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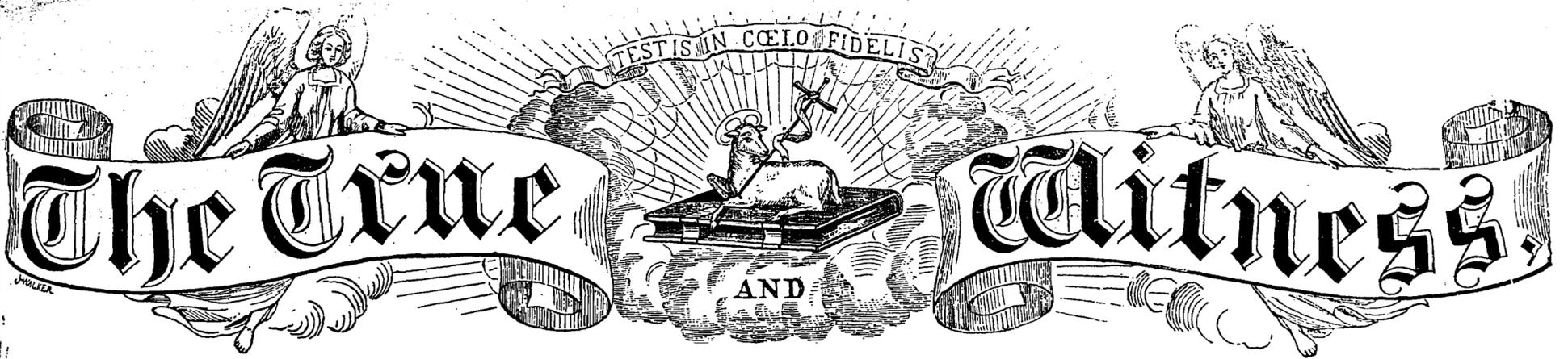
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXV.

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NO. 50.

JUBILEE BOOK, CONTAINING INSTRUCTION ON THE JUBILEE, AND PRAYERS RECOMMENDED TO BE SAID IN THE STATION CHURCHES; To which is prefixed the Encyclical of His Holiness POPE PIUS IX. For the ARCHDIOCESE of TORONTO, containing the PASTORAL of HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH. For the DIOCESE of LONDON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. For the DIOCESE of HAMILTON, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP GRINNON. For the DIOCESE of OTTAWA, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP DUHAMEL. For the DIOCESE of ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP SWENY. For the DIOCESE of ARICHAT, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP MCKINNON. For the DIOCESE of MONTREAL, containing the PASTORAL of HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP BOURGET. EACH DIOCESE has its Separate JUBILEE BOOK. Per Copy, 10c. | Per Dozen 80c. | Per 100 85 D. & J. SADLER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MURTHA'S MISCHIEF: OR, THE MATCH-MAKER'S BARGAIN. BY THOMAS SHERLOCK. (From the Nation.)

CHAPTER III.—(CONTINUED.) Dinny Horan's feelings being stirred, he forgot the abuse Moll Murtha had hurled at him a few minutes previously—forgot the angry derision had inflicted on him—and he stood regarding her efforts to soothe the new-made orphan with a feeling of sympathy that was quite new to him. "Where did you get the young fellow, Moll," he asked in his pleasantest squeak, when the child's peace was restored. "The Widow Driscoll's," she replied without a trace of anger. "The poor woman is gone at last, God be good to us all." "An' what on earth are you goin' to do wud him, bringin' him up to the mountain?" "To keep him an' do for the poor orphan, now that Dan Murtha is gone. I'd be lonesome without something to love," she explained. "See that now!" Dinny Horan burst forth, flourishing his hands about like a great orator in an impassioned moment; look at that now. That's the way I do be. It's lonesome I am, mornin' noon, an' I'd be, an' not wan in the whole mortal world to care for me! Lonesome as the top o' the big mountain beyant, ever an' always! Kitty Donohoe's the only girl!" "Arrah, whisht, man alive!" Moll Murtha broke in with impatience; "don't be for ever moilderin' me about the slut. She's done more mischief to me an' mine than ever she'll be able to mend. You an' her between yez, I mane—for between yez it is." "What's the good o' goin' on that way?" Dinny Horan whined. "I'll go bail, you wouldn't think much o' the cow that would kick the bucket an' spill the milk every time she gave it. That's what you're like. You take all the good out of what you do. I'm more down-hearted than ever after sociin' you. Every time it's the waa way!" "I'm always tellin' you to be a man an' have a little sperrit," she retorted; "but sure I might as well be talkin' to that rock there. Didn't I say yesterday, Dan Murtha wouldn't stand long in your way; an' where is he now? It will become you to fly at me like that!" "There now!" he squeaked back; "that'll do! You're always ready for fight. I gave you a guinea yesterday, an' you did what you promised, sure enough; I'll give another now if you promise you'll lose no time about courtin' Kitty Donohoe for me. I'll show you I'm as much of a man as anyone in Ballycoona, at all events." The tedious process of diving for the chamouis bag, slowly drawing it up to light, more slowly unwinding its guardian coils, and still more slowly depositing the coin from its fellows, having been gone through, the gold was at length laid with much deliberation in Moll Murtha's open palm. The match-maker, not being much addicted to self-examination, was probably quite unaware that her feelings underwent a great change from the time that the guinea was first mentioned until it was safe in her possession. She was for taking a more hopeful and rosy view of the position. Dan Murtha would come back, cured of his fancy for Kitty Donohoe, to find that his old mother had managed matters for him so well during his absence that he had the beginning of a fortune. All the former hopes and speculations in his regard were revived again and in vigorous action. But one thing remained to assure success, and that was to carry out that portion of her original plan which was to turn the current of Kitty Donohoe's feelings violently against the young man. "You're always tellin' me to have sperrit," piped the miser, as he refastened his purse; "amn't I showin' you I have?" "Good luck to you, Dinny," she returned in her most uncouth tones; "there isn't a great deal of you in it, but whatever the neighbors may say agin the regard o' being a naygur or the like, if I'm to the

