lords Justice) that order should be speedily restored; still less that the Catholic gentry should be instrumental in restoring it. The vast scheme of plunder known as the "Commission of Enquiry into Defective Titles" had, but half done its work. Large estates were yet possessed by native Irish proprietors, or by the families of the first Anglo-Norman settlers. The confiscations which were sure to follow a general insurrection would be a more expeditious means of securing to the Government officers these coveted prizes than the tedious process of law. It was therefore determined that the landed proprietors of the Pale should rebel. The Parliament in which they were pouring forth their protestations of loyalty was suddenly dissolved they were bidden to retire to their own homes on pain of death, and the arms necessary for their protection against the insurgent bands which now began to roam over the country, were refused them. The troops of the Government under Ormonde, Coote, and St. Leger were let loose upon the Pale. The most servile loyalty to the Crown was no protection against their ravages. The lands of the most devout believers in the divine right of King Charles to misgovern Ireland, and of those who believed that King Charles had, in regard to Ireland, no right at all, were laid waste with ruthless impartiality.

The aggrieved Palemen sent letters of complaint to the Sovereign, but their messenger, Sir John Read, of "the King's Privy Chamber," was seized by the justices, racked in Dublin Castle, and the work of plunder and devastation went on as before. The conciliatory messages which his misfortunes forced the King to dispatch to his subjects of the Kingdom of Ireland were intercepted on the way; even the slender hope that could be built on the kindly promise of Charles I. was denied the suppliants. The time came at length when there was left them but one resource—the last that remains to the oppressed—an appeal to the sword against the iniquity of law. They threw in their lot with the Old Irish, already in the field under the banners of the native chieftains. From this coalition sprang the national league known as the Confederation or Killkeny. The accession to the ranks of the insurgents of the Catholic nobility and gentry of the Pale was the condition of their immediate success, but was the guage of their ultimate ruin. The new allies of the Irish had some experience in state craft, and immediately upon the union of the two parties measures were taken to introduce the order of fixed government into the Confederacy. The constitution which was framed respected the claim of the English monarch on the obedience of Ireland; its authors desired to be independent of the government, not of the crown. No blind attachment to antique national usages prevented them from recognizing the superiority of the English legal system. "Magna Charta, and the common and statute laws of England in all points not contrary to the Roman Catholic religion, or inconsistent with the liberty of Ireland" were declared "the basis

of the new government." In form this government was representative. The legislative authority was vested in a general assembly of the nation's representatives; the executive power was entrusted to a supreme council elected by this assembly. The aristocratic and popular elements were duly represented in the Confederate Parliament, due weight was given to the counsels of the Church and adequate provision made for the expression of view. The system of a divided authority entrusted to elective magistrates was continued down to the lower departments of the administration—elective boards discharged the duties of judges of assize, and even justices of the peace. Having drawn up this form of government, theoretically flawless, practically most unadapted to their requirements, the Confederates, protesting all the while their devoted allegiance to the English Sovereign, proceeded to establish a civil and military administration distinct from and adverse to the one that claimed to be his. Well appointed armies, under the command of veteran captains who had been trained in the Italian and Flemish wars, were raised for the defence of the provinces. The castles and forts of the kingdom were wrested from the king's forces and garrisoned with Confederate troops, and vessels of war carrying the Confederate colors cruised off the coast for the protection of the ports. A silver currency "of the value and goodness of English money" was issued from the mint at Killkeny. The great seal of the supreme council, bearing the cross, harp and crown, and the legend "Pro Deo, rege, et patria, Hiberni unanimes,"—(for their God, their King, and their country, the Irish united) became the warrant of authenticity for all documents emanating from the Irish government. The great continental courts received with diplomatic honors the representatives of the Confederation, and in their turn sent ambassadors to represent their view at the seat of the new government. For the first and the last time in her long history, Ireland was a nation.

The Confederate generals were soon ready to take the field. Their successes were, at first, not at all proportioned to their superiority in point of numbers over their opponents. Preston, the Leinster general, was defeated successively by Moncke, Lord Kanelagh and Ormonde, and it was some time before the combined forces of Barry and Castlehaven could check the marauding expeditions of Inchiquin and St. Leger in Munster. In the province of Ulster alone the consummate military skill of its commander gave the Irish forces a superiority which as long as they were led by him, they uniformly maintained. Like Epaminondas, he opened for his country's arms a career of victory which lasted as long as he led her troops to battle. With him, as with the Theban general, the light of his country's military glory went out never to be kindled any more. He was one of the few Irishmen who, in their land, have displayed a high order of military genius. He had learned the art of war on the battle fields of Picardy and Champagne, and there had won the admiration of friend and foe by his valor and address. Throughout his long campaign in his native land, where he commanded not well disciplined, perfectly disciplined, perfectly equipped legions, were the business of raising, disciplining and maintaining his forces devolved wholly upon himself, where he had to contend with the secret jealousy of his own clansmen, and the avowed hostility of a powerful faction in the government he served; crippled by the poverty and wretchedness of his followers, and thwarted at every step by his enemies at the council board, he displayed a lofty courage, a singleness of purpose and a fertility of resource which, exhibited on any other stage, would have won him a high place among the famous soldiers of history. His character has little in common with the typical Irishman, with whom we are all familiar. Cool without apathy, cautious without being dilatory, patient without being despondent, affable but not familiar, personally brave but never rash, a dexterous politician and a consummate soldier, such was Owen Mac Art O'Neill, Confederate General of the Province of Ulster—in my judgment the greatest Irish man who has played a part in the history of Ireland.

On assuming the command of the disorganized multitude that called itself the Ulster Army, O'Neill found himself in face of the most formidable enemy then in the field against the Confederates. General Leslie and Major-General Munroe had been detached from the Scotch army, with a force of 11,000 men, professing to defend the Scotch plantations in Ulster against the rebel Irish, in reality, to safeguard the interests of the Parliament against the King and the Irish alike. Against such adversaries great strategic skill alone could enable O'Neill to hold his ground. He was equal to the requirements of his situation. For years he avoided a pitched battle. All the while he was unceasingly active, training his wild levies to the use of musket and pike, accustoming them, in unimportant skirmishes to meet the dreadful cuirassiers and pikemen of the Parliament, and inspiring them with confidence in him and in themselves by uniform success in these engagements. Eleven, then Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Covenant, had warned Munroe, when leaving him in command of the Scotch forces in Ireland, that he would be defeated by O'Neill if that general succeeded in getting an army together. The event justified the warning. In the fourth year of the war, the Ulster General at the head of all his forces, offered battle to the Scotch beside the little village of Benburb, on the borders of Tyrone. It was accepted and on the evening of the 6th of June, 1646, the flower of the Scotch Army lay dead beside the Blackwater, their colors, artillery, ammunition and provisions were in the hands of their victorious enemies, and their leader terror-stricken and bare-headed, was flying from the pursuit of troops of Irish horse, to seek shelter behind the walls of Lisburn. With the incidents of that day the history of the Scotch occupation in Ulster concludes.

In the other provinces the military operations of the Confederates were neither directed with such skill nor attended with such success. The Leinster and Munster commandants were again defeated by Ormonde and Inchiquin with such less numerous forces, and more than once the rapid advance of the Northern General alone saved them from the fatal consequences of their incapacity. In spite of these reverses, they were at length able to possess themselves of most of the strongholds of the South and East, and to shut up Ormonde in Dublin and Inchiquin in Cork. The cause of the overthrow of the Confederation lay not in its mischances on the field of battle; they were intrinsic to the Confederation itself; they grew up spontaneously and inevitably within it, and would have brought it to a disastrous and inglorious end without aid from the external agencies that tended to the same result.

Neither the first English settlers in Ireland, nor their descendants, ever became Irish in sympathy. They came as colonists of an alien power, and such they continued to be. It is true that in some cases they adopted the dress and language of the population about them, and that when self-interest required it, they could make light of their allegiance to the English Crown. But even with these occasional points of resemblance to their neighbors, they never became identified with them in national feeling or shared their national inspirations. During the great religious revolution of the 16th century the English settlers, after the example of their Celtic neighbors, clung firmly to the ancient Faith, but this community of religious belief did not beget any bond of political fellowship. Catholic or Protestant, the Anglo-Irishman regarded the country from which his ancestors had

IRELAND, 1851.

BY AUBREY DE VERRE.

Thou! afflicted and beloved, O Thou!  
Who on thy wasted hands and bleeding brow—  
Dread miracle of Love—from reign to reign,  
Freshest thy stigmata of sacred Pain;  
Leap of the North when half the world was night;  
Now England's darkness 'mid her noon of light;  
History's sad wonder, whom all lands save one  
On through tears and name with gentler tone;  
Tree of God! that burnest unconsumed;  
Life of God! for centuries untomb'd;  
Thou art uprisen, and higher far shalt rise,  
Drawn up by strong attraction to the skies:  
Thyself must weep, yet strengthened from above;  
Smitten of God, yet not in hate, but love—  
Thy lovelier soul, and from love's pure hate  
The earthlier soul and airier froth rebate!  
"Be true! be true! Thy palms not yet are won;  
Thine ampler mission is but now begun.  
Hope not for any crown save that thou wearest—  
The crown of thorns! Preach thou that Cross thou  
bestarest!

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

EDUCATION FUNDS.—The guardians of the Cavan Union have adopted the petition of the Scariff Union praying that the Church surplus funds be devoted to educational purposes in Ireland.

A public demonstration in favor of Home Rule, Tenant Right, and Denominational Education took place at Cavan, on Tuesday, the 28th ult., under the auspices of the County Club.

"THE MOUNTAIN."—Messrs. Norton and Shaw's magnificent hotel at Rostrevor will be completed in a few weeks. It is to be known as "The Mountain," and will be one of the finest hotels in Ireland.

On St. Patrick's night the usual ball in honor of the national festival was given by the Lord Lieutenant at the Castle, and in accordance with immemorial usage, was opened with a species of country-dance peculiar to the place and occasion.

MR. BUTT'S LAND BILL.—At the Catholic chapel, on Sunday, in King's County, Westmeath, and Meath, a petition in favor of Mr. Butt's Land Bill was signed by a large number of persons of all grades of society.

On the 17th ult., a farm of land containing 22½ acres held from year to year, under Sir Francis E. McNaughten, Bart., near Portadown, subject to the annual rent of £33, was sold by public auction for the sum of £37 10s.

Thomas Boyle, a boy 16 years of age, died at Richmond Hospital, Dublin, on the 20th ult., from the effects of burus which he received by accidentally falling into the fire, at the residence of his parents, where he fell down in an epileptic fit, on Feb. 28.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—A new line of steamers is being formed to run between Liverpool and Belfast, afterward to Londonderry and elsewhere. The company is being formed by several of the leading merchants and manufacturers of Liverpool and the North of Ireland.

LARGE STEAM CYLINDERS.—The workmen of the Newry Foundry Company have just cast two cylinders, each weighing about four tons, for the mills of Dunbar, McMaster, and Co., of Gillford. This is one of the largest jobs of the kind ever executed in Ireland.

NEWLY NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Mr. B. B. Murray, C. E., surveyor for the southern division of the county Town, has been unanimously elected engineer to the Newry Navigation Company, in room of Mr. Tutthill, C. E., who has accepted an appointment in Barrow-in-Furness.

THE ULSTER CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the committee of the newly-formed Ulster Catholic Association was held in the reading-room of the Derry Catholic Literary Society on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, at which the rules that had been drawn up for the management of the association were submitted for approval.

DROWNED IN THREE INCHES OF WATER.—A man named Hugh Murphy, residing near Rostrevor, has been found in a "sough" near his own house. The water was only three inches deep. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that Murphy was drowned while insensible from the effects of an apoplectic fit.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.—Sir Patrick O'Brien, Bart. M.P., has presented a petition bearing 1,700 signatures from Parsonstown in favour of the Sunday Closing Bill. The petition bore the names of the Catholic and Protestant clergy, eleven Town Commissioners, and twenty licensed traders. Mr. E. Dease, M.P., has presented a similar petition from Maryborough, bearing 1,000 signatures.

CORK ASSIZES.—At the Cork Assizes, an action for libel brought by Mr. J. C. Hennessy, Carrigaline, against Mr. Luke Joseph Shea, the jury returned a verdict for £50 damages. In the same court, Mr. White, of Glenegariff Castle, brought an action against the Earl of Bantry, his relative, for the trespass of deer on his demesne, and obtained a verdict for £151.

MAXCOTH COLLEGE CHURCH.—Subscriptions, parochial and personal, continue to pour in towards the erection of this truly national and much needed church. Some of the parochial contributions are most generous, nay, magnificent, the number of local and of external calls considered, and they prove the deep and abiding gratitude of the people to the great college, which for eighty years has mainly supplied Ireland with a devoted and efficient priesthood.

In many towns the clergy organised suitable evening celebrations, intellectual and social, in honor of the Patron Saint of Ireland, on the 17th March, and with the best effects. At St. Patrick's College, Thurles, there was one of these, numerously attended, at which his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, the President and Staff of the College, the leading inhabitants of the town, and the Catholic Young Men's Society were present. And so in the city of Cork and other places.

NEW ROSS TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—At a weekly meeting of the New Ross Town Commissioners a petition in favour of Mr. Butt's Land Bill was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be forwarded by the Town Clerk to Mr. Dunbar, M.P., for presentation. On the application of Mr. Boyd, solicitor to the board, the magistrates at petty sessions ordered the full fines indicted for street drunkenness within the borough to be placed to the credit of the Town Commissioners.

The farm known as Boardstown, Westmeath, lately held by the late Mr. Edward Hobson, was sold, on the 23rd ult., by directions of the landlords, Colonel Joshua H. Cooper. It contains 89 statute acres, at the yearly rent of £124 6s. After a spirited competition, Mr. Christopher Downes, of Mullingar, became the purchaser, at £1,500, exclusive of auction fees.

A NEW COMPANY.—A company has just been formed in Belfast for the purpose of purchasing the extensive flax mills and linen factory and premises, situated in Belfast, and carried on under the respec-

tive names of the Milford Spinning Company, the Milwater Spinning Company, and Wm. Malcolmson and Company. The Milford and Milwater Mills together containing about 60,000 spindles and 715 looms, and the purchase money for these two properties is £135,000, which is equal to about 40s. per spindle and £25 per loom.

On the 11th ult., a correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* visited and conversed with a man named William Dorney, now living at 16 Upper Quarry Lane, Clarence street, opposite O'Connell street, aged 111 years, and said to be in the full possession of all his faculties. He was born at Lyredane, in the parish of Grenagh, in the year 1765, is very conversable, but quite destitute, being supported by the charitable neighbors. He lives with a feeble old man, a son aged 70 years, having no other family, or relations, or friends.

Speaking of the Shannon salmon fisheries, the *Freeman's Journal* of the 22d ult., says:—"Since the water began to fall in this river there has been wonderful angling. Near Limerick alone the take has been such as to astonish the natives. One gentleman killed two on Saturday weighing 30lb. and 35lb., and other people took fish weighing 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, and 38lb. each. More were taken of which the weight were not known. Protection is beginning to tell in a very satisfactory manner in the increased size of the fish in this river."

On the 20th ult., a young man named McKeivitt, residing in Barrack street, Dundalk, while standing in his father's house fell dead suddenly. A doctor was immediately in attendance, but life was found to be extinct. Deceased was a fine young man, about 27 years of age, and the only son of aged parents. He was a general favourite amongst all his acquaintances, to whom he endeared himself by his many good qualities. He was after attending a funeral when death overtook him. Disease of the heart is the supposed cause of death.

An important private treaty sale of land was recently completed near Moate. A farm in the townland of Coolbeck, containing two hundred Irish acres, was sold by Patrick Maxwell, Esq., J.P., Athlone, to Patrick Egan, Esq., merchant, Moate, for the sum of £4,000. The farm is held from a minor under lease for an unexpired term of seventy years, and is subject to a rent of 22s. per acre. The furniture of a commodious house, situate on the farm, and all the cattle were also purchased by Mr. Egan on a valuation made by Mr. Robert Foglish, auctioneer, Athlone. Amongst the offers made for the land was one of 50s. per acre, free of purchase money. The land is all under grass.

A farm of forty acres, situate at Ballvarewley was lately purchased by Mr. Thomas Knipe, of Bellaghy, from Mr. Thomas Wilson, at an input of £12 10s. an acre, and subject to 30s. an acre rent; and on the 23rd ult., at an early hour, the farmers around collected to the number of 71 teams, and ploughed the whole farm. Mr. McAnaspie, of College Hall, near Charlemont, lately bought a farm of 73 acres, held under Trinity College, at an input of £1,800, and subject to 17s. an acre. On the same date, also, Mr. McAnaspie's friends all collected, some sixty ploughs being in the field, and as the day was very fine ploughed out nearly the whole farm, the owner supplying plenty of beer, dinner, &c., to his friends.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The National Festival, celebrated with the usual Irish fervour, passed off most creditably, wholly free from excess or other circumstances that might detract from the festival or from the people. Appeals were made by the clergy the previous Sunday and on St. Patrick's Day, in all the metropolitan churches, to filly honour the great festival, and, as events show, with the best effects. With all the cry of increasing drunkenness, whether the appearance of the streets, day or night, or the police courts next morning, be considered, no St. Patrick's Day for many years past equalled the last as regards the absence of drunkenness and the general good conduct of the populace. At the Castle of Dublin there was the usual crowd, at the relieving of the guard in the morning, and an unusual large ball at night, his Grace the Lord Lieutenant and his family having thrown an Irish spirit into the national festivities. Throughout the provinces the people were equally well-behaved. Warmly, but inoffensively, the streets were paraded in most of the cities and towns; ample and tasteful bunting was displayed, and numerous popular bands stirred the warm hearts of the people with national music, which they echoed with the refrain, "We're Paddies Evermore."

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.—On March 29, Mr. Isaac Butt introduced the new Land Bill for Ireland in the British Parliament. We take the following interesting extract from Mr. Butt's speech:—"No one can understand the land question in Ireland who does not take into account the past history of Ireland as far as that history affects the question now under consideration. It is an unfortunate circumstance, but it is true, that almost all the land in Ireland is held, with very few exceptions, by the tenure of confiscation. Indeed, Lord Clare declared in the Irish House of Peers that the greater portion of the land of Ireland had been confiscated three times over. No person who is acquainted with past history and the present circumstances of Ireland will deny that the memoirs of that confiscation have descended to the present day, embittering the relations between landlords and the occupiers of the soil. In advocating the Act of Union in the Irish House of Peers, Lord Clare said:—"It is a subject of curious and important speculation to look back to the forfeitures of Ireland confiscated in the last century. The superficial contents of the island are calculated at 11,012,682 acres. Let us now examine the state of forfeitures confiscated in the reign of James I. The whole of the province of Ulster, 2,836,837 acres; set out by the Court of Claims at the Restoration, 7,800,000 acres; forfeitures of 1678, 1,060,792 acres; total, 11,697,629 acres. So that the whole of your island has been confiscated, with the exception of the estates of five or six old families of English blood, some of whom had been attainted in the reign of Henry VIII, but recovered their possessions before Tyrone's rebellion, and had the good fortune to escape the pillage of the English Republic inflicted by Cromwell; and no inconsiderable portion of the island has been confiscated twice, or, perhaps, three in the course of a century. The situation therefore of the Irish nation at the revolution stands unparalleled in the history of the inhabited world. If the wars of England carried on here from the reign of Elizabeth had been waged against a foreign enemy, the inhabitants would have retained their possessions under the established law of civilized nations, and their country would have been annexed as a province to the British Empire; but the continued and persevering resistance of Ireland to the British Crown during the whole of the last century was mere rebellion, and the municipal law of England attached upon the crime. What, then, was the situation of Ireland during the Revolution, and what is it at this day? The whole property and power of the country have been conferred by successive monarchs of England upon an English Colony, comprised of three sets of English adventurers, who poured into this country at the terminations of three successive rebellions, confiscation is their common title, and from the first settlement they have been hemmed in on every side by the old inhabitants of the island, brooding over the discontent in sullen indignation." That is the description given by Lord Clare in the Irish House of Peers in the year 1800. His Lordship then went on to say:—"Cromwell's first act was to collect all the native Irish who survived the general devastation and who had remained in the country, and to transplant them into the province of Connaught,

which had been completely depopulated and laid waste in the progress of the rebellion. They were ordered to retire thence by a certain day, and forbidden to re-pass the Shannon under pain of death, and this sentence of deportation was rigidly enforced until the Restoration. Their ancient possessions were seized and given up to the conquerors, as were the possessions of every man who had taken part in the rebellion, or followed the fortunes of the King after the murder of Charles I. And this whole fund was distributed among the officers and soldiers of Cromwell's army in satisfaction of the arrears of their pay, and adventurers who had advanced money to defray the expenses of the war. And thus a new colony of new settlers, composed of all the various sects which then infested England—Independents, Baptists, Seceders, Brownists, Socialists, Millenarians, and dissenters of every description, many of them infected with the leaven of Democracy, poured into Ireland and were put into possession of the ancient inheritance of its inhabitants, and I speak with great personal respect of the men when I state that a very considerable portion of the opulence and power of the kingdom of Ireland continues at this day in the descendants of those motley adventurers.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ROME.—The Festival of the Patron Saint of Ireland was duly honoured by all the Irish Catholic institutes in Rome, but especially by the Irish Franciscans at Saint' Isidoro, and by the members of the Irish College at St. Agatha. The small but beautiful church of Saint Isidoro was filled on the 17th with a congregation consisting of the leading English and Irish Catholic visitors to Rome; and many Protestants also were present at the High Mass, celebrated by a bishop of the Order, Dr. Carafaggio, of Harbour Grace, to whom Monsignor Cataldi acted as master of ceremonies. The music was particularly good, and the weather was favourable. After High Mass a sermon was preached by one of the fathers at the Saint' Isidoro convent, Father Fitzmaurice. It had been expected that the Rev. C. B. Garside would be the preacher, but he was not present in Rome, and no other ecclesiastic noted for oratorical power being for the occasion available, the Franciscans were compelled to content themselves with one of their own Order, who had never previously, it was said, preached in public. Father Fitzmaurice, however discharged his office in such a way as to leave little room for regret at this failure of attempts to secure other preachers. He delivered a most interesting discourse, in fluent and earnest language, describing the merits and influence of the missionary who so many centuries ago brought Ireland into the Church, and established the Catholic faith so securely that no subsequent trials or persecutions could effect its corruption or destruction. After the sermon a collection was taken up for the convent which is entirely maintained by voluntary contributions. His Grace Archbishop Howard, Mgr. Lenti, Vice General of Rome; Dr. Allard, Archbishop of Turin; Dr. O'Mahony, Bishop of Armida; Dr. Stewart MacCarty, Canon Power, U.S.; Father MacFaid, U.S.; Monsignor Cataldi, Dr. Robinson, U.S.; Father Mulloy, Prior of St. Clemente; Father Keogh, Prior of Sta. Maria in Posterula, and others dined subsequently at the convent. At the Irish College, Pontiffical High Mass was celebrated at 11 a.m., by the Bishop of Fossano, and Compla was sung at 5 p.m. The Rector of the Irish College after Mass entertained at dinner the Prefect of the Propaganda, Cardinal Franchi; his Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski, Bishop Gaspar Mermillod, Vicar Apostolic of Geneva; Monsignor Prince Radziwili, Monsignor Manacorda, Bishop of Fossano, Monsignor the Marquis de Stacpoole, Monsignor Agiozzi; Pro-Secretary of the Propaganda; Monsignor Mercurio, Secretary of Latin Letters; Monsignors Jacobini, Bonetti, Aligoi, Conrado, Rector of the Propaganda College, and others. After dinner Monsignor Kirby proposed the health of his distinguished guest, Cardinal Ledochowski, which was received with much applause. In responding, his Eminence made allusion to the past history of Ireland, a country whose unparalleled persecutions had taught other nations how to suffer for the Faith. Between Ireland of former centuries and the Catholics of Germany of to-day existed a bond of pain, un legame del dolore, which served to encourage and strengthen the modern sufferers for conscience sake and for the sake of Catholicism. He mentioned that when the churches in his two dioceses were dedicated to the Heart of Jesus the civil Government was so much irritated that it closed several of the churches belonging to the seminaries which were under control of the State. The Irish Bishops happened to be sitting in Synod at the time, and hearing of the arbitrary act in Germany, dedicated all Ireland to the Sacred Heart of the Redeemer. His Eminence mentioned that in his own diocese an O'Connell League had been established, with the object of endeavouring, by perfectly legal means, to obtain legislative independence for Catholics, and protection from legal persecution. Cardinal Ledochowski spoke in Italian, with a clear musical voice, and with great ease and fluency. His presence is commanding, and his whole bearing is that of a worthy Prince of the Church. Signs of suffering are traceable in his features, and his hair, a few years ago thick and dark, is now silvered prematurely. Bishop Gaspar Mermillod, although but two years younger than Cardinal Ledochowski, looks ten years his junior.—*Roman Cor. of London Tablet.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

BABY FARMING.—It was stated in the course of the hearing of a case at Woolwich Police Court, that the Act of 1872 had virtually abolished baby-farming, and that there are only forty registered baby-farmers in the metropolis.

UNEMPLOYED LABOUR.—There has seldom, if ever, been so much unemployed labour in the North of England as at the present moment. There are sixteen collieries laid off in the county of Durham, and 10,000 iron-workers have been idle for months.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.—A fresh dispute has arisen in the Oldham cotton trade. A portion of the operatives have sent in a demand for 15 per cent. advance. The trade is in an unsatisfactory condition, and the employers will not grant any increase of wages.

EARL RUSSELL AND THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS.—Earl Russell has written to Mr. Lewis Farley promising a second subscription of £50 in support of the insurgents of Herzegovina. He says he considers them justified in declaring that they can place no reliance on the Sultan's promise.

Mr. Richardson, a commercial traveller, has obtained a verdict against the Midland Railway Co. in the Bristol County Court for the cost of a conveyance and his personal expenses, incurred in consequence of a train arriving too late at a station from which he was to proceed by another train, which had previously departed.

RAISING THE VANGUARD.—The prospects of an attempt being made to recover the Vanguard have so far progressed that the preliminaries of a contract between the Admiralty and a civil engineer have been satisfactorily arranged. Should this contract be finally entered into, it is hoped that operations may be commenced not later than May next.

SHARE PRACTICE.—Most of the fifteen drummers of the 1st Battalion 15th Foot, who played "St. Patrick's Day" on the morning of the 17th inst., at Aldershot, without the sanction of their officers, have been sentenced to twenty-eight days' confinement to barracks. Two corporals have been reprimanded for trial by court-martial for allowing the fife and drums to be taken out of their rooms.

St. Patrick's night was celebrated at Pollokshaws

with a sere and concert, during the course of which the congregation testified their love and esteem for their worthy pastor, the Rev. B. Tracy, by making him the recipient of an address and a purse of sovereigns. The proceedings were presided over by Father Antoine, O.S.F., who was supported on the platform by Fathers Dwyer (Glasgow), and MacNamara, (Nellston).

On Monday evening Mr. William Garvie, Glasgow, was entertained to tea in the Clarendon Cafe, on the occasion of his recovery from a severe illness. The Rev. V. Chisholm, St. John's, presided, and there were present Revs. P. Pius and T. Curran (St. John's), D. Macintosh (Kinnaird Park), and A. MacFarlane, secretary to his Grace Archbishop Eyre, together with about fifty other gentlemen. The Rev. Chairman, in opening the proceedings, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Garvie's devoted labours, extending over thirty years, in connection with the Boy's Sunday School, the savings bank, and many other good works. Mr. Garvie was then presented with an address, and a handsome marble time-piece for himself, a set of brooch and ear-rings for Mrs. Garvie and a gold chain and pendant for Miss Garvie. Mr. Garvie made a feeling reply.

OUR LADY OF SEVEN DOLOURS, NEW PEGHAM.—A most successful mission has just been closed in this church. The Fathers of the adjoining Capuchin Convent summoned to the work the Rev. Fathers Leslie and MacDonnell, S.J. The attendance at the exercises showed a steady increase. No less than 2,500 were the numbers that thronged to the confessionals and the communion rails. It is stated as the result of careful calculations, that between twelve and thirteen hundred approached the sacraments during this mission. At the renewal of the Baptismal Vows last Sunday evening, the church was crowded. Besides the results noticed above, we may add that a certain number of converts have been received into the Church, and others have been left under instruction. The missionaries, attribute their success, in a great measure, to the excellent system of house-to-house visitation the Capuchin Fathers have established in the parish.

THE PROPOSED MONASTERY AT FORT AUGUSTUS.—In mentioning that Lord Lovat has made over, as present to the Catholic Church, what were formerly the Crown lands and garrison buildings at Fort Augustus, in order that the Church may establish there a Benedictine Monastery, the *Fairness Courier* says:—"The place was purchased from the Government by the late Lord Lovat so recently as 1867, for the sum, we believe, of £4,500. The Fort had been abandoned as a military station, and had fallen into a ruinous state. At the time of its erection in 1729 it was considered a strong fortification. It had four bastions, was defended by a ditch, a covert way and glacis, and had barracks capable of accommodating three or four hundred soldiers. But as the whole was commanded from the neighbouring hills it could have made no long resistance to an enemy. The site is, however, eminently beautiful, having towards the east the long picturesque stretch of Loch Ness—twenty four miles—and in the west the magnificent range of the Glenngarry mountains. The Fort Augustus grant includes about 16 acres. A college is to be established at once, carrying on the Scottish College of Benedictines which formerly existed in Ratishon, but was taken possession of by the Bavarian Government some years ago, because it was no longer able to fulfil the conditions of its foundation. The rent of the farm of Borlum, near Ardeoch, is assigned to the college. A church for the use of the monastery and the college will be commenced immediately on obtaining possession. The late Lord Lovat, we understand, vested the rent of the lands of Ruthven, in Stratherrick, for behoof of Catholic missionaries resident on the Lovat estates. These yield about £224 per annum."