fore I'll tell them you have a heart as big for the size o' your body as e'er a wan in the parish." Dinny Horan smiled complacently at the doubtful compliment; but reverting at once to the matter which engrossed his thoughts, he replied: "Never mind what the neighbors say, Moll; I got on without axin' much from any o' them up to this, an' I can do the same from this forward; but won't you go an' court Kitty Donohoe for me? She's the only girl!" "Av coors, Dinny, av course," Moll Murtha interrupted. "Keep your heart up, man, for a few days; never fear but I'll be sendin' you good news afore long; Now God be wud you! I must be goin'." The child here hasn't even a crust o' bread, an' it must be starved, the poor thing." She moved away. "Well, God be wud you, Moll Murtha," he replied, standing still as she walked off briskly; "but you won't forget about Kitty Donohoe?" "Is it me forget?" she screamed back, without turning her head; you don't know Moll Murtha!" "I'll give you every wan o' the twenty, nev' fear," he piped after her; "before the knot's tied—the very day she says she'll have me." As Moll Murtha still went and made no answer, Dinny Horan was reluctantly compelled to note that the interview was at an end. Such meetings with the match-maker were the sole solace of the little man since his infatuation concerning Kitty Donohoe had reached a climax. He returned slowly to his farm, pondering on Moll's oft-repeated exhortation that he should "be a man," and wondering within himself what special steps he ought to take in order to reach the development required. Not much came of his cogitations, however; and he felt but little inclination for his usual work when he got home. He stood on a knoll overlooking his farm, and gazed vacantly on the bill-tops scattered around, and on the beautiful mountain lake, dark, deep, and fishy, which partly margined his own land. His eye rested on the boat in which—acquistive even in his recreations—he had often, on Summer eves, when he could no longer work on the farm, dragged from the still waters his chief food for the morrow; and the idea struck him that, while still industrious and acquiring, he could cogitate therein over the difficulties which seemed to stand in the way of his becoming a man. He entered the boat, pushed off a little from the bank, threw out his lines, and began again to think, in his own feeble, patient manner. Half an hour had passed away unheeded, when from the steep mountain side the sound of his own name came rolling down. Looking up, he beheld Lanty Quinn. "God save you, Lanty!" he piped up. "Did you see Moll Murtha lately?" Lanty sang out. "Yis. Do you want her?" "Yis. I met Dan Murtha on the road the other side o' Knockcorrib, an' I want to tell her." "Dan Murtha! where was he goin'?" "He was makin' for Glinduff." "Is he comin' back?" "I dunno." "Does Moll want him back?" "Yis—very bad. She axed me did I know where he was goin'?" It seemed from this to Dinny Horan that the match-maker was about to play him false. "Did you tell Dan Murtha she was axin' for him?" he piped out. "Yis." "What did he say?" "He was goin' to turn back at first, then he said he'd go on." Dinny remained lost in thought for a while. The first glimpse of a plan to counteract the match-maker's suspected treachery came to him. "I saw Moll Murtha to-day mornin'," he screamed up; "she was goin' over to the Mochans o' Drumna-muck." "Then she won't be home to-night?" "I believe not." "Are you ketchin' much?" "No—not much." "Well, God be wud you, Dinny Horan, anyway," shouted Lanty, whose sentiments towards the miser were considerably warmer since he had the felicity of fingering "a shillin' o' the waygub's money." "God be wud you!" Dinny Horan piped back. He watched the lad's retreating figure until it was lost behind the brow of the hill; and while he watched he was busy in the framing of what he thought a notable scheme. Dan Murtha was going to Glinduff; there was a barrack in the glen; he (Dinny Horan) would row up to the end of the lake, and so be able to reach the barrack long before Dan Murtha could pass that way; one of the sergeants there was a distant relation of the miser, and it would be, Dinny thought, an easy matter to induce that functionary to entice Dan Murtha to drink deeply, and to take, while intoxicated, the fatal shilling which would make him "a queen's man" for one-and-twenty years. That would be getting rid of Dan's rivalry with effect, and at the same time justly out-fitting the match-maker, who was inclined to ply his employer false. "I'll show her," he thought, "that I can be a man. I'll fight for Kitty Donohoe me own way. I'm not big enough to handle an alpeen, but I'll fight for her me own way, so I will; an' I'll show them all in the long run that I can be a man as well as the best o' them. Here goes." Seizing the oars, he threw all the vigor he possessed into his strokes, and was soon ploughing through the placid water at a respectable speed, on his way to prove to the neighbors in general, but to Moll Murtha in particular, that he could "be a man as well as the best o' them."

CHAPTER IV.

The conclusion of her interview with Dinny Horan left Moll Murtha's spirits at their natural level. Not only was she in a more cheerful mood than when she met the little miser, but her mind had regained its usual activity; and while she was returning to the lonely cabin on the hill side she decided that early in the coming night her plan against Kitty Donohoe's peace should be carried out. Having swallowed a hasty and frugal meal, and given some suitable food to the orphan boy—whom she treated as if petted with a tenderness truly maternal—she set out again for Kilbrandon. The bearing about of the child she found to be so serious a hindrance to her movements that she resolved on ridding herself of him for the night at least. She therefore sought out Biddy Heerlaly and asked that good-natured matron to take charge of the boy for awhile. "He's lonesome wud me, the poor little creature," she said; "but if you'd let him thro' about among the childer for a day or two he might come round to himself agen." Mrs. Heerlaly readily consented to this arrangement, and Moll Murtha, freed from her burthen, started at a good steady pace for the "big house," which she reached by sundown. She deemed herself lucky when on entering the kitchen she found Kitty Donohoe alone. "Ah, then, Kitty allanna, is that yourself?" was her salutation. The rustic beauty arose blushing as she found herself in the presence of her lover's mother. "To be sure it is, Mrs. Murtha," the girl replied pleasantly, shaking hands; "who else would it be?" "An' how is every inch of you? Are you well an' hearty?" Moll continued. "Arrah, what would all the likes o' me?" Kitty returned. "But won't you take off your shawl an' sit down. Mrs. Murtha?" "Deed an' I will, Kitty, for me old bones is not as young as they used to be. Ochoone I age changes us greatly." "Arrah, what's the good o' frettin'?" said Kitty, as she dusted a chair to hand to the visitor, "sure it was car killed the cat, you know. Here, Mrs. Murtha, sit down, an' I'll make you a cup o' tay that'll warm the cockles o' your heart." The match-maker was always "Mrs. Murtha" to Kitty ever since Dan and herself "began pullin' a cord." Moll Murtha came down on the seat with a thop, as if she had lost all power over her limbs. "Musha, Kitty Donohoe avourneen, I envy you your sperrits," she almost wailed. "Sorra wan I see as hearty as yourself." "Why shouldn't I? What's to hinder me?" the girl rejoined, bustling about in preparations for the decoction which was to affect Moll Murtha's heart in the way rather vaguely described by Kitty. "If I hadn't sperrits now, when would I have them?" "Thrice for you, Kitty Donohoe," Moll returned in tones that spoke of a broken heart; "thrice for you." It was part of the match-maker's tactics on the present occasion to appear in a melancholy mood. "Thrice for you," she continued; "you're young an' hearty, an' nothin' in the world to trouble you, not all as wan as an old woman like me; and she swayed her body gently backwards and forwards, while her hands, one laid over the other, pressed her bosom as if they would keep confined the overflowing cares of griefs within. Kitty Donohoe paused in her occupations to survey her guest with earnestness. "Arrah, don't be goin' on wud your cockamus, Mrs. Murtha," she said at length in her liveliest manner; "sure every man knows you're the youngest woman of your age in the five parishes. It's heartier than meself you always war." "Och, girl, don't be comparin' wud an old woman—you that has a'most every boy in the barony lookin' after you?" "What in the world would make them be lookin' after me?" Kitty returned, flinging her arched glance at the match-maker. Moll Murtha shook her head deprecatingly, and with a faint smile said: "It's no lie for them to say you have an eye that could stalk cowl'd prafies off a dresser." "Musha, Mrs. Murtha can't you talk sense? Sure I hear enough o' that kind o' blarney from mostly every epidgee that scrapes his chin with a razor." And the girl, who, notwithstanding her disclaimer, was mightily pleased at hearing such words fall from the lips of Dan Murtha's mother, stuck her arms a-kimbo, began hitting a popular hornpipe tune, and kept time to the music of her own sweet voice with as neat a pair of feet as ever wakened the echoes from a kitchen floor. "Och, that's yourself!" said Moll Murtha, admiringly, charmed into forgetfulness of the air of gloom she had meant to wear; "that's yourself, Kitty Donohoe!" The old woman could not help feeling for an instant that it would be a pity to force so buoyant a nature into companionship for life with the miser; and she thought with a sigh how much more natural a mate Dan Murtha would make, if Kitty had money. But the obvious fact that poverty and hardship must be the consequence of a union between them, as matters stood, recurred to her, and she compelled herself once more to believe that she was doing the best in the end for her son and Kitty Donohoe by the course she was pursuing. Hard material facts have most weight with elderly people. They seem to forget all the happiness they have known in their own lives that came directly from the intangible thing called sentiment, which could not be eaten or drunk or worn as raiment, could not be placed to one's credit in bank, or held as an equivalent for scrip or stock, or be subjected to any arithmetical process whatever. The girl, abandoning herself to the impulse of the moment caught up a corner of her smart apron between finger and thumb, extended and raised her right arm until it lay in a graceful curve, bent her head slightly towards it, and with the left hand resting on her hip, glided with light-limbed freedom sideways across the floor, when, having been brought up by the wall, she reversed her movements, and sailed back with the same easy, wave-like motion; then placing both hands once more on her hips she dashed into two or three intricate "steps" the sight of which would in all likelihood, have been a warrant for sudden death to any French dancing-master; and, abandoning the illit, she pattered out words to the tune, thus:—"Mother, when I die, sure you won't sell the grid-dle oh! Mother, when I die, sure you won't sell the grid-dle oh!" And Moll Murtha, catching in spite of herself the gay inspiration of the moment, was soon in front of Kitty Donohoe, double-shuffling with a vigor and agility that were utterly at variance with any theory of loss of muscular power in her limbs or stiffness in her joints. Kitty Donohoe, who went pausing in the dance, interrupted the tune for a moment to exclaim: "There! Didn't I tell you it would make your joints soople?" The remark brought back to Moll Murtha the part she had yet to play; whereupon she ran to her chair, flung herself upon it, and said, affecting loss of breath: "Musha, Kitty Donohoe, you're the wild girl! Bad cess to you, but you have me kilt, so you have!" She concluded by imitating a fit of coughing with wonderful truth to nature. "Sure it riz your heart, an' will do you good so," said Kitty, who by this time was pausing a little. "But I'm forgettin' the tay. It ought to be ready now. Sit over to the table." Kitty Donohoe piled every delicacy her larder afforded before Moll Murtha, and pressed her repeatedly to partake thereof. "You're not eatin' anything, Mrs. Murtha," she would say; "here, try them cakes." And Moll as repeatedly protested that she had no appetite, and that she was doing her best; which in truth she was, as the rapid diminution of the eatables testified abundantly. But, notwithstanding her consumption of unwonted and tempting viands, the match-maker's spirits seemed to sink, and Kitty's prediction as to the effects her tea would produce remained unverified. The guest grew more and more lugubrious, and replied to the hostess's remarks with a settled air of melancholy abstraction. "All the other servants is out at a dance over at Tamplucuddy, Mrs. Murtha. They'll be back shortly, I expect," Kitty said. "Ay, ay! It's well for them that can enjoy themselves," Moll rejoined. In some such strain she had returned all her replies from the moment she had sat at the table; and the manner was so widely different from her usual one that Kitty Donohoe could not fail to notice it. "Musha, Mrs. Murtha," she said at length, "what ails you to-night? You're not yourself at all." Here was exactly the starting-point Moll Murtha had been looking for. She promptly replied: "Deed it's little wonder if I'm not. Kitty allanna; an' you won't wonder yourself when I tell you that Dan Murtha is gone away and left me in me ould age." "Dan Murtha gone?" Kitty exclaimed, growing suddenly pale. "Aye, in troth." "Where to?" "I wish I knew that meself." Kitty Donohoe remained silent for a minute, endeavoring to recover from the confusion into which the intelligence had thrown her. She felt the need of saying something, if only to hide her agitation. "What could tempt him to go away an' leave you, Mrs. Murtha?" she asked; "he was always a good son." "No better," Moll replied. "But some wan told him somethin' about somebody that he didn't like to hear, an' without as much as hiddin' me goodbye he takes his bundle on his shoulder, an' makes off wud himself." There was enough in the artfully framed sentence to fan Kitty Donohoe's curiosity to white heat. "Did he tell you what he heard, or who it was about?" she asked, striving in vain to speak steadily. "Oh! I wouldn't tell that to anywan," the match-maker answered; and then added, "I wouldn't tell you above all." The girl felt a strong inclination to cry, for she guessed that she was the somebody about whom some one had told Dan Murtha something he did not like to hear; but, struggling bravely to suppress the hysterical impulse, she contrived to say with tolerable firmness: "If it's anything about me, I wish you'd tell me, Mrs. Murtha." "I couldn't, Kitty allanna; is would on'y hurt your feelin's, and do no good after all." "You must tell me, Mrs. Murtha," the girl said with decision. "I'm not goin' to let any one speak bad o' me behind me back without knowin' what it is." "Now don't axe me, Kitty Donohoe," the match-maker said. "I will ax you," the girl rejoined sturdily, "an' you must tell me. It'll do me more harm if I don't know." "Well, if I must, I must," Moll Murtha returned with an air of resignation. "But deed and deed I'd rather not." "Go on," said Kitty Donohoe, whose features were rigid as those of a statue. "Tell me what was said o' me." "Some wan told Dan Murtha—whisper, an'usha," and the old woman bent over the table, and put her lips beside the girl's face, and whispered into her ear, as if she was fearful of being overheard. The hot blood mounted to Kitty Donohoe's brow. She sprang to her feet, indignation flaming over her whole countenance, as she asked, in tones of suppressed vehemence: "Did Dan Murtha believe that o' me?" "He was a dirty mane dog to believe it, no matter who told him," Moll replied, "an' it's his mother that says that same." Kitty Donohoe sat down, leant on the table, and sobbed bitterly for a full minute. Gradually, however, indignation mastered the momentary weakness, and when she raised her head, though her cheeks were wet with tears, her eyes sparkled with angry light. Turning her gaze full on Moll Murtha, she said in tones of intense bitterness: "If Dan Murtha was lyin' on his dyin' bed this mornin', I wouldn't forgive him for thinkin' so meanly of me—no, not if the bishop himself was beggin' me on his knees to do it." "Deed I don't blame you," Moll Murtha put in timidously. She had been far from expecting such an outbreak.