SOURCES OF CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.—The *Athenaeum* (Dublin), writing on the wonderful advancement of Catholicism in England during the present generation, describes its obscure position previously, and then goes on to say:—"From most unexpected quarters, aid came to the shrinking and scattered English Catholics. Some of the best and brightest intellects amongst the Protestant clergy were drawn to the Church; and, in words of beauty and eloquence which had in them something almost divine, they proclaimed to their countrymen that she, who hitherto had been a thing to be persecuted and despised, was none other than 'the heir to the promises.' And for a moment it actually seemed to some as if the whole country, charmed and persuaded by one tongue, above all, of matchless power, were on the point of returning to its early faith. The Oxford movement, however, came and went without adding much numerical strength to the old Church. One thing, however, it did whose importance can hardly be exaggerated. Through its instrumentality Catholicism in England has been enabled to appeal to educated intellects in a way which were else impossible. Men of learning and thought were impressed with the strength of the Church's claims, and learned to speak of her with respect, if not with reverence. Still the great mass of the English people were at the mercy of the mass ignorance and the old stupid prejudice in reference to everything Catholic which had grown up into a tradition of their race. The Church had to be brought before them, in real, living flesh and blood—the priest, and the nun, and simple men and women like themselves; they must see with their own eyes what this Popery was of which they had heard so much that was evil. And then came the Irish immigrants, poor in everything but their strong simple faith, their earnest zeal for religion, and they spread themselves over the length and breadth of the land. Wherever they congregated, the Mass began to be said, and by-and-by a church arose, intimating to all that the old faith had come to life again, and affording to Protestants around the means of knowing what it was their fathers had banished out of their midst. And so it came about that everywhere—in the hearts of big towns, and in the centre of trading and manufacturing industry, and even deep down in the depths of the mines—Catholics were to be met with who had no fear for their religion, and no wish to hide it.

UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER CENTENARIAN.—Mr. William O'Gorman was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1776 and has been in Michigan since 1833. He worked on the old State House. He has 97 descendants, is a great reader and takes a great deal of interest in Irish affairs. He is yet healthy and active.

AN OLD CLAIM.—The oldest claim on record is that of the late Jonathan Skinner for the destruction of his dwelling-house and other property in Springfield, N. J., by the British troops "while in actual military occupancy of the United States" during the revolutionary war. A bill recently introduced in Congress, directs the payment of 1,285, 14 dollars in satisfaction of the demand to Serepta Cleveland and the other heirs of Mr. Skinner.

HOMERLESS IRISH GIRLS.—In the annual report of the Castle Garden Labour Bureau, New York, for 1875, there is one item painfully suggestive. That is, the enormous number of Irish girls as compared with those of other countries, who landed in New York and were assisted in procuring employment by the Bureau. The following is the official list:—Germany, 263; Ireland, 5,016; England, Scotland, and Wales, 74; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 45; Switzerland, 8; Belgium and Holland, 4; Russia and Poland, 8; Bohemia and Hungary, 2; Italy, 0; Serbia, 0; Turkey, 0; Spain, 0; Canada, 4; British East India, 0. While only 405 females from all other parts of the world sought the assistance of the Bureau, 5,016 girls from Ireland alone were added.

CANADA.

REVENUE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The revenue of Nova Scotia for 1876-77 is placed at \$676,800, and expenditures at \$610,971.

Smith, the Sombra murderer, who is under sentence of death at Sarina, will be hung, as the Governor, must have refused to intercede in the course of the law.

A report is current in Toronto that Mr. Patrick Boyle, of the *Irish Canadian*, is to get the Bursarship of the Lunatic Asylum, made vacant by the death of Mr. Mooney.

Mr. Watchorn of Merrickville, has recently shipped to the Hudson Bay Company a cargo of \$4,000 worth of cloth, of his own manufacture.

A grist mill has been started at Sault Ste. Marie, not a moment too soon, it is said, as all the merchants had sold out their stocks of flour.

The Orillia Lunatic Asylum, which has been closed for years, and for which a vote was taken at the recent session of the Local Legislature, will be reopened in July next.

A young girl named Holden, whilst on her way home by way of Champlain street, Quebec, was struck on the head from a loose stone falling from one of the houses, the skull was completely cut open, and the girl cannot recover.

PROBABLY NEW SENATOR.—It is understood that Patrick Power, Esq., member for Halifax, will succeed Sir Edward Keany in the Senate, the seat being considered as representative of the Irish Catholics of Nova Scotia.

A petition to the Minister of Justice is in circulation in Quebec for signature, praying for the release from the penitentiary of the inmate of the barque "Salucin," found guilty of causing the death of one of the crew named Cousins.

LEMMING.—The estimated cut of lumber for the Quebec market on the Ottawa and its tributaries this year is thirteen million cubic feet white pine, and six hundred thousand feet of red pine.

No fishing with nets of any kind or seines, spears or set lines will be allowed during the present season in the waters of the River St. Lawrence, between Ganoquoque and Cornwall.

GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA.—The traffic receipts for the week ending March 18 amounted to £38,800, against £39,800 in the corresponding period of last year, showing a decrease of £1,000.

GREAT WESTERN OF CANADA.—The traffic receipts for the week ending March 17 amounted to £15,103 against £18,020 for the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of £2,917.

The saw-mills are very busy just now, the last fall of snow, together with the favourable turn which prices have taken, having induced farmers to draw in large quantities of logs to the various mills.

It is reported that about \$20,000 worth of bass have been caught in the Mirmacki river this winter. The increase is due to the protection of spawning grounds in the spring and summer.

The voting on the delinquent by-law at St. Mary's took place on Monday, the 3rd inst. The vote at the close of poll stood—for, 36; against, 7. There are 600 votes in St. Mary's, so that very few went to the poll.

The *Irish Canadian* recommends the abandonment of St. Patrick's Day and other Irish national processions, on the ground that they needlessly stir up strife and prevent Irishmen of different creeds meeting for common objects.

Hastings Grand Jury has condemned the condition of the court-room and petty jury room in Belleville, the court room being badly heated and ventilated, and the jury room being entirely devoid of furniture.

Says the *Belleveille Intelligencer*, our bay fishermen seem to have been doing tolerably well of late, judging from the large numbers of pickerel and other fish exposed for sale on the market. A considerable quantity of fish has also been exported to other markets.

The breach of promise case in high life at Halifax, in which there were several hundred "gushing" letters, has terminated in the Supreme Court, with a verdict of \$1,000 for the plaintiff; \$20,000 was claimed.

The *Thorold Post* learns on good authority that it is the intention of the St. Catharines, Thorold and Clifton Road Company to abandon the road. In that case the road will become the property of the municipalities through which it passes at the end of a month from the time the company gives up possession.

Three prisoners under sentence in the goal at Sault Ste. Marie, recently escaped. They were seen at once in making their escape, but such is the position of the goal that two or three minutes is sufficient to enable an ordinary man to reach the "land of the free."

The child murder reported a few days ago on the eastern section of the Grand Trunk Railway, was kept quiet in the hope of saving the inhuman mother. The child had its tongue pulled out previous to throwing it through the water closet of a first class car.

From Manitoba satisfaction is expressed with the additional Dominion grant of \$25,000 to sufferers from the grasshopper invasion. It is pronounced ample for the purposes required. Navigation promises to open early, and affairs generally in the Province and Northwest are looking hopeful.

LUCKY WOMEN.—A St. John, N.B., woman expects to receive \$25,000 through the death of a brother in California. A Quebec widow has been advised that she is entitled to \$95,000 through the death of a relative in Europe. A Halifax woman is likely to come into some property near Belleville, left by a brother named MacLaughlin, and whom she had not heard of for many years.

The *St. Catharines News* is told that a very strange disease is going around amongst the horses of that district. The horse goes on as well as usual, and suddenly drops down perfectly helpless. Quite a number of horses in this neighbourhood have lately been thus attacked. The disease is inflammation of the spleen and kidneys.

Mr. Williams had a day or two ago a specimen of a strange freak of nature, exhibiting the head, hair and other appearances of a dog with the feet, &c. of a calf. It had lived about an hour only after birth. The cow had been attacked by a bull dog some months ago, and the fright accounts for the unnatural appearance of the offspring.—*Chatham Planet.*

The school census for the city of Ottawa has just been completed. It shows the total number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years to be 5,933; between the ages of seven and twelve years, 3,056; number of Catholic children of these ages, 1,699; number of Protestant children of these ages, 1,487; number of children between seven and twelve years not attending any school, 487.

PRESENTATION.—Rev. A. F. Finan, late of St. Mary's, west end, and now pastor of Uxbridge, was on Wednesday evening 5th inst., made the recipient of a flattering address and purse, containing \$250, by his friends of the former parish. On the following evening the people of Briston presented him with another address, and a gold chain and cross valued at \$100. A very enjoyable time was spent on each occasion; and the reverend gentleman delivered suitable replies.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, April 21, 1876.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 21—Of the Octave. Saturday, 22—Of the Octave. Sunday, 23—Low Sunday. Monday, 24—St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen, Martyr. Tuesday, 25—St. MARK, EVANGELIST. Wednesday, 26—SS. Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs. Thursday, 27—St. Leo, Pope, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church (April 11).

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Rome, a daily journal published in the Eternal City, says that the Holy Father has just sent to the Congregation of Pious Schools of Chioggia (in Venice), a considerable sum of money, to enable them to found an institution for the protection of abandoned children. There are, alas! many abandoned children in these days, but Pius IX. abandons no one. He sees the gradual rise of that flood of modern corruption called civilization, and with the aid of that Christianity which is regarded as dead, he provides for safety. He is the fisherman of Galilee, and he glorifies the old proverb, "fishing in troubled waters," as his enemies understand it. He casts his net into the troubled waters of the revolution, and he draws up, not only abandoned little ones, but men, women, and old people. Who knows but he may some day gather into his mystic net out of these troubled waters, some King, and perhaps among the small fry, a few Ministers, Presidents or generals? All this is possible.—God never permitted the barbarians to enter Rome except for their conversion.

The Episcopal Seminary of Mantua has been closed by order of the Minister of Education. It would seem that the classical master of one of the schools was not quite in order according to the new Government regulations; so they seized upon this little fact as a pretence for closing all the schools and sending bishop, professors, and students all adrift. It does not need to be a clericale to see that high-handed work like this is very alien from Roman notions and just what might be expected from a hot-headed Piedmontese; and the Romans, liberal as well as clerical, are beginning to see that they have been made fools of in being set under the dominion of Piedmontese ministers, and seeing their own Rome laid like a conquered province at the feet of their northern invaders. The reaction will surely follow and sagacious people see signs of it even now.

In the answer which the incarcerated suffragan Bishop Dr. Janiszewski gave to the Ober-Präsident, we find the following interesting passage: "To the summons to lay down my office, I can only answer that the State is not a spiritual institution that could invest me with, or deprive me of, ecclesiastical offices. And, therefore, I am neither bound nor empowered to accede to the request made by your Government; the Church alone, i. e., her head, has endowed me with the said ecclesiastical offices, and she alone possesses the spiritual power to dismiss me. Allow me to add that, if the latest proceedings undertaken by Government against me and other priests should be intended to break the firmness of the diocesan clergy, I have not the slightest doubt that this new weapon will be blunted upon the immovable rock of faith. The clergy, I hope to God, will tread the path of confessors, not of renegades."

Canon Dr. Moufang, of Mayence, has been condemned to a fine of 250 marks for having officiated in the Church of Rodelheim, a village near Frankfort, and the Bishop of Limburg to 2,000 marks for not nominating a priest to a vacant parish. The fines imposed upon his Lordship now amount to 22,500 marks.

The Prussian Minister of Education, Dr. Falk, has issued an ordinance concerning religious instruction, according to which this instruction, must in schools be given solely by persons appointed by the Government, who are not to be clergymen, and in churches only according to regulations laid down by the Government, both as to matter and manner.

The excommunication of the parish priest Schaffeld by Bishop Martin of Paderborn has violently enraged the Liberal newspapers. The Berlin Post complains that a person who has been "deposed" from his office by the sentence of a court should comport himself just as before the sentence. In the course of the diatribe it makes the admission that Mgr. Martin has "excluded him from the Catholic Church," a pretty plain indication that even the Liberals recognize that this judicial "deposition" is really worthless, so far as ecclesiastical authority is concerned.

The Magdeburger Zeitung says it is incontestable that the Czar has declared his intention of abdicating as soon as Russian interests necessitate war. The semi-official Wiedemost, of St. Petersburg, reviewing the political situation in Europe, says the relations of the Great Powers to each other leave many things to be wished for.—England and Russia distrust each other. Relations between Austria and Russia are not clear; Andrássy's position rumoured to be ambiguous, but a new Ministry would make friendship between Austria and Russia very doubtful. Understanding cannot be considered satisfactory if it depends upon this or that person who for the moment holds the helm. Germany's demeanor in regard to the Eastern question is not sufficiently manifest to enable people to know what part she will play in future; although Germany has declared she

will leave the intervention in Turkish affairs to Russia and Austria, there is no reason to conclude that the Berlin Cabinet will remain passive when the decisive moment arrives. Russia estimates German friendship at the same rate that Germany does Russian. It must not be overlooked how easily, under such circumstances, the Eastern question might provoke a conflict between these two empires. Russian Optimists and German Oppites vainly point to the bond of friendship uniting Russia and Germany, and to the latter's thankfulness for Russia's aid in restoring German unity, but thankfulness is unknown to diplomats; Bismarck is not given to sentimental policy. The Golas states every foreign intervention in Turkey will meet with Russia's energetic opposition, if directed against the Slavs and their righteous requests. The interest of Russia requires, above all things, the maintenance of peace, but Russia, nevertheless, cannot abandon the protectorship of Turkish Christians for the sake of any alliance, however elevated, or any friendship, however intimate. The initiative hitherto left to Austria, is now left to Russia; the latter will reach the aim sooner than the former.

A special despatch from Odessa announces that the Slavonic and Austrian bands which entered Bosnia from Dalmatia, are in possession of all Turkish Croatia. The Porte is arming the Mahometans, and sending out large reinforcements. There is great irritation in Constantinople against Austria. The Porte suspects Austrian authorities at conniving at a movement in Bosnia, Servia and the Danubian principalities. A Times special from Berlin reports that the excited populace of Belgrade treated Prince Wrede, the Austrian representative, to a charivari on Sunday evening. Advice from Bucharest announce the resignation of the Roumanian Ministry on account of the elections. A Paris despatch says it is reported there that the Danubian principalities are likely to join the insurrection.