"Good night, Mrs. Murtha," the girl said, rising suddenly, and retiring from the apartment without another word. "Dear, dear!" Moll soliloquised more than once on her homeward way, "they were mortal fond o' wan another, to be sure! It was a pity to have to part them, I wish I hadn't to do it." The moon was up by the time she had passed the huts of Kilbrandon, and its light enabled her to press on more quickly up the mountain road that led to her humble dwelling. Near the spot where Lanty Quinn had told her of her son's intention to exile himself, she caught sight of a sharpless something that lay quite a mile on the road, and her heart gave a great bound, she knew not why. A creeping horror came over her as, approaching nearer, the thing grew gradually more defined, and seemed about to assume the outlines of a human form. A woman of the ordinary type would, under such circumstances, have fled back to the village at the top of her speed, and gathered the inhabitants together in her fright. But Moll Murtha was not an ordinary woman; and though her heart beat as if trying to escape from its prison, she pressed on firmly. Nearer still. There was no mistaking now. The thing had grown into the shape of a man lying on his back. Nearer yet. One arm of the man lay by his side; the other veiled his forehead. Nearer still. A little dark pool stained the dusty road close to his head. The form, even in its peculiar position, seemed familiar to Moll Murtha's eye. She ran forward quickly. One glance at the face, and then, as, wringing her hands, she fell on her knees beside the body, her piercing screams echoing across the glen and along the hillsides, waked the birds from their nests within a circuit of several miles. It was Dan Murtha that lay there, with a gaping wound on his temple, whence had flowed the blood that made the little dark pool that stained the dusty road.

CHAPTER V. Lonely as the scene was wherein Moll Murtha came so suddenly on the prostrate form of her son, her piercing shrieks, again and again repeated with all the reckless vehemence of despair, soon brought several of the male inhabitants of Kilbrandon to the spot. These, more cool than she, insisted that in the case before them life was not gone beyond recall; but, on the contrary, that reasonable grounds for hope remained. So, at least, they assured the distracted mother; although among themselves but little confidence was felt. Being men of practical habits, and some of them not altogether unused to emergencies of the kind, they resolved quickly to transport the body to the nearest house, and secure the aid of a surgeon at the earliest moment. A door was soon hurried up from the village, the inanimate form laid thereon, four stout fellows each upheld a corner, getting occasional relief, and in less than half an hour from the moment of their coming to the rescue, their senseless burthen was lying on a pallet in the first hut they came to in the village. Meanwhile a smart youth, who had been detailed to dash off for skilled assistance, was speeding breathlessly to the residence of the medical man, some two miles off, to bring him with the utmost haste to where his presence was so eagerly awaited. The mother crouched at the foot of the pallet, her eyes riveted in a stony gaze on the blank face before her. Though her attitude was so quiet—though not a muscle moved, not a feature changed position, not an eyelid stirred, a tempest of thought was raging in her mind. Who had done this deed? Who had felled her manly son by a foul blow—for very certain she was that no fair stroke had brought him thus low? Who could have had a wish to harm him? Who could have had a motive? With unerring instinct she leaped to a right conclusion. To all her self-asked questions she could find but one reply—Dinny Horan. But she could not stop at that point. Other questions must be put—aye, and must be answered. What share had she herself in bringing about the deed? Could she hold herself guiltless? Had she not urged the miser on in his infatuation—tempted him to go forward in a well-nigh hopeless quest—lured him onward with promises of her skillful aid—accepted his bribe and acted in his interests, sinfully, as she now admitted to herself—nay, had she not sneered at his weakness, and striven to goad him into acting with vigor? And here was the end of all her schemes. There was no palliation in the thought that she had never dreamt of such a result as this—never even in fancy supposed that Dinny Horan would have gone to the length of wielding a treacherous weapon against the life of his rival. Neither was there comfort in the thought that all her plans were framed for the express benefit of her son—that it was for him she had engaged in them, and that but in the hope of doing him life-long service she would never have entered into her unholy league with the miser. She could lay no flattering unctious of that nature to her tortured soul. The time was gone by when she could have so deceived herself. Her son lay there before her, stretched in a trance that might be the everlasting sleep of death; and she, his mother, had helped to put him there—ay, as truly as if she had handed to the assassin the weapon with which the blow was struck. At the thought the conscience-stricken woman covered her face with her hands, while hot tears of remorse and regret without avail trickled down her cheeks. Some two hours elapsed before the doctor came to the door. He knelt by the side of the pallet, and examined the case before him with professional coolness and care. "Jupiter!" he muttered, when he had probed the wound on the temple, "what skulls your Irish peasants have! The blow that did this ought infallibly to have killed the fellow—would have slaughtered a bull, in fact; yet here animation seems nearly suspended from contusion and loss of blood.—Humph! Brain badly contused, I fancy. He'll be a brainless idiot, I fear, for the remainder of his days, poor fellow! Bad contusion—very bad. No fracture, though—the only hopeful element in the case." Having completed his diagnosis, he announced that Dan Murtha was still alive, and gave directions as to the treatment most likely to restore animation. The mother leaped to her feet with a delicious thrill of joy, and set to work changing her son's body with an undimmed vigor which surpassed that of the

(CONCLUDED ON SEVENTH PAGE.)

COMPARATIVE VIRTUE OF CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT POPULATIONS.

We (Liverpool Catholic Times) have received from a correspondent a communication on this subject. The question regarding which he seeks information is one of so much interest, one upon which so many besides himself desire to be instructed, in order that they may not be misled, that we venture to do more than barely reply to enquire made.

Our correspondent has had put into his hands a paper in which some statistics of crime have been manipulated by a Church of England clergyman with the express object of showing that Catholics are more criminal and more immoral than Protestants. "It is shocking, I cannot for a moment credit it," our interrogator writes, "and we can quite believe that the manipulation of the rev. statistician was somewhat astounded him: It may perhaps somewhat calm his apprehension if we assert, that by an equally adroit parade of figures, we will undertake to prove that Protestants are not only much worse than Catholics, but worse than Mohammedans and Hindoos, to say nothing of Parsees and other followers of false worship. In fact, figures may be made to prove anything, especially if you are at liberty to ignore those that tell against your argument, and turn the flank of such as happen to force themselves obtrusively in your way. This is what the rev. gentleman has done, as we will presently show.