At Washington the fifteen investigating committees continue steadily at work, bringing to light the inside and secret workings of the several departments of the government during the past eight years. The regular committees are also hard at work digesting bills for presentation to Congress. This is not so easy a task as it may seem to many, as, in order to legislate intelligently and with justice to all parties and trades interested, it is necessary to hear all arguments that may be presented, and to examine into the probable effects, however remote of proposed changes. Besides this the House must always remember that with a Senate of antagonistic principles, it is impossible to make any radical changes, and that in order to secure the passage of a bill into law it has to make concessions to the higher chamber.

The eighth case of lunacy from the revival services at the Hippodrome was taken to the New York Tombs on Thursday.

A few weeks ago Mr. F. Harrison, the well-known positivist, philosopher, and political writer in the Fortnightly Review, speaking at a large meeting in the West-end of London on current politics, declared that Home Rule for Ireland was not only a necessity of Ireland but of the Empire. It was impossible for a country to develop its national life or prosperity unless it held the power of self-government. He asserted that self-government was perfectly compatible with the Imperial connection. The audience, English workingmen, cheered Mr. Harrison with the utmost enthusiasm. We mention the fact as a sign of the times.

The Centennial Exposition will undoubtedly develop many rascally ventures, and one most devilish in its nature has just been brought to light. Its promoters give their names as "Hayes, Arlington and Bro.,"—the first named either being fictitious, or that of a vile renegade or the son of a renegade,—who represent themselves as "agents for the Executive Committee." This firm has sent letters from Philadelphia to young girls in the inland towns and villages, stating that they wish to engage "comely and respectable young ladies" to take charge of flower and news stands, act as cashiers in refreshment departments, sell pictures, books, etc. Wages from \$8 to \$15 are offered, besides expenses paid and "a chance to see the grand Exhibition every day." The girls are advised not to consult their parents, as they might object to even so advantageous a scheme; but are requested to come to Philadelphia at once, when their work will be assigned them, and wages paid in advance for four weeks. The letters are lithographed and have been sent out in great numbers. The object of this scheme is apparent to any woman of good sense; but unfortunately there are many young girls who are foolish enough to be allured by it. Especially young girls in the country, anxious for a glimpse of the world, do these agents of Satan address themselves. God's poor are to be robbed and ruined by these scoundrels! We urge our contemporaries to give currency to this matter, as much evil may be done by these villains.

They have had great floods at Ottawa; the Rideau has overflowed its banks more than at any time during the last fourteen years. A large amount of damage is reported to property, but no loss of life.

THE "CRECHE" and the GREY NUNS. As we anticipated, not any of the charges made against the Grey Nuns in regard to the poor foundlings, have been brought home to them. The journal that attacked them most bitterly and announced that they held secret institutions, closed to public eye and scrutiny gives, in a subsequent number, the statement of one of its reporters who was brought through the whole establishment in Guy street, and who honorably expressed his appreciation of the charitable efforts of the poor Sisters. Although the community cannot be accused of neglect in their own management of the hapless foundlings, yet the system of giving them out to nurses has given rise to some controversy, even amongst those who wish well to the institution that is undoubtedly a boon to suffering humanity. Although the present system has its disadvantages, it would be a herculean task for the sisters to add to their numerous charities an indoor "creche." They would require means and numbers not at their disposal.

It has been stated the mortality of those infants is greater at Montreal than elsewhere; we doubted this assertion from what we have read of other cities.

During the months of January and February of this year there have been picked up in various parts of New York by the police or by citizens, thirty-three foundlings or abandoned infants. Of these twelve were dead and twenty-one were living. And yet in New York there are three large Foundling establishments. The Lady Superintendent of the Government establishment at Randall's Island, gives the following report which shows room for improvement of a marked character.

"The wet nurses on the island," she says, nurse two and sometimes three babies, and they are not sufficiently fed to give proper nourishment for one. The babies are consequently woefully lacking in plumpness and vitality, and in most cases quickly follow to the Potter's Field 'pit' the more fortunate ones who are picked up dead, and thereby escape this lingering death by starvation."

Moreover, in New York the influence and utility of the Foundling hospital, founded by the Sisters of Charity have been warped by the interference of the Government. To be accepted in those institutions now the child must be presented by a parent or by parties who will vouch that the infant was actually born in the State of New York and moreover that it was under such circumstances that it would be abandoned if not accepted by the Sisters. This rule virtually excludes thousands who prefer infanticide to exposure. For three years after their establishment of a Foundling Asylum, all infants were deposited in baskets, and were received by the Sisters without asking any questions. Now in the greater number of cases the unfortunate mothers kill or abandon their little ones.

We mention these particulars to show how interference of well meaning individuals, especially of organs of public opinion, that rush at wholesale accusations without weighing the consequences, might warp a charity that meets to a certain extent an evil that unfortunately cannot be averted. If the Sisters gave up the crèche, and they have the right to do so at any moment, no legislation could meet with the same charity and the same care, the hapless lot of those abandoned waifs of our immoral and criminal society. Purchased charity is always cold: it is never to be trusted.

Our contemporary, the Nouveau Monde gives a clear and energetic answer to some charges made against the Sisters. The following extract shows the difficulties the Sisters have in preserving the waif:—

"It would be unjust to conclude that they are neglectful of their duty because the greater number of children received by them die in their first year. It must be known, for it has often occurred been exposed in the press, the pitiful state in which they ordinarily receive these poor children; that often they come in dying of cold, sometimes half frozen, and at times actually frozen. They are from a great distance by steamboat or by the cars, sick for want of care or by the sour milk they have been made to take. Babies have been received in baskets and portmanteaus, those sending them taking care to give them stuff to make them sleep. Others have arrived wounded to death or having the ribs or a leg or an arm broken! Independent of a list of kinds of ill-treatment, too long to enumerate here, children have been brought to the hospital in a disgusting state of filth, never having the first washing, wrapped in a single cloth, vomiting blood, and covered with ulcers, &c., &c."

It is only just we should mention the Evening Star has made a glowing amendment and is now the most intrepid defender of the institution that deserves so well our candid appreciation. We endorse the reprobation of the insidious attempt to cast discredit on a noble community of Christian women banded together for the purpose of carrying out—in the face of acknowledged difficulties—a noble and humane work:—

"There is an unfortunate disposition," writes our contemporary, "among a certain set of people, with whom unreasoning bigotry and prejudice pass for enlightened Protestantism to cry down institutions such as the hospital of the Grey Sisters, to oppose any disposal by them of monies voted for charitable purposes by Parliament and in every way to discountenance their beneficent operations while virtually imposing upon them the bent and burden of the labor. We find even a Protestant institution like the Female Home acting as a feeder of foundlings to this hospital, while those who protest against conventual establishments do nothing towards reducing a mortality that is simply appalling. The dangerous teachings of a so-called 'religious' journalism have helped to deter many people whose hearts are as large as their means are ample from aiding a noble charity, because of the 'Scarlet Woman,' and so the nuns have been struggling on, in the face of the gravest obstacles, in the teeth of constantly accumulating demands and of growing debt, with little prospect of retrieving lost ground, in the endeavor to discharge to the full their self-imposed obligations. To attack them unjustly then, in order to make 'religious' capital out of an alleged shortcoming, and a political point against a Government which extends them a slender aid, is wickedly uncharitable, and highly blameworthy."

THOUGHTS FOR EASTER.

We are told in the last chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew that the soldiers who were on guard around the tomb of our Blessed Lord, were bribed with large sums of money to tell lies on Him and His disciples. How strangely in keeping with the iniquity of old is the fact that people who read the Scriptures, have gone and done likewise in our day. Men are subsidised in this very city to circulate all kinds of falsehoods and misrepresentations about Catholics and their doctrines. It was so always.—The Pagans accused the Christians of nocturnal orgies, of the most awful crimes, in which, amongst other things, it was said, they worshipped the head of a calf, and drank children's blood. In the days of the Reformation, nothing could exist blacker or more impious than the imaginary papist; he was an idolator, gave divine honors to the Mother of the Saviour, bought permission to commit any enormity from his priest, who was himself an arch-impostor; nuns were harlots, and convents were brothels; everything that could wound or pain was said; men were paid to repeat the calumnies; they were the theme of the pulpit, the stereotype of the press; the consolation of the misery brought by the proselytiser to the cabins of the poor. Even in this 19th century the same dark picture of Catholic guilt, finds believers and applauders; it is still a source of money as on the Easter Sunday long ago; there are daily papers, "religious dailies,"

supported on these principles. The more enlightened of our opponents do not go so far as wholesale calumny and misrepresentation; they say, however, we are aggressive on the liberties of the State, that the Catholic Church is aiming at a sort of universal despotism which, in its triumph, is to bring slavery on the whole world; that we discourage education, preferring to teach our youth cards and billiards than useful and solid branches of literature. (See Petition of the Protestant Defence Alliance.)

In all this Catholics have at least one consolation. They are like the master whom they love and follow in His sad and thorny path. Notwithstanding the startling miracle of His resurrection; notwithstanding the shout of wonder that went through the whole city of Jerusalem, there were men wicked enough to give the soldiers money to tell lies about Him, and in their wickedness although they believed Him to be God, they preferred to belie and malign, rather than worship Him. There is a cap in these reflections that should fit some one.

The Easter time has another grand consolation. It is justly considered the greatest of all our festivals, because the triumphant resurrection of the third day proved our Saviour to be indeed the eternal son of God and therefore all His sayings and teachings were stamped with the authority and approval of God Himself. The church which He established, has a special interest in this triumph. The long and solemn strains of the ferial chant which characterized the liturgy of the last few days, must give way to the loud Alleluias of our joy. Although the church wept in sympathy, at the foot of the cross, still in the simple magnificence of her worship, in the impressive and solemn rites that command the awe of the stranger, there is a subdued tone of gladness and hope; she seems to smile in the midst of her tears; for after all she remembers that He who is humbled, insulted, crucified, is but fulfilling a mysterious destiny of love; that He will burst His bonds and shake off His humiliation in the Resurrection and Ascension.

Like her divine founder and model, the church of Jesus Christ must suffer persecution. Like Him she has the dark hour in which impiety is permitted to assail, like Him she is to rise from her catacombs. Covered with a mantle of derision, scourged in her members, rejected like our Saviour for the Barabasses—the plunderers and robbers of heresy, she still survives, ever claiming the divinity proved on the bright Sunday morning of the Resurrection. If the church were a human institution she would have long ceased to exist; she would have passed away in the storm that left no traces of her in the Roman Empire, when a proud emperor had monuments erected to commemorate amongst other great things, the annihilation of Christianity "Deletio nomine Christianorum." If she were human she would have succumbed to the pressure of persecution in the British Isles during the last 300 years.

Here we stand on the threshold of a great and terrible truth. Those who by some sad misfortune have lost union with the Catholic Church, ponder to their conscience, by saying the Catholic church fell into error and ceased to be the church, Jesus gave to His disciples. Oh God! Is this not a terrible blasphemy? Is the church which you promised to protect against the gates of Hell in spite of your promise, in spite of your protection changed, lost, corrupted? We had your word for the church of the past, are we to-day to take in preference the assertion of weak and wicked men, who tell us you were not able, or were unwilling, to keep your word? Your disciples in the early church had the stupendous privileges of the Sacraments of the real presence and the forgiveness of sins, the communion of saints, and reverence for thy divine Mother, is it thy will O Lord that after the church has held and taught them for 1500 years we must now reject them. Hast thou authorized Luther, Calvin, Chiquy, Douglai, Galt, Clendenning, etc., to tell us, after fifteen centuries, that you never intended your church to hold these doctrines? The contrary is asserted in the practice of Protestants. They surely don't believe the divinity of our Blessed Lord when they make such freedom with his divine word and divine institutions.

ON THE RAMPAGE.

The pamphlet of Sir A. T. Galt, which we briefly reviewed in our last issue, appears to give ineffable gratification to our contemporary the Montreal Witness. Mr. Galt, in the exultation of that journal, is the hero of the hour, the man for the occasion, the future deliverer of this Priest-ridden Province. In its issue of Friday last, the gallant Knight is lauded to the skies, and the hope is expressed that, having put his hand to the plough, he may not turn back. We trust this expression does not imply a suspicion on the part of our contemporary that the Hon. gentleman is not in earnest in his onslaught on the Catholic Church.—True, the Postmaster General has hardly a word to say about that great champion of Protestantism, who only a short time ago was prepared to resign his portfolio if his colleagues did not agree with him in his tirade against the "Ultramontanes," but who was in no mood for resignation when put to the test, and preferred to acknowledge that when he spoke of "Ultramontanism" he had gone quite beyond his depth. This sad example of backsliding has evidently had its effect on the writer in the Witness, and it is barely possible he fears that should the worthy Sir A. T. be taken into the bosom of Premier McKenzie the pamphlet and its prophecies might be allowed to go where the woodbine twineth. The Witness, however, is determined that no means are to be left untried to keep the hon. gentleman on the war-path, and it winds up its article in the following terms:—

"It is impossible that the Protestant subjects of a Protestant Queen can for any length of time be tyrannized over by a lawless Roman Catholic clique of bishops, and when the day of victory comes, and the country has been relieved of the incubus under which it is now groaning, the people will acknowledge to whom their deliverance is due, and among these Sir Alexander Galt will have the inexpressible satisfaction of knowing that his name will live in Canadian history as that of an able, far-seeing, courageous statesman and true patriot." Protestant subjects! Protestant Queen! Tyranny of a lawless Roman Catholic clique of

Bishops!!! There is the No-Popery howl for you, in earnest. We are not told how, when, or where, the Protestant subjects of the Protestant Queen have been tyrannized over. Nothing of the kind.—that would be a work of supererogation, entirely unnecessary for the *gobe mouches* who revel in everything abusive of Catholicity. Respectable Protestant journals have pointed out, time and again the genuine liberality of the Catholic majority in this Province, and have expressed the hope that the harmony, the good feeling, and the spirit of toleration that exists on all sides may long continue.—This would be disastrous, however, to the prospects of the *Daily Witness*. Fanaticism, religious strife, the crushing out of the rights of the Catholic clergy and laity, these and kindred aims are the life and existence of "the only religious daily." With peace and concord its occupation would be gone. We can afford, therefore, to let it plunge away in its mad attacks. As for the latter portion of the article in question, we are inclined to think, so transparent is the fulsome praise, that Sir Alexander will be apt to take it *cam grano*. Should he swallow it in bulk, then, we fear, he is a fool as well as a fanatic.

IS IT CONSISTENT?

Lately there came to our notice a very sad case of intolerance that deserves the censure of every sincere and candid Protestant. A poor woman dying desired her friends to bring her a Catholic priest. The husband a staunch but inconsistent Protestant, threatened to shoot any of his household that would bring a Catholic clergyman to his house.