If we desired to test the relative merits of the moral influence of religions in this kingdom, what fairer test could there be than to take England, Scotland, and Ireland—Protestant, Presbyterian, and Catholic—and ascertain in which there were most criminals in proportion to the population? What do we find? In Protestant England—roughly estimated and in round numbers—we have in 1871, 2 convicted criminals in every 4,000; in Ireland, 2 in every 5,000; in Scotland, 2 in every 3,000. So the graduation of crime is, Ireland, last; England, worse; Scotland, worst. The rev. manipulator admits that in Ireland the Protestant criminals are 7 to 5 of Catholics, from which he deducts, not what he deducts from figures when they are adverse to Catholics, but this "remarkable fact," that Protestants living among a population chiefly Roman Catholic are more corrupt and criminal than where the population is for the most part Protestant. The poor Catholics have not only to answer for their own sins, but for the sins of the Protestants living with them, even though they are setting these Protestants the admitted example—not this year or last year, but every year over which statistics extend—of being more virtuous than any other part of the kingdom. If we accept the rev. manipulator's figures as correct, we might, with regard to England, adopt the course he has taken with regard to Ireland, and cite them as showing this "remarkable fact," that Catholics living among a population chiefly Protestant are more corrupt and criminal than when the population is for the most part Catholic. His own figures, as to the three kingdoms, would prove this "remarkable fact," which we give in his own phrasing.

The statistics put forth by the reverend gentleman refer to England, Ireland, and Scotland, and to sundry foreign countries. With regard to the latter, they are, as placed before us, mere assertions without the slightest evidence to support them, without any authorities quoted, and without any probability even of being correct. He might have doubted or trebled or quadrupled his percentages of crime, and no one would be the wiser, or able to contradict him, because no indication of the source whence he drew his information is given. As a matter of fact, few foreign countries supply criminal returns of the slightest value in point of accuracy, and on the reverend gentleman lies the onus of proving their inaccuracy.

His first "fact" is that, in England and Wales, while the Catholic population in 1862 was only a tenth of the whole, one-fifth of the criminals were Catholics. As to the proportion of the Catholic population in England, that is a mere assumption as there are no statistics on the subject. His statistics regarding the criminals are taken from returns made with the express purpose of opposing the appointment of Catholic chaplains to prisons, and must therefore be regarded as more or less biased. But even taking the figures as correct, there is a set-off. From what class do our prisoners come? Not surely from the well-to-do. The man who stirs tea with a silver spoon is immeasurably further removed from figuring as a unit in the police returns than the man struggling with poverty, or the man eared so little for by the world that a character for honesty is not a great consideration to him, should dishonesty offer him a bait. Speaking generally, though poverty is not a crime, it is from the poor the greatest portion of our criminals come. Would the reverend manipulator assert that of the poor in England only a tenth or even only a fifth, are Catholics? We think not. And yet, to give any force at all to his statement, he must show this: The prison returns of Liverpool would perhaps be more unfavorable for Catholics than any other town in the country, but if he will tell us first the classes to which the Liverpool prisoners belong, and then tell us the proportion of Catholics, honest and dishonest, among those classes, he will discover circumstances of which, though we deplore them, he has more cause to be ashamed of than we have. The poor of Liverpool are, in the mass, Catholic. If we excluded the rich, who have few temptations to crime, the facts would show that the Catholic poor who are subject to those temptations are less criminal and less immoral than the poor of other communities.

The next test of the moral influence of the Catholic religion which the reverend gentleman has supplied, is that of illegitimacy. In putting forward his figures, the reverend gentleman has been guilty of one of two offences against the fairness of statistical enquiry, viz., ignorance or dishonesty. His object is to prove that Catholic populations are more immoral than Protestant populations, and he does this by singling out certain capitals—London, Paris, Brussels, Munich, and Vienna. Would the reverend gentleman tell us why he omits Stockholm, Copenhagen, Madrid, Dublin, and Berlin? Suspicious to begin with. Then he tells us that while in London the percentage is 4, in Vienna it is 50. Again suspicious, because figures do not explain themselves, and the reverend gentleman does not care to explain them. Now, what is our inference from the figures? That the smallness of the percentage in London is a proof of the more vicious or unnatural vice of the Protestant capital, that the largeness of the percentage in Vienna is a proof of a less vicious, because more natural vice, of fallen Catholics, or of nominal Catholics, or of heretics or infidels. The "inference" regarding London shall be given in words which all statisticians will accept as beyond suspicion. The Economist newspaper of London, which says "that in the metropolis the ratio of education is high, and that of illegitimacy low, a fact unfortunately not due to virtue, but to the prevalence of the great sin of great cities." Yet another and a more terrible reason—in London, few illegitimate children figure in our vital statistics. That illegitimate children are, to a large extent, not registered, for the law did not compel registration until the 1st of January in the present year; and besides that, many of them are murdered. The late Dr. Lankester, coroner for Middlesex, who died a few months ago, calculated that there were in London alone 12,000 mothers who had murdered their offspring. The Abbe Centini, a French statistician, in a paper read before the Statistical Society of Paris, gave the results of an investigation, in which he was assisted by Dr. Lankester, and said