This is but a repetition of a case reported a few days ago in the Religious Daily. A dying person sent for a Catholic priest in her illness and followed the impulses of grace and conviction, but the intolerant husband wants to know from the Alliance what is the world coming to. Wives are actually using their own judgment in matters of religion. The Alliance of course must enter into a law suit against the poor woman for sending for the priest, when she thought she was dying.

It is said Voltaire, Proudhon, Cavour and Rattazzi sent for the priest when dying; and even Victor Emanuel in his serious illness had the priest brought to him when the future with its awful realities, was casting the shadow of its terrors around his couch; but 'tis sad, it is thrilling to think that numbers of bigoted Protestants, refuse to their dying friends the consolation of freedom in that last terrible hour. Cruel husbands, false friends, they take the conscience and the salvation of the departing soul into their hands, and in their own blinded bigotry they will not let it act according to the dictates of its own conscience. A case of the kind occurred in a public institution lately where education and intelligence would expect a more liberal spirit. The Defence Alliance—to chronicle to the world its own illiberal and persecuting spirit—will give from time to time some sad specimens of this intolerance. It is a consolation to know that this interference with the dying soul in the last hour, does not occur amongst Catholics; for no one ever heard of a Catholic when dying and having his senses, asking for a Protestant minister, but that the Catholic priest is called at noon day and at midnight to the bed side of dying Protestants—we will leave it for the honest and candid Protestants to testify.

If the Defence Alliance be composed of men who have one particle of honor and affection, they will stand out for the religious freedom of every one dear to them, especially in the last sad moments, when there can be no human respect or time serving hypocrisy to warp the religious conviction. This course of action would be more consistent with the principles of Protestantism and more happy in its results, than pandering to the prejudices of petty tyrants of the domestic circle.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY. Some time ago we briefly alluded to these Yankee Revivalists, giving extracts from the American Press showing that in many cases insanity and frenzy amongst their hearers were the results of the then outpourings. One of the strongest points made in favor of those self commissioned preachers and teachers, by the journals of the Evangelical type was, that they were supposed to entertain the profoundest disregard for this world's goods, their hearts and souls being so wrapped up in their holy labors as to preclude the possibility of their entertaining for an instant, even an idea of such a thing as the filthy lucre. If we are to believe the New York Sun this pleasant illusion on the part of the admirer of Messrs. Moody and Sankey is destined to be speedily dispelled. This is what that journal states in a recent issue:—

"Every day they receive by mail voluntary donations from all classes of enthusiastic people who have become infatuated by the preaching of Moody and the singing of Sankey. These sums aggregate such a large amount that it is safe to say both of these men are in comfortable circumstances, and are, in reality, profiting largely by their work. Mr. Moody has recently purchased a fine house in Northfield, Mass. (his native town), and is now having it refitted and improved, and meantime he has sent his family to spend the winter months at a fashionable resort in Florida."

We confess we always have entertained suspicion that those two gentlemen from the land of wooden nutmegs have had, all along, an eye to the *min chnce*. That Mr. Moody should purchase a new house and have it refitted and improved is not *per se* an objectionable proceeding; but that this gentleman, whilst holding forth daily and nightly on the stern and rigorous teachings of the Gospel, should have his own family spending the winter months at a fashionable resort in Florida is too good a joke to be passed unheeded. It is a sad thing to think that the Gospel should thus be turned into a medium of speculation for the purpose of raising funds to be spent in the enjoyment of the comforts, the luxuries and extravagances of modern fashionable resorts. But what could we expect from those enterprising scions of Uncle Sam? Verily if the statement of the Sun be true, Mr. Barnum, who has up to this time enjoyed the proud and enviable title of King of humbugs, had better look out for his laurels.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

We find in a late number of the Hamilton Spectator, which has been forwarded to us by a friend, a rather comic account of a meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of that city. It appears that the Vice-President of the Society had attended in his representative character the gathering of the St. Patrick's Society on the 17th of March. A Mr. Ballantyne took exception to this proceeding, and made a fool of himself in a lengthy speech, certain portions of which we copy from the Daily Spectator:

After a short silence Mr. Ballantyne said that he rose with considerable diffidence to make a few remarks and move a couple of resolutions. He said he believed that the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society was a Protestant Society—one which would frown down any encroachments made on that glorious faith for which our forefathers fought and died. He belonged to that society and he was proud of it, and he was sorry—very sorry to see officers of this Society on a late occasion mingling with Roman Catholics on a great demonstration of theirs, and lending their countenance. You remember gentlemen that the affair was fully reported in the city papers, and he on reading it had been astonished at seeing the names of Ald. C. Foster, Vice-President I. P. E. B., and C. E. Noble of the same Society among those seated on the platform.

"There they sit," exclaimed Mr. Ballantyne excitedly, "on the platform among the Priests, to be gaped at by the crowd of Paddies and Biddies and Micks and Norahs before them, and who sat there on that platform and listened, without wincing, to the following paragraph by the lecturer of the evening—a Catholic Priest: Had the Saint landed in England he would probably have encountered, as Caesar did, naked savages shivering on the beach. He landed in Ireland found Irish kings and lords and sages enthroned in their majestic amid the surrounding splendours of Tara's Hall.

"Tara's Halls, indeed!" exclaimed Mr. Ballantyne, in parenthesis. Tara's Halls indeed—a mud cabin, forsooth!"

He then went on to read as follows: Whence came the Saint, and what messages did he bring? These are vital questions to Irishmen. Was he a continual adventurer like Luther and Knox, who, without character or commission, came to preach man's personal independence of Divine authority which always means, to my mind, a man on whom no one can depend? No, my friends, St. Patrick had neither the gab nor the glibness of your tract-peddling evangelists. He came not under the guns of a warship like your heroic missionaries of the Established Church, who, as Dr. Livingstone described them in Africa, never see their dioceses except through telescopes from the deck of British man-of-war. This, exclaimed Mr. Ballantyne, is what the gentleman, who was now in the chair, had listened to that night and, perhaps, joined in the applause given by the delighted Paddies, Biddies, Micks and Norahs. Are Luther and Knox adventurers, men who risked their lives in teaching the Gospel and whose teachings are read to-day by millions. Are such men as Guthrie, Chalmers, Hall, Whitfield, Wesley, Calvin, Stanley, Alfred, Spurgeon and Punshon to be dubbed tract peddling evangelists by a Catholic priest and the Vice-President of a Protestant Society sit listening by? I suppose they would call Cramer, Ridley and Latimer, whom they burnt at the stake "tract peddling evangelists" or "mere adventurers." It was disgraceful for a President of this Society to sit and listen to such language as that spoken by men who have been the enemies of Protestantism since the great Reformation. Men who caused the walls of Derry to be cemented with Protestant blood, men who—

At this point Ald. Foster, the chairman, called him to order.

Mr. Ballantyne excitedly exclaimed that he was in order, and went on to say that they ought to remember Cramer and Latimer.

At this point Ald. Foster peremptorily called Mr. Ballantyne to order, but that gentleman persisted in keeping the floor, and shouted amid considerable uproar that we should remember our forefathers who fought at the Battle of the Boyne, and added that the ashes of our forefathers would cry out from the grave if they thought we associated with the Roman Catholics.

Here Mr. Foster vacated the chair, put on his hat, and although several parties endeavoured to detain him, he left the room.

It appears that Mr. Ballantyne did not succeed, however, in raising the storm that he desired.—Some of the members laughed, others were seriously in earnest. Mr. Foster came back and handed in his resignation. A Mr. McMahon declared that if the Society was to be turned into an Orange lodge he could not have anything more to do with it, and the whole affair terminated by the retirement from the association of Mr. Ballantyne and his friends.—This, we think, was really too bad. In our fair city, when a comic lecturer comes along, people crowd our public halls, and pay their money willingly to enjoy a hearty laugh. The members of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Hamilton should have made an effort to keep poor Ballantyne in their ranks. If he were to deliver one such oration annually—on the mud-cabin of Tara Hall, the Mickays, the Paddys, the Norahs, and Biddys—it would be certain to draw a crowded house. We hope that Mr. Foster and his friends will do their best to bring Mr. Ballantyne into the fold again, otherwise the comic literature of the Dominion will sustain a serious loss.

THE O'DONNELL '82 CLUB.

The power of moral force, of education and justice, guiding the aspirations of Irish patriotism, in seeking redress by constitutional means, is forcibly illustrated in the debates and resolutions presented to the British Government by the O'Donnell Club. This Club is composed of a number of intelligent Irishmen, who, from time to time, bring forward questions touching the welfare of Ireland, debate them, sift them, and finally publish the conclusions they have come to; these short lessons travel through the press, and contribute forcibly to form a public opinion on questions of vital interest. It has recently discussed a most important question and embodied their deductions in an address to the Queen. The resolution is well worthy of the patriotic Irishmen who have planned it; it is also worthy of the attention of those imbued with anti-Irish sentiments, who, in this country, flippantly, without knowing what they are doing, attack Irish patriotism, and as falsely assert there are no grievances now in Ireland. The resolution runs thus:—

"We have heard that there will be a surplus of five millions sterling remaining of the funds of the disestablished Church of Ireland after settlement of all claims. This surplus belongs primarily and essentially to Ireland, and seeing that there are half a million of the laboring classes in Ireland housed no better than swine—families of from five to seven persons living in huts of one room of 12

feet square, in which the old and young, the married and single, males and females, lie and rise, eat, drink and sleep in presence of each other; that there are 94,000 inhabited huts of this description in Ireland, the condition of life in which is a disgrace to government, to landlords, to clergy, members of Parliament, to the whole of Ireland—we therefore resolve to recommend the Irish people to take immediate action to have this surplus applied to the erection of fifty to seventy thousand four-roomed cottages, in the places of those wretched huts, and if any rents shall be charged to the poor laborers for the use of the same, we take leave to recommend that such rents shall be paid to the Poor Law Guardians next to whose such cottages shall be erected. Resolved, that our secretary transmit a copy of this resolution to her Majesty the Queen, who is head of the church and legal custodian of its funds. (Passed)

JOHN BARRETT, Secretary.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER.

MARCH 10, 1876. SIR—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cross to acquaint you that he has had the honor to lay before the Queen the petition of the Irish '82 Club, relative to the surplus funds of the Irish Church, and that it has been referred, by her Majesty's command, to the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, to whom any further communication on the subject should be addressed. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. T. O. LIDDELL, Ma. J. BARRETT, 15 Brownlow street, Holborn.

A POINT OF THE POSTAL LAW.

We beg to draw the attention of the Post Office Department to the effect of a regulation which appears to us, in its application, to conflict with the spirit and letter of the Postal law. The law says that "All newspapers and periodicals printed and published in Canada and issued from office of publication ... and addressed and posted by and from the same or transmission by mail to regular subscribers or news agents in Canada, may be posted by the same on prepayment of a rate of one cent for each pound weight." Under this law we mail papers from this office for distribution, say in Toronto, where they are sorted and put in boxes or drawers, at a total cost to us of one cent per pound, whereas we are required under the regulation of the Department, as we are informed by the Postmaster of this city, to prepay one half cent each on the same papers, addressed in the same way, and to be also put into the boxes or drawers, if the parties live in Montreal. Why is this? Why carry papers one thousand miles to British Columbia, Manitoba or Halifax, sort and deliver them from the post office, at one cent per pound, and charge us 3/4 per pound, which is the same to us as 1/2 cent each, for the same service here, and no carriage to pay? It has struck us that perhaps the regulation imposing one half cent on local deliveries, (not at domicile, but in the post office), was intended to be applied to papers other than those issued and posted from the office of publication. We cannot otherwise reconcile it with the law above quoted. This regulation is not only a tax but an annoyance to all publishers in Montreal, and it is to be hoped that the Department will give due consideration to these remarks.—Canada Illustrated News.

[The Post-Master General's attention was called to the above anomaly over a month ago, and he promised to inquire into the matter and do justice to the Montreal publishers. Publishers in Quebec, Kingston, Ottawa, and other places in the Dominion are not, we believe, required to prepay papers for box delivery and we don't see the justice of exacting it from publishers here. We hope the Honorable Post Master General will redeem his word, pledged to those who waited on him in reference to this matter early last month.

PAMPHLET LITERATURE.

ORDER AND CHAOS. A Lecture delivered in Baltimore by T. W. Marshall, Esq. Author of "Christian Missions."

This is an able essay on the Unity of the church brought out in a beautiful allegory of two temples. One is that of chaos where every man is preaching his own views of eternal truths, making himself the God. The picture of confusion that exists in the church of England is drawn by one who was himself amongst them and knew the facts he testifies with such force. This is one of the most forcible essays we have read for some time on the absurdity of a divided church. Catholics should get this lecture and hand it to some Protestant friend. We would wish to give some extracts but our space will only allow us the following interesting anecdote. A young lady wished to become a Catholic. Her parents bigoted in their way, violently opposed her and prevailed on her to listen to some able clergymen of the Protestant church explain her objections. Three eminent clergymen were invited. One of the ministers was about to open the discussion when the young lady opened it abruptly with the following remark: "I am too young and uneducated to dispute with gentlemen of your age and experience but perhaps you will allow me ask you a few questions." They assented with encouraging smiles. "Then I will ask you she said to Mr. A. whether regeneration always accompanies the Sacrament of Baptism," "Undoubtedly," "And you Mr. B.," she continued "do you teach that doctrine?" "God forbid my young friend," was his indignant answer, "that I should teach such a soul-destroying error, Baptism is a formal rite which—etc. etc." and you Mr. C.," she asked the third "what is your opinion?" "I regret," he replied with a bland voice for he began to suspect they were making a mess of it, "that my reverend friends have expressed themselves a little incautiously; the true doctrine lies between these extremes—" and he was going to develop it when the young lady rising from her chair said, "I thank you gentlemen you have taught me all that I expected to learn from you. You are all ministers of the same church, yet you each contradict the other even upon a doctrine which St. Paul calls one of the foundations of Christianity. You have only confirmed me in my resolution to enter a church whose ministers all teach the same thing." And then they went out of the room one after the other and probably continued their little in the street. But the parents of the young lady turned her out of doors the next day to get her bread as she could. They sometimes do that sort of thing in England." We strenuously recommend this pamphlet to our clerical friends.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE CHURCH. In view of recent difficulties and controversies and the present needs of the age. Also from Sadtler.

There is a great deal of strong terse reasoning in this little pamphlet. It seems to take matters already familiar in a new way. The style is heavy but the pious solid matter of the subject keeps the intellect alert with serious thought. We love and endorse the grand conclusion he comes to—that the Holy Ghost will in the end, as has ever been, the destroyer of all that tend to corrupt or weaken the church of God.

LA PETIT CATECHISME DU SYLLABUS. Par Mgr. Guame.