that 13,000 children perished every year in England by their parents' hands. And now for the fifty per cent. in Vienna. Is Vienna the only Catholic place in Austria? No one will have the hardihood to deny that Austria, as a whole, is much more Catholic than its capital. And yet throughout Austria and including Vienna, the percentage of illegitimate births is 1.8 than it is in Protestant Scotland. For the years 1851 to 1864 the highest percentage was 9.7, the lowest 7.7; in Scotland, it is never less than 9 per cent. The difference between London and Vienna is this, that the latter is the capital of a Catholic empire, and as a woman who loses her virtue among such a population dares not face the reprobation which such a loss entails, she flies to the capital to conceal her shame. But then she does not add to her sin as women do in London. She is a sinful mother, but not a murderer, and her offspring is recorded as what it is in the public returns. The same may be said of all the other countries which the reverend gentleman chooses to name. We say "chooses," because it is in this choice his dishonesty consists. If we had such a choice, we should give him such figures as these as percentages of illegitimacy:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Percentage. Ireland (Catholic) 3.8 per cent., Belgium (Catholic) 6.7 per cent., France (Catholic) 7.1 per cent., Scotland (Protestant) 9.9 per cent., Denmark (Protestant) 9.3 per cent., Hanover (Protestant) 9.8 per cent.

All these figures can be authenticated by reference to the Statistical Journal, Vol. 30, p. 77. Will the reverend gentleman dare, in the face of the figures we quote, to impute to Catholic populations greater immorality than that of Protestant populations? If he does, we meet him with this quotation from a Fellow of the Statistical Society, which he will find in the Journal of the Transactions of that Society (Vol. 28, p. 421): "England stands sixth in Europe in the scale of morality, the only countries which show a better return being Sardinia, Holland, Spain, Switzerland, and Tuscany." So that, according to this high authority, England, in point of morality, is beaten by Spain, Sardinia, and Tuscany, three of the most Catholic states to be found in the world; and Spain—Catholic Spain—is, with the exception of Holland, the best of them all! We have more striking facts nearer home. They are taken from the return of the Registrar-General for 1864. Any year may be taken, and some years are rather more telling in our favor:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Percentage. Illegitimate births in Catholic Ireland—3.8 per cent., Do, in Protestant England—6.4 per cent., Do, in Presbyterian Scotland—9.9 per cent.

If he chose, he can reduplicate Ireland again, and he will find, from one end of it to the other, that the more Protestant there are the larger is the number of illegitimate births, and the fewer Protestants the less the immorality. In the North-east the most Protestant part of Ireland, they were 6.2 per cent., very nearly the same as in England, and it requires the ultra-Catholic West, with its wonderful 1.9 per cent.—a percentage we dare anyone to show in any Protestant country in the world—to reduce the proportion, and maintain the fair fame of Catholic Ireland. In some places in Scotland, in Banff for instance, innocent of all Catholic influence, the proportion exceeds 16 per cent. In England, in Norfolk, it exceeds 10 per cent., and Norfolk is not yet under the influence of the Catholic Church. We wonder the reverend gentleman ventured upon this ground. Let us hear no more of Protestant morality after this.

Into the other statistics we decline to go, not because we have any reluctance to accept facts, but because we have no trustworthy authorities to guide us to them. We are rather curious to know whence he obtains his figures relating to infanticides in France, since no official returns are published. The reverend gentleman refers to some obscure Italian publication, the name of which is almost unknown. As Turin is a long way off, it is not convenient to go there, and if we ventured and were rewarded with a sight of this, his great authority, the probability is that we should find it no more trustworthy than the tables of the reverend gentleman himself. For the future, let us advise the reverend statistician, who must have little to do among his flock, that a much siter occupation for a clergyman than finding notes in the eye of his neighbor would be to cast out the beans from his own. If Norfolk is not bad enough for him, let him cross the border and establish himself in Banff or Aberdeenshire. As the influence of Protestantism is so beneficent, might he secure us more creditable returns by the Registrar-General than these which show the illegitimate births to be sixteen in every hundred?

HISTORY OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

The following history with regard to Corpus Christi is not generally known, and may be interesting to many of our readers:—

St. Juliana of Cornillon was born at a village called Refine, about six miles from Liege, in Belgium, in the year 1193. She lost her parents when only five years old. Her guardians placed her with her sister, Agnes, in the convent of Cornillon; and they were trained in every virtue—both living in a building on the grounds attached to the convent. At the age of fourteen Juliana entered the convent as a religious, and took the habit in 1207. She was always remarkable for her great love of Jesus, and for her devotion to His Sacred Passion, and also to the Divine Sacrament. At the age of sixteen she was favoured with a miraculous vision. One day whilst at prayer, she was suddenly rapt in ecstasy, in which she beheld the figure of the moon shining with great lustre, which was everywhere undimmed in its disc except in one particular spot, the darkness of which robbed the moon of the perfection of its beauty. Desiring to know the meaning of the vision, she spent two years in fervent prayers, at the end of which time our Lord revealed it to her as follows:—The moon represented the Church; its lustrous brightness denoted the different solemnities celebrated by the Church during the year. The dark spot signified the want of a certain feast, which it was God's will should be supplied by the Feast of Corpus Christi. The establishment of such a festival was created for many objects. First, to bring vividly to remembrance a firm Faith in the Divine Sacrament. Secondly, that we might draw from this source of life, strength to advance in perfection. Third, to atone for sins committed against the Divine Sacrament. St. Juliana was elected Prioress of the convent, in the year 1222, and she it was who was chosen to be the instrument in God's hand for the glorious work of Corpus Christi. She first revealed her vision to Eva, a holy recluse of St. Martin's, who fully appreciated the work. She then manifested it to John, one of the Canons of the Collegiate Church of St. Martin's, a man of high wisdom and great learning. The whole matter was ultimately placed before a number of eminent theologians, who declared that the institution of the Feast of Corpus Christi, would, in no way, interfere with the teaching of the Church. The matter was then brought before Robert, Bishop of Liege, who, in the year 1246, instituted the first festival in honour of Corpus Christi. And the 29th December, 1253, the Cardinal of St. Sabina, Legate of the Holy See, confirmed the decree of the Diocesan Bishop Robert by a Pastoral to the Archbishops and Bishops of his Legation. St. Juliana died on the 5th April, 1258, at the age of 66 years, but on the election of her successor, Eva, applied to Pope Urban IV. for his sanction, having previously supplied His Holiness with a compilation of evidence with regard to Corpus Christi. The Sovereign Pontiff having examined the work and found it so full of beauty and unction sent copies to all the churches of Christendom; together