We have received this little French Catechism, containing the approbation of the Archbishop of Quebec on the important question of the age entitled the Syllabus. Catholics are aware that the Syllabus is a collection of errors condemned from time to time by Apostolic briefs, but Protestants understand them to be the very quintessence of papal aggression. In many cases the denunciations of the Protestant press arises from sheer ignorance of the real meaning of terms. We believe this little Catechism by Mgr. Grume gives the clearest

possible explanation of the teachings of the Syllabus. We would like to see the little work in English and probably will reproduce it in the pages of this paper. The copy sent us has been printed by Leger Brousseau—Quebec.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD FOR APRIL. Sadtler and Co. This well known and much loved serial has reached in the April number its twenty-second volume. We could not say anything more eulogistic or more deserving than quote the beautiful words of Cardinal McCloskey in complimenting the promoters of the Magazine at their successful career in the paths of religious literature. "At no time" says his Eminence "has an able and sound exponent of Catholic principles and opinion been more needed than at the present, for at no period perhaps, have important questions touching Catholic interests occupied so large a share in the public mind of our country. A careful observance of the Catholic World has convinced me that it is of great service to the Catholic cause. My best wishes have accompanied it in the past, and the same will accompany it in the future." The yearly subscription of the Catholic World is \$4.50—Single copies 45 cents. The present number is unusually rich in its articles.

We have also received some other works for Review, but must defer our notice until next week. Amongst the works on our table is the American Quarterly, which we will notice in one of our next issues.

PROROGATION OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, April 12, 1876.

This day, at THREE o'clock P. M., HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings and took His Seat upon the Throne. The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, several Bills passed during the Session, were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General.

After which His Excellency the Governor General, was pleased to close the THIRD Session of the THIRTIETH PARLIAMENT of the DOMINION with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the care and deliberation with which you have discharged the duties that have devolved upon you during the session.

The Bill you have passed relative to the management of Indian affairs and the gradual enfranchisement of Indians will not only be useful as a consolidation of existing Statutes, but will afford further evidence of the interest taken by the people of Canada in the welfare of their Indian fellow-countrymen. It is interesting to know that many of its provisions were suggested by the Indian Councils of the older Provinces.

It is my intention during the recess to make treaty arrangements with the Indian Tribes in the Western Saskatchewan country for the extinguishment of their title, and thereby open another large tract of fertile territory for settlement and cultivation.

The formation of the new District of Keewatin, in the Eastern part of the North West country, and the progress made in opening up railway and telegraphic communication to the interior will, with the improvements effected in our land system, further prepare the way for the rapid settlement of those vast regions, and will, at no distant day, materially contribute to the trade, and extend the prestige of the Dominion. I am glad to be able to say that we have now over 700 miles of telegraph in operation west of the Red River.

The amendments made to the laws relating to Elections for the House of Commons will, I trust, have the result of obtaining an unbiased expression of the opinion of the electors in selecting their representatives.

The measures you have passed for the purpose of securing a careful return of Criminal, Insolvency, and Railway Statistics will, I doubt not, be of essential service in promoting important objects, as well as in providing much needed information on each of these subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the supplies you have voted for the public service, I shall not fail to consider the clause you have attached to the vote for the works of construction on the Pacific Railway.

I am glad that a wise economy obviated the necessity of imposing any fresh taxation on the people; and I trust that increased commercial prosperity will justify your confidence in the future.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I regret I am unable to announce that any further progress has been made with the arrangements for the settlement of the compensation to be paid for our fisheries, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

I trust that on your return to your respective homes you may find the promise awaiting you of a prosperous season and that your labours out of session may be as useful and beneficial as they have been during your attendance in Parliament.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, SILLERY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a general meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of St. Columba of Sillery, held at Sillery, Academy on the 3rd inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year.—Mr. Chas. Timmony, President; Mr. James Timmony, 1st Vice-President; Mr. Jas. McInenly, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. J. T. Mahoney, Treasurer; Mr. M. J. McNell, Sec. Secretary; Mr. Wm. McNell, Asst. Sec. Secretary; Mr. M. Finigan, Cor. Secretary; Mr. R. Power, Asst. Cor. Secretary. Committee—Messrs. S. Connolly, J. Cantillon, J. Murphy, J. McKenna, P. Murphy, W. Shed, J. Kelly, J. Lynch, P. Dempsey, P. Kennepack, T. McInenly, T. McCusker, Mr. James Rockett, Grand Marshal on horse, Mr. William Power, Junr., Grand Marshal on foot.

On Friday, March 31st, the barn of Mr. Joseph Keys, who resides on the Phillipsville Road, about 12 miles from Kingston, was burnt to the ground. The fire was first seen by some men coming from a wake, about eleven o'clock at night; when they reached the barn it was completely enveloped in flames, so that nothing could be saved. It contained a large quantity of grain at the time, together with a great many farming utensils and part of a threshing machine, all of which were burnt. The building only was insured, he loses heavily.

LA CREME DE LA CREME.—This is a collection of music for advanced players, issued monthly by J. L. Peters, 843 Broadway, New York. Terms: \$4 per annum; single numbers, 50cts. We have the numbers for March and April before us and we have no hesitation in saying that it surpasses us that Mr. Peters can afford to give so much good music for the small sum of one dollar, worth in sheet form, \$4.75. Contents of the March number.—Tete-A-Tete, Idylle, by Dreveschoek; Confidence, Song without words, by Mendelssohn; 'Tis Thus Ordained, Fantasia, by Largo; Au Bord De La Fontaine, Etude Reverie, by Goria; Alpine Glen, Idylle, by Oedin. Contents of the April number is as follows:—La Gracieuse, Morceau, by G. D. Wilson; Fresh Life, Impromptu, by Fr. Spindler; Nocturne, by J. Schmidt; Home Again, (Heimkehr), by M. A. Osborne; The Toast, (Chanson a Boire) by Kallterer.

THE SERPENT AND THE SLANDERER.

The serpent was once asked, "Pray, what profit hast thou in depriving other beings of their life? The lion kills and eats; the wolf strangles and devours; other savage beasts destroy to testify their ravenous appetite. But thou alone strikest the innocent victim, and infusest thy deadly venom, without any other gratification than the fiend-like pleasure of destroying." "And why do you ask me?" replied the serpent, "Rather ask the slanderer what pleasure he has in scattering his poison, and morally wounding those who never injured him? Besides, I kill only those who are near me. He destroys at a distance. He scatters his deadly venom here, and a hundred miles hence."

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. John Brennan, of Perth and Mr. S. Kelly, of Almonte, have kindly consented to act as agents for the TRUE WITNESS in their respective localities. Mr. Richard Devlin has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in the City of Ottawa.

MICROSCOPE FOR SALE.—We have entrusted to us for disposal, a large binocular Microscope, one of the most powerful imported into this country, made to order by Cassella, London, England, with all modern improvements and necessary appliance for concentration and polarization of light. The owner leaving for Europe prefers to let the instrument go at a sacrifice rather than expose it to the danger of travel. Further particulars can be had from the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Fairfield, P. E. I., Rev. D. J. G. McD., \$2; Alexandria, A. McD., 2; Morrisburgh, D. McD., 2; Toronto, Mrs. J. B., 4; Almonte, J. V., 4; Charlottetown, P. E. I., Hon. F. K., 3; Milford, Mrs. M. C., 2; Lunenburg, H. B., 2; Playfair, J. S., 4; Woodstock, N. B. J. C. C., 4; Riviere Raisin, P. O. N., 3; Martintown, D. McD., 2; St. Jean, Chrystom, Mrs. M. C., 1. Per S. K. Almonte—J. N., 1; J. D., 50cts; Smith's Falls, N. B., 50cts. Per J. T. Arnprior—W. McD., 4; P. O. L., 2. Per D. W. Lindsay—J. K., 2; J. C., 2; M. H., 2. Per A. J., Jr., Souris, P. E. I.—Hon. E. McD., 3. Per A. B. Mayo—M. L., 1.50. Per M. J. K. Egnaville—J. F., 8; P. M., 4; J. B., 8; Brudenell, J. C., 3; J. W., 3.

Birth.

At Victoria Cove, Sillery, Quebec, on the 7th inst., Mrs. M. J. Rockett, of a daughter.

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE")

STOCKS.	Stiles	Byres
Montreal	195 1/2	195
British North America	..	..
Ontario	..	..
City	..	102
People's	99	..
Molson's	109	108
Toronto	..	..
Jacques Cartier	40 1/2	40
Mercantils	99 1/2	99 1/2
Hochelaga	91 1/2	90 3/4
Eastern Townships	111	109
Quebec	110	108 1/2
St. Lawrence	..	..
Nationale	112	108
St. Hyacinthe	..	90
Union	..	91
Villa Maria	85	..
Mechanics	27	22 1/2
Royal Canadian	99 1/2	99 1/2
Commerce	..	..
Metropolitan	..	..
Dominion	..	..
Hamilton	99	97
Exchange	99 1/2	..

Greenbacks bought at 11 1/2 dis. American Silver bought at 10 dis.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Flour # bbl. of 196 lb.—Follards	..	\$0.00	\$0.00
Superior Extra	5.15	5.25	..
Fancy	4.75	4.80	..
Spring Extra	0.00	4.70	..
Superfine	4.37 1/2	4.45	..
Extra Superfine	4.95	5.05	..
Fine	4.00	4.10	..
Strong Bakers'	4.80	5.00	..
Middlings	3.50	3.50	..
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	0.00	0.00	..
City bags, [delivered]	0.00	2.50	..
Wheat—Spring	0.00	0.00	..
do White Winter	0.00	0.00	..
Oatmeal	4 1/2	4.70	..
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs.	0.00	0.00	..
Oats	0.00	0.35	..
Pease, per 66 lbs.	0.92 1/2	0.95	..
do ahead	0.00	0.00	..
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada	0.00	0.00	..
do do do U. Canada	0.00	0.00	..
Lard, per lbs.	0.13	0.15	..
do do do	0.00	0.00	..
do do do	0.00	0.12	..
Cheese, per lbs.	0.00	0.00	..
do	0.00	0.00	..
Pork—New Mess	23.50	24.00	..
Thin Mess	22.00	22.50	..
Dressed Hogs	0.00	0.00	..
Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel	00.00	00.00	..
Ashes—Pots	4.45	4.50	..
Firsts	0.00	0.00	..
Peas	0.00	0.00	..
Seeds—Timothy, per 45 lbs	2.65	2.75	..
Glover	0.14	0.15	..
Butter—Quiet; 21c to 27c, according to quality.	..	..	..

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Wheat, fall, per bush.	1 05	1 10
do spring	1 00	1 01 1/2
Barley	0 60	0 81
Oats	0 36	0 37
Peas	0 73	0 00
Rye	0 00	0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	8 00	8 25
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb.	6 00	7 00
" fore-quarters	3 50	5 00
Mutton, by carcase, per lb.	8 00	9 00
Butter, lb. rolls.	0 33	0 35
" large rolls.	0 28	0 30
tub dairy.	0 25	0 30
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0 17	0 18
" packed.	0 15	0 00
Apples, per bbl.	1 50	2 25
Geese, each.	0 60	0 90
Turkeys	0 70	1 50
Cabbages, per doz.	0 40	0 50
Onions, per bush.	0 95	1 00
Turnips, per bush.	0 22	0 25
Potatoes, per bush.	0 45	0 50
Hay	16 00	30 00
Straw	10 00	11 50

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Flour—XXX per bbl.	6.00	to 6.00
" " " " 100 lbs.	3.00	to 3.25
Family " " 100 "	2.25	to 2.50
GRAIN—Barley per bushel.	0.60	to 0.71
Rye " " "	0.80	to 0.61
Peas " " "	0.71	to 0.72
Oats " " "	0.35	to 0.40

Wheat " " " " "	0.00	to 1.00
Fall Wheat " " " " "	0.00	to 0.00
Meat—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.	4.00	to 5.00
" hind " " " " "	5.00	to 0.80
" per lb " " " " "	0.00	to 0.00
Mutton per lb	0.05	to 0.07
Ham " " in store	6.14	to 0.15
Veal " " "	0.00	to 0.00
Bacon " " "	0.13	to 0.15
Pork " " "	3.50	to 9.25
Hides—No 1 untrimmed.	5.00	to 0.00
" 2 " " "	3.00	to 0.00
" pelts	0.65	to 1.00
Calf Skins	0.25	to 0.50
Dekin Skins	0.00	to 0.00
Lambskins	0.00	to 0.00
Tallow	0.64	to 0.07
Poultry—Turkeys, each	0.50	to 1.00
Geese " " "	0.50	to 0.60
Ducks per pair	0.50	to 0.60
Fowls per pair	0.30	to 0.40
GENERAL—Potatoes, per bag.	0.55	to 0.65
Butter, tub, per lb.	0.22	to 0.25
do print	0.28	to 0.30
Eggs, per dozen	0.15	to 0.17
Cheese, home made	0.08	to 0.10
Hay, per ton, new	10.00	to 11.00
Hay, per ton, old	8.00	to 00.00
Straw	4.00	to 4.50
Wood, Hard	4.25	to 4.75
Coal, per ton, delivered	6.50	to 7.00
Wool, per lb.	0.00	to 0.00

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

GENERAL STORE BUSINESS FOR SALE in the Town of ORILLIA. Annual Cash Sales from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Wishing to retire from business, will either lease or sell the premises.—Apply to THOMAS MULCAHY, Orillia. 35-2

TO BE SOLD, at the SISTERS of the PROVIDENCE, all the ORNAMENTS, LINEN, and SACHED VASE

THE GREEN AND GOLD. Who quails at the frown of power, who talks of a hopeless land? There's hope for the daring ever, and strength for the willing hand; There's light in our grand old banner, and glory in every fold— Then down with the might of tyrants and up with the green and gold!

THE GREAT SHOPKEEPER. Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, known all over this continent and in the principal manufacturing markets of Europe as the proprietor of the largest dry-goods shop in the world, died at his residence in New York on the 10th inst. The world for some not easily defined reason always takes an interest in the history of an abnormally rich man, and thousands will read all that they may find written upon the life and death of Stewart, while they pass without notice the short obituaries of many others whose lives if studied with equal interest would perhaps teach as many useful lessons.

high as \$79,000,000 in one year. At present they probably run in the neighborhood of \$33,000,000 per annum. In 1833 Mr. Stewart was already worth \$1,500,000, so that few of our merchants were so well able to stand the panic of 1837, when all was gloom and confusion in the commercial world. Everybody was breaking, but "Stewart" says a lively writer, "was as lively in the crash of commercial elements as a stormy petrel in a hurricane." His action in that crisis was characteristic of the man. He reduced his stock to cost and sold for those prices. Gingham and such stuffs, that he had been retailing at thirty-one cents per yard, he sold at twenty cents; calicoes in the same proportion. What was the consequence? Old women who had "stockings" their gold and silver marbled to Stewart's to take advantage of the sacrifices that merchant was making, and though they did not want the goods, yet, like Mrs. Toodles, they might "want 'em one of these days." Stewart was overrun with cash. He took the same money received for goods sold at cost went into the market and bought the same style of goods, calicoes, &c., that he had sold for forty per cent. less than he had obtained! In one purchase he bought \$50,000 worth of silks, half cash and half sixty days, for sixty per cent. less than the cost of the silks to import. On this one transaction he realized \$20,000. During all that disastrous panic Stewart realized every day over \$5,000 worth of goods. Mr. Stewart was probably one of the largest real estate owners on this continent, but it is impossible to give it at present in schedule form or to correctly estimate its value. The following list, however, will give some idea of the immense amount of capital invested in that class of property, and although not by any means complete, represents in itself, many fortunes. He owned the marble structure running from Broadway to Rensselaer street, now used as a wholesale establishment; the retail store, occupying a complete block bounded by Ninth and Tenth streets, Broadway and Fourth avenue; the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas hotels; the Globe Theatre, on Broadway; Niblo's Garden; his mansion on Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth street; almost all of the buildings extending from Broadway on Bleeker street to Deput row; the Amity street Baptist church, the Grand street Presbyterian church, several dwelling houses on Fifth avenue, 3,000 acres of land on Hempstead Plains, now known as Garden City, with the villas, &c., variously estimated at being worth from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000; an immense amount of mill property at Glenham, near Fishkill Landing; the Union Hotel at Saratoga, the most gigantic hotel in the world; the Hotel for Workingwomen on Fourth avenue and Thirty-second street, besides almost innumerable houses in the city and tracts of suburban property as well. By the provisions of his will, drawn some time since by his personal friend and legal adviser, Judge Henry Hilton, the great merchant prince of America directed the future course of the house he had founded and to which the best energies of his life had been devoted. It provides that the man who accompanied him on his trips to Europe, who was his confidential adviser in all business affairs, the one above all others who can direct the future business of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., shall conduct the business of that firm under the same name. That man is George Hilton. He is associated with Mr. Libbey, his only surviving partner. Mr. Libbey came into the employ of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. between twelve and fifteen years ago as business manager of the New York wholesale house at Broadway, Chambers and Rensselaer streets. A few years after his admission Mr. William Libbey was admitted as a partner of the house and placed in charge of the downtown store. At that time the merchant prince had extended his business to every portion of the world. The firm directed by that master mind was composed of the principal, Alexander T. Stewart, of New York; Mr. Worden, of Paris, France; Mr. Fox, of Manchester, England; and Mr. Libbey, of New York. The houses controlled by the firm were located at Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Paris, France; Lyons, France; Manchester, England; Bradford, England; Nottingham, England; Belfast, Ireland; Glasgow, Scotland; Berlin, Prussia; Chemnitz, Silesia; and New York. It was a peculiar feature of A. T. Stewart & Co., that they considered their houses to be so well known to the people of the world, that no signs or indications of the firm name were ever allowed to appear in the front of their places of business, depending altogether upon the judicious advertisements which they liberally inserted in the best newspapers, and upon the reputation of the house. The effect of his death, says an exchange, is not so much in consequence of the vastness of his wealth and the extent of his business enterprises as of the force and vigor of the intellect which has ceased to work. In his case death robs the world of nothing that he amassed; but it is all the poorer in the fact that the power which directed all these vast concerns is no longer potent. Such a loss is the obliteration of capital, because it was the intellect, the foresight, the directing energies of this man which created the capital we now call Mr. Stewart's wealth. The loss of this wealth would not have been a greater blow to the commercial interests with which it is bound than the loss of the intelligence which made it increase its functions and multiply blessings wherever its influence was felt. It is too customary with the unthinking crowd to belittle the usefulness of men like Mr. Stewart; but without them the world would be a sterile and unproductive desert. They are the motive power which turns the wheels of trade, and Alexander T. Stewart more than any man of his time was the exemplar of commercial probity and usefulness and success. There are many things to be said in his honor, and first among these is the fact that the fairness of his dealings were never questioned. When his business shrewdness was the keener his integrity was apt to be shown in its brightest colors. Those who dealt with him never had occasion to complain that they were his victims, and when he marked his goods down that he might sell to buy again he was obeying the law of morals quite as much as the laws of trade. It is by such devices and through men with the quick wit to adopt them that business energies and enterprises are kept from stagnation, and because of this merchants like Mr. Stewart are among the most useful and important members of the community. When we consider the immense wealth he accumulated we must estimate the character of the man to whom all these things belonged, not so much because he bought and paid for them as because he created them. Out of the little store-room at No. 283 Broadway they all may be said to have come; but in fact they were coined out of this man's brain, and the value of all this property and these pervading business enterprises is, after all, but the work of a single mind, directing and controlling the forces which make society and government, liberty and happiness possible. Among the bequests of the late A. T. Stewart's will, gifts of \$100,000 are distributed in sums ranging from \$5,000 to \$20,000, to those who have long and faithfully served him in his business; he gives \$15,000 to his house servants; to Sarah and Rebecca Morrow—friends of his early youth, and at whose father's house he enjoyed hospitality and welcome which he could not forget or repay—he bestows an annuity of \$12,000, to be paid quarterly during their lives; he also gives them the use for life of the house they occupy, with the furniture thereof; to his wife's relatives—six in number—he bequeaths \$10,000 each, and to Ellen B. Hilton, wife of Henry Hilton, \$5,000. Judge Hilton is directed to bring Mr. Stewart's partnership to a close, and as far as possible without loss to those connected with him in business. Judge Hilton said, in reference to the business affairs and the estate of the late

A. T. Stewart, that it would be carried on the same as if the deceased were still alive, and that all plans and projects in operation or in prospect at the time of his death would be faithfully carried out.

FUNERAL CUSTOMS. We are glad to notice that a movement is afoot in England to abate the expensive folly too often connected with funerals in that land of wealth and extravagance. We in Canada need something of the same kind, for if there is one thing more offensive than another it is the way in which funerals are conducted. All the pomp and circumstance of war have a ghastliness about them peculiarly their own. In this comparatively young country we may not have carried matters to such an offensive extreme as they are too frequently carried in the old country, but we are following very diligently in the same course, and unless the nuisance is speedily and effectively abated we soon be going to as absurd lengths as the greatest sticklers for magnificent funerals could possibly desire. There is not the first approach to reason in the matter. The professed motive is the desire to do honor to the dead, and to put the affection of survivors beyond question. But who is so simple as to believe this? Very few, may we should think scarcely any. The whole thing, it is notorious, is the outcome of vulgar and foolish display, which crystallized into a custom exercises the domineering authority usual in such cases. So there are large pieces of crap to be fixed on the headgear of every person that comes to the interment, and the women of the household or their friends are kept busy with their needles and scissors when they might be much better employed. Gloves have to be distributed and people have to be rigged out as pall-bearers, and even the poor lifeless body is decked out as if for a bridal, that all the friends may have a good last look. Whether the outlay can be afforded or not, the near relatives, down to the baby, have to be arrayed in that coldest, most profuse, and most uncomfortable sable attire which Mrs. Grundy has declared to be indispensable, and cabs ad libitum finish off the mournful tragedy. Is it said all this is right? Is it having things done decently and in order? Only showing proper respect for the dead? In many cases it is the very reverse. How often does it take from the widow and her children money that can ill be spared, but which must be spent if her poverty is not to be exposed, and her regard for her husband's memory not made the subject of harsh and heartless criticism? It is said, "Let those that cannot afford indulgence in such trappings not have them?" There is the very iniquity of the whole system. Such and such things are declared by custom to be indispensable, and the sensitive cannot afford to go contrary to tyrant custom. They would rather starve than have it thought they were indifferent to the dead. And so the iniquity goes on, to the advantage of no one except, perhaps, the undertaker; but to the serious injury of numbers, and the annoyance of many more.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE LAST LECTURE DELIVERED BY THE LATE FATHER MURPHY. GRATTAN and the Volunteers of '82. (With a Portrait of the lamented deceased). Price, 10 cents. For Sale at TRUE WITNESS Office; D. & J. Sadler, 275 Notre Dame Street; J. T. Henderson's, 187 St. Peter street, and at Battle Bros., 21 Bleury street, Montreal.

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. Price \$35 with Attachments. The New LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stillness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits. It is the cheapest, handiest, best technically constructed Machine, most durable and the least liable to get out of order of any Machine now being manufactured. A complete set of Attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

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. Its Government Savings Bank Policy (a specialty with this Company) affords absolute security which nothing but national bankruptcy can affect. Policies free from vexatious conditions and restrictions as to residence and travel. Issues all approved forms of policies. All made non-forfeiting by an equal and just application of the non-forfeiture principle not arbitrary, but prescribed by charter. Mutual Policy-holders equally interested in management with Stockholders. All investments made in Canadian Securities. All Directors peculiarly interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid. Branch Office, 9 ST. SACRAMENT STREET (Merchants' Exchange), Montreal. Agents wanted. Apply to H. J. JOHNSON, Manager, P.Q. W. H. HINGSTON, M.D., L.R.O.S. Ed., Medical Referee. [Montreal, January, 21

FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT FARM, known as FOUNTAIN ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland well timbered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under dwelling house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four and a half miles from Park Hill Station on G. T. R. Road; thirteen miles from Stratford, and twenty-eight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Proprietor on the premises L. C. MCINTYRE, Barnish P.O., North Middlesex Ont.

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THE IRISH WAR OF 1641.

emigrated as the colonists of Ormonde or Placentia regarded Rome. For him it was the home of a higher civilization, the seat of a ruling power—the centre whither he was to look for redress or protection when he needed either. In the strife of parties which followed the Reformation he was occasionally to be found arrayed against the Government, but his excessive loyalty was more than once prejudicial to his religious zeal; his professions were distrusted by his Celtic co-religionists, who believed, that to be at peace with the throne he would not scruple to infringe upon the rights of the Church.

ground against Jones and Inchiquin, protecting by his very presence the Assembly during its meetings. The Supreme Council deliberated in security under the shadow of the banner of the "Red Hand," and here the Ormondist majority in it plotted their ruin. Again and again he had delivered them when the swords of the Parliament were at their throats; but, now, even at the moment when his strategic ability and the devotion of his Ulster pikemen were protecting their deliberations, they were negotiating an alliance which should crush him. The man whose friendship they sought was Morogh O'Brien—Lord Inchiquin. He had fought during the war alternately for King and Parliament, but always against the Confederate Catholics. A Protestant by persuasion, a savage by instinct, he had shed more blood than any of the marauding chiefs who then warred upon the Irish. But even so,—renegade, traitor, murderer,—he was a more acceptable ally than O'Neill, the uncompromising Catholic and the earnest patriot. He was enticed from the service of the Parliament, and admitted into the councils of the Confederates, and joined his forces to those of Preston to overwhelm O'Neill. This accession to their ranks drew from their retirement the Earl of Clanricarde, one of the most powerful of the Anglo-Irish nobility—who had hitherto kept aloof from the Confederacy—he raised an army to aid in crushing the Ulster chief and his following.

D. BARRY, B. C. L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL. FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, OR TO MEASURE, at a few hours' notice. The Historical Fit, Fashion and Workmanship are of the most superior description, and legitimate economy is adhered to in the prices charged.

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Given at Baltimore this 4th day of November. J. ROOSEVELT BAYLEY, Archbishop of Baltimore. Feast of St. Charles Borromeo, A.D., 1875. Price, \$8 50 nett. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Publishers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 and 1875. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the matter of DAVID ARTHUR LAFOR TUNER An Insolvent. On the Eighteenth day of May next, the above named Insolvent will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Acts. Montreal, 5th April, 1875. D. A. LAFORTUNE, By AUGÉ & NANTEL, his Attorneys ad litem. 35-5. INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 and 1875. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN SIMPSON, of the City of Montreal, Trader, An Insolvent. On Wednesday the tenth day of May next, 1876, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under said Act. ALEXANDER G. BURNS. Montreal, 21st March, 1876. 32-6. INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 and 1875. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN SIMPSON, of the City of Montreal, Trader, An Insolvent. On Wednesday the tenth day of May next, 1876, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under said Act. JOHN SIMPSON. Montreal, 21st March, 1876. 32-6.

ALEXANDER CLARKE, D. D., Amherst, N. S.



**USEFUL READING.**

Clean the harness. Unbuckle all the parts and wash well with soft water. Turpentine or benzine will remove gummy substances. Warm the leather and then oil well with a paint-brush or swab. Neat-foot oil is the best. Hang the harness up to dry.

Many persons who would like to have hay for their stock have no land set in grass fit for mowing. Sow millet. The best variety for this purpose is what is known as Hungarian grass. The ground for this crop should be naturally good, or very heavily manured. It should be nicely prepared. Sow one-half bushel of seed per acre, and cover by passing a roller over it. If the season is favorable, from one and a half to two and a half tons of good hay may be cut from an acre.

CARE OF PIGS IN WINTER.—Pigs need the best of care in winter. If neglected and exposed, they become stunted, and will never get over the set back, they need dry, clean and warm sleeping quarters. They should have the run of a large lot or pasture. The best place for pigs or hogs to run in, is in the woods. They keep healthier there than anywhere else. They should be supplied with plenty of good feed. Corn is in the food that is commonly given them in the west, but other kinds of food should also be given them to keep them in health. Slops should be fed them, such as shorts, mixed with the swill or with water. Boiled potatoes and turnips are relished by them. Pumpkins and winter squashes are excellent feed for them, cooked or uncooked. A change from raw to boiled corn is desirable occasionally. Variety of food should be given, as much as it consistently can be. If male pigs are intended for breeding purposes, they should be separated from the balance, and always be kept in pens and lots by themselves, if large growth is desired.

HOW LONG TO KEEP CREAM.—Cream should not be kept over two days or forty-eight hours. If kept longer its flavor will be hurt. Three days will show it, and the fourth, it will be spoiled. After that, good butter cannot be made from the cream, however carefully it may have been kept, however cool, and however pure the air and the milk from which it is made. It will be unfit to use with coffee, or for cooking purposes, if a dainty dish is required. Neglect, then, is a prominent cause of bad cream. The remedy is the simplest in the world—use it sooner. We have drawn cream by excluding the air from the milk while drawing; by keeping it constantly in fresh air—it is all the same; the third day the cream loses its richness, and sweet rich taste; the fourth day there is a rankness and bitter taste which spoils it. In a higher temperature this effect is more speedily obtained, the decomposition being more active. Now, cream in winter is seldom kept less than three or four days, and usually longer. Of course good butter cannot be made from such cream. To add to this, there are the odors of the room in winter which escape from cooking, among which the onion flavor is not infrequently detected in the butter, as well as smoky taste which is imbibed from the room. Also the foul gases of the breath, with other odors that gather in an apartment occupied by the family where the milk generally is kept as well as the cream. Hence the butter usually made in winter, is a white, tough, bad-tasting article, not fit to use, and unhealthful. Cream churned when forty-eight hours old, or better, thirty-six, will not only escape the taint from long standing, but will also take up less of the odors of the room, and so, by simply changing the time a little (churning or using the cream a little sooner), a much better article of butter is secured, and you will have a palatable cream for your coffee and for cooking purposes.—*P. G. Utica Herald.*

**AGUE AND FEVER.**  
DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

Address all orders to FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders directly, and take note that Dr. McLane's Pills are made in Pittsburg, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, postpaid, one box of the United States, one box of Pills for sale through postage stamps, or one trial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Storekeepers generally.  
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of

MOLANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS.  
**COSTELLO BROTHERS,**  
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE,  
(Nun's Buildings)  
49 St. Peter Street, Montreal,  
Jan. 15, 1875.

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

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Gratianopolis.  
COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.  
President Honorary—His Worship, Dr. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal.  
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EACH TICKET, 50 CENTS.  
LOTTERY PRIZES.

- 1. 1 Lot of ground, near the Village of Chateaugay, south-east side of the river, 45x120 ft., with a handsome stone residence, valued at \$1,200 00
  - 2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier Street) each valued at \$550 3,300 00
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  - 4. A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at 400 00
  - 5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at 100 00
  - 6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce 100 00
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  - 8. 2 Lots of \$50 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch) 120 00
  - 9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) 280 00
  - 10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles 250 00
  - 11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles 350 00
  - 12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles 375 00
  - 13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, different articles 320 00
  - 14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles 250 00
  - 15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles 225 00
  - 16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 00
  - 17. 200 Lots of \$1 each, different articles 200 00
- 600 Amount of Prizes \$10,120 00

**100,000 Tickets.**  
The month, day, hour and place of drawing will be duly announced in the Press.  
Tickets can be procured at:—  
The Bishop's Palace, from Rev. Canon Dufresne.  
The Seminary, Notre Dame Street, from Revs. M. Bonissant and Tambareau.  
The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street.  
Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St. James Street, and at its different Branches—St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets.  
At Messrs. Devins & Bolton's, 195 Notre Dame Street.

**DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,**  
FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,  
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are constipated, sometimes alternate with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

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Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG and VIGOROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of

MOLANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blisters, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Silliting, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

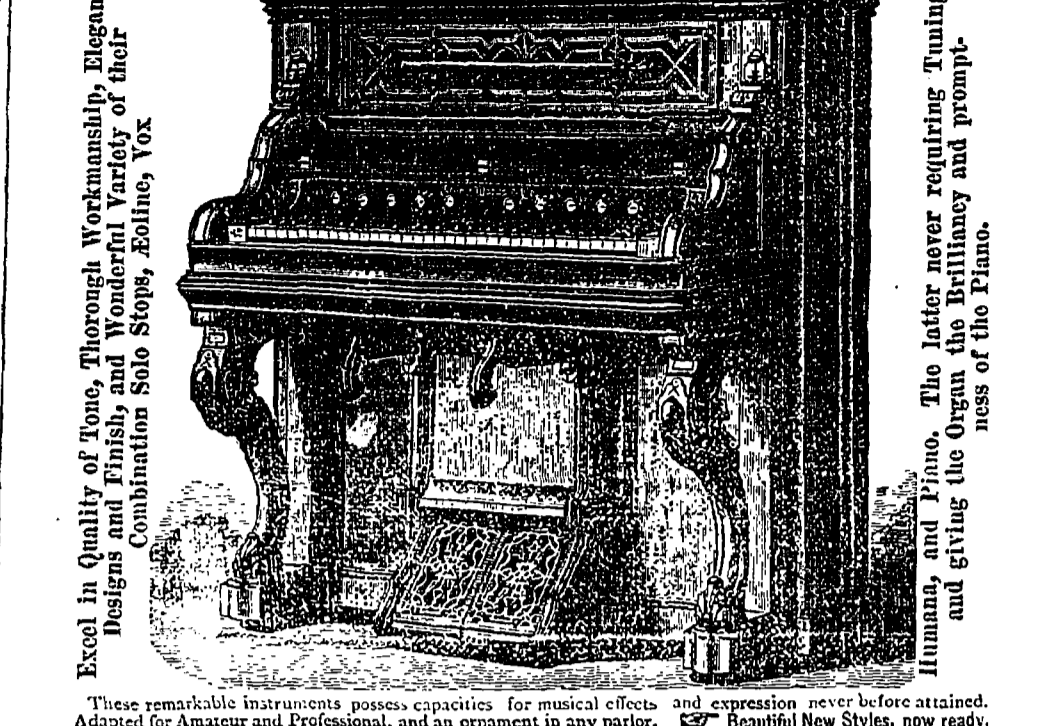
**OWEN M'GARVEY MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF**

PLAIN AND RANCY FURNITURE,

Nos. 7 and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, (2nd Door from McGill Str.) Montreal.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

**GEO. WOODS & CO.'S PARLOR ORGANS**



These remarkable instruments possess capacities for musical effects and expression never before attained. Adapted for Amateur and Professional, and an ornament in any parlor.  
GEO. WOODS & CO., Cambridgeport, Mass.  
WAREHOUSES: 608 Washington St., Boston; 170 State St., Chicago; 25 Ludgate Hill, London.  
THE VOX HUMANA—A leading Musical Journal of selected music and valuable reading matter. By mail for \$1 per year, or ten cents a number. Each number contains from \$2 to \$3 worth of the finest selected music. GEO. WOODS & CO., Publishers, Cambridgeport, Mass.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.  
SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

**THOMAS H. COX, IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. R. DEPOT), No. 151 BONAVENTURE STREET, July 4, '74' MONTREAL 49-82**

**DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street, TORONTO, ONT.**

DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS  
This thoroughly Commercial Establishment is under the distinguished patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the City. Having long felt the necessity of a Boarding School in the city, the Christian Brothers have been uniting in their efforts to procure a favorable site thereon to build; they have now the satisfaction to inform their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, combining advantages rarely met with.

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

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students committed to their care.

The system of government is mild and paternal, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory: students of all denominations are admitted.

The Academic Year commences on the first Monday in September, and ends in the beginning of July.

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

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.  
SECOND CLASS.  
Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.  
FIRST CLASS.  
Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (1st drill on vocal elements), Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

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

For young men not desiring to follow the entire Course, a particular Class will be opened in which Book-keeping, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar and Composition, will be taught.

TERMS  
Board and Tuition, per month, \$12 00  
Half Boarders, " " " 7 00  
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.  
2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 4 00  
1st Class, " " " 5 00  
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.  
2nd Class, Tuition, per quarter, 6 00  
1st Class, " " " 6 00  
Payments quarterly, and invariably in advance. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness or dismissal.  
EXTRA CHARGES.—Drawing, Music, Piano and Violin.  
Monthly Reports of behaviour, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.  
For further particulars apply at the Institute.  
BROTHER ARNOLD, Director.  
Toronto, March 1 1872.

**ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS,**  
NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET,  
MONTREAL P. Q.  
**W. P. BARTLEY & CO.**  
ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS.  
HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.  
MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY.  
Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.  
Steam Pumping Engines, pumping apparatus for supplying Cities, and Towns, Steam pumps, Steam Wrenches, and Steam fire Engines.  
Castings of every description in Iron, or Brass, Cast and Wrought Iron Columns and Girders for Buildings and Railway purposes. Patent Hoists for Hotels and Warehouses. Propeller Screw Wheels, always in Stock or made to order. Manufacturers of the Cole "Samson Turbine" and other first class water Wheels.

**DOMINION LINE.**

This Line is composed of the following first-class, full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships, and is intended to perform a regular service between LIVERPOOL, QUEBEC and MONTREAL in SUMMER, and LIVERPOOL and BOSTON in WINTER.  
These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and *Provision Tickets are issued at reduced prices to those desirous of bringing out their friends.*  
Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers.  
MONTREAL ..... 3250 Tons (Building)  
ONTARIO ..... 3200 " Capt Bouchette  
DOMINION ..... 3200 " Capt Roberts  
MEMPHIS ..... 2500 " Capt Mellon  
MISSISSIPPI ..... 2200 " Capt Lindall  
TEXAS ..... 2350 " Capt Laurensen  
QUEBEC ..... 2200 " Capt Thearle  
ST. LOUIS ..... 1824 " Capt Reid  
Rates of Passage:—  
Cabin ..... \$60  
Steerage ..... 24  
THROUGH TICKETS can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada. For Freight and Passage, apply in Havre to H. Genestel and Dolzous, or C. Brown; in Paris to H. Genestel and Dolzous, 55 Rue d'Hautville; in Hamburg to August Behrens; in Bordeaux to Messrs. Faure Freres; in Copenhagen to P. M. Kalle, 18 Sanctanspalms; in Bergen to Michael Kronn, Consul; in London to Bowring & Jamieson, Langbourne Chambers, 17 Frenchchurch street; in Belfast to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square; in Liverpool to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, Harvey Building, 24 James street; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson; in Boston to Thayer & Lincoln; and in Montreal to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court.  
April 2, '75

**ALLAN LINE.**

Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of the CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAIL.  
1875-6—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—1875-6  
This Company's Lines are composed of the undernoted First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships:—  
Vessels Tons Commanders.  
SARDINIAN ..... 4100 Lt. J. E. Dutton, R. N. R.  
CROCIAN ..... 4100 Capt. J. Wylie.  
POLYNESIAN ..... 3400 Captain Brown.  
SARMIAN ..... 3600 Captain A. D. Aird.  
HIBERNIAN ..... 3434 Lt. F. Archer, R. N. R.  
CASPIAN ..... 3200 Capt. Trocks.  
SCANDINAVIAN ..... 3000 Lt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R.  
PRUSSIAN ..... 3000 Lt. Dutton, R. N. R.  
AUSTRIAN ..... 2700 Capt. J. Ritchie.  
NEBOTIAN ..... 2700 Capt. ....  
MORAVIAN ..... 2650 Capt. Graham.  
PERUVIAN ..... 2600 Capt. R. S. Watts.  
MANTOVAN ..... 3150 Capt. H. Wylie.  
NOVA-SCOTIAN ..... 3800 Capt. Richardson.  
CANADIAN ..... 2600 Capt. Millar.  
CORINTHIAN ..... 2400 Capt. Jas. Scott.  
ACADIAN ..... 1350 Capt. Cabot.  
WALDENIAN ..... 2800 Capt. J. G. Stephen.  
PRINCIPIAN ..... 2600 Capt. Menzies.  
NEWFOUNDLAND ..... 1500 Capt. Mylins.  
The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, MAIL LINE (sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Portland:—  
Moravian ..... 18th March  
Circassian ..... 25th " "  
Polynesian ..... 1st April  
Scandinavian ..... 8th " "  
Caspien ..... 15th " "  
Sarmatian ..... 22nd " "  
Moravian ..... 29th " "  
Circassian ..... 1st May

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTREAL.  
Special Reduction in Rates of Passage during the Winter months.  
Cabin ..... \$87, \$77, \$57 (according to accommodation)  
Intermediate ..... \$40 00  
Steerage ..... 26 50  
THE STEAMERS of the GLASGOW LINE are intended to sail from the Clyde, between Glasgow and Portland, at intervals during the season of Winter navigation.  
Cabin ..... \$60  
Intermediate ..... 40  
Steerage ..... 25  
An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.  
Corkage will be charged at the rate of 2c per bottle to Cabin Passengers supplying their own Wines or Liquors.  
For Freight or other particulars apply to:—  
In Portland to H. & A. ALLAN or J. L. FARMER; in Bordeaux to LAFITTE & VANDERVOYER or E. DEBES & Co.; in Quebec to ALLAN, RAE & Co.; in Havre, to JOHN B. CURRIE, 21 Quai D'Orleans; in Paris to GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, Rue du 4 Septembre; in Antwerp to AUG. SCHUYER & Co., or RICHARD BENS; in Rotterdam to G. P. IFTMANN & ROON; in Hamburg, W. GISBO & HUGO; in Belfast to CHARLES & MALCOLM; in London to MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORN, 17 Gracechurch street; in Glasgow to JAMES & ALLEX. ALLAN; 70 Great Clyde Street; in Liverpool to ALLAN BROTHERS, James Street; or to

H. & A. ALLAN,  
Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal,  
Jan. 15, 1875

**FITS! FITS! FITS!**

**CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.**  
Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hance's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits.  
The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is afflicted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

**A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.**  
PHILADELPHIA, June 25th, 1877.  
SETH HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: Feeling your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1863. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. A doctor returned to my family. He gave me a prescription which he believed would cure me. I was cured and I was cured several times. I was generally attacked without any preliminary symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, a fit would last from ten to thirty minutes, and would fall whenever I would lie down or be occupied with any thing. I was severely injured several times from the fits. I was affected with Epilepsy for several years. I was cured by your Epileptic Pills. In February, 1863, I contracted Epilepsy and only had two attacks. I was cured by your medicine within the interval of which I was cured of that distressing affection. I think that your Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are afflicted may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 539 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
WILLIAM ELLER.

**IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?**  
The subject will answer.  
GRANADA, Miss, June 30—Seth H. Hance, Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Epilepsy for five years, and was cured by two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son was afflicted with Epilepsy for two years. I had tried every remedy and received two boxes of your Pills which he took according to directions. He has never had a fit since. It was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills. His case was a very bad one, and he had his wife nearly all his life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always recommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure. Yours, etc.  
Grenada, Talabusha County, Miss.  
H. W. GRY.

**ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.**  
MONTGOMERY, Texas, June 20th, 1867.  
To SETH H. HANCE:—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Epilepsy for thirteen years, he had those attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and sometimes several in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they lasted until he was nearly totally deprived of his reason, and he would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement I concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since. It was my principal concern, and has been since that time, been exposed to the severest of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a trial.  
H. L. DEFEENSE.

**STILL ANOTHER CURE.**  
Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Granada, Misses:—  
SETH H. HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of Spasms, or Fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Lyon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had then very often and quite severe, prostrating his body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously, but now, he is happy to say, he is cured of this disease. He has enjoyed the health for the last five months. His mind was also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours, respectfully, etc.,  
W. P. LICOX.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SETH H. HANCE, 113 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, \$5; two, \$9; twelve, \$27.  
Please mention where you saw this advertisement.

**T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. 7]**  
**P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER, 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street.**  
Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.  
**Wood and Iron Coffins**  
of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice.  
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52]  
**ST. GABRIEL ISLAND SAW AND PLANING MILLS, SABLE, DOOR AND BOX FACTORY, ST. GABRIEL LOCKS, MONTREAL, MCGAUVRAN & TUCKER, PROPRIETORS, (Late J. W. McGauvran & Co.)**  
Manufacturers of Sawn Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and every description of house finish. A large and well-assorted stock of Sawn Lumber of the various grades thickness and kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale on liberal terms. Orders addressed to the Mills or Box 371 promptly executed. [1y—Aug. 28, 1874]