with his Bull for the institution of the feast. The date of the Bull was September 8th, 1264, the fourth year of His Holiness's Pontificate, Pope Urban IV., died the 2nd October of the same year."

THE CALLAN CASE.

THE PARISH CHURCH AGAIN IN POSSESSION OF THE CATHOLICS.—RECOGNISED AGAIN FOR SACRED PURPOSES.

On Thursday last the interdict was removed of the parish church of Callan in a most imposing religious ceremonial. At one o'clock the clergy of Callan and surrounding districts assembled in the presbytery, West street, from which they walked in a body to the front grounds of the church, accompanied by a vast concourse of people, who manifested the most profound respect for the clergy as they passed through the crowds. Having arrived at the church, the clergy robed outside the entrance door, and amongst them we noticed the following reverend gentlemen—Rev. Peter Nolan, Administrator, Callan, celebrant; Rev. John Dunphy, P. P., Ballycallan; Rev. John Birch, P. P., Rev. Daniel Carroll, P. P., Duamagann; Rev. Rev. R. Hanrahan, O.S.A., Prior of Callan; Rev. P. Murphy, Dean, St. Kieran's College; Rev. James Holohan, C.C., Ballycallan; Rev. Michael Norris, C.C., do; Rev. James Holohan, C.C., Duamagann; Rev. Patrick Bird, O.S.A., Callan; Rev. Father Nolan, O.S.A., Callan; Rev. James Downey, C.C., and Rev. P. Connor, C.C., Callan.—Master E. Rowan and Master P. Fitzpatrick, ecclesiastical students of St. Kieran's College, performed the office of chanters. The ceremonies commenced with the blessing of the water in front of the mission cross in the ground, after which the celebrant asperged all present, both priests and laity. Next the two chanters intoned the "Miserere," each alternate verse being taken up by the choir. At the conclusion of the psalm the clergy formed into procession and entered the church in the most solemn and impressive manner, intoning the Litany of the Saints, whilst the celebrant copiously asperged the walls, floor, and furniture, as the procession moved along the four squares of the building. Having made the circuit of the church, the procession entered the chancel, and all kneeling before the altar continued to chant, in alternate verses the antiphons, psalms, and other prayers prescribed for such occasions, towards the close of which the celebrant turning his face to the nave of the church, in a most solemn and impressive voice exclaimed in Latin, as he made the sign of the cross over the congregation, "That thou, O Lord, wouldst vouchsafe to purify and reconcile the Church and altar," to which the chanters responded, "We beseech Thee hear us," after which the celebrant, having sung the concluding prayers, ascended the altar and delivered a short but appropriate address to the people. He congratulated them on all censures and interdicts being now removed from the beautiful church in which they were assembled. This church, which was the pride and ornament of their town, as well as a monument of their own pious munificence; and now, that the interdict was removed, he exhorted them to remove all acerbity from their minds, to forgive one another, and to end forever those dissensions and strifes that have disgraced their town; finally he told them that, on the following morning, he himself would offer up the holy sacrifice of the mass in their parish church, for the peace and Christian unity of the people, and, in thanksgiving to God for the restoration of peace and re-opening of their church, a solemn "Te Deum" would now be performed on the organ. Miss Lynch, accordingly rendered with great effect that glorious canticle after which the vast congregation separated in the most orderly manner. There was a large force of police stationed near the building, but their services were not required. The town was perfectly quiet, though densely thronged with people.—Kilkenny Journal.

THE JULY CELEBRATIONS—A REALLY "GLORIOUS MEMORY."

The month of July used to bring with it a great deal of civil discord in Ireland. "The glorious, pious, and immortal memory" of the Dutch usurper William III. was, each year, duly celebrated by Orangemen, who seemed to take a kind of unnatural pride in gloating over the historical fact, that at the Boyne their fellow-countrymen were defeated in consequence of the bad generalship of James II. This most disgraceful celebration has been dying out for a considerable time, and it is to be hoped that such a truly anti-national commemoration will soon be forgotten.

But there is another memory which is "glorious, pious, and immortal," and which, we hope, will be gratefully remembered throughout all time. We mean the anniversary of the good and great Archbishop of Armagh, Dr. Oliver Plunkett, who received the crown of martyrdom on the gibbet at Tyburne, on the 1st of July, 1681. Sprung from a noble race (the historical Earls of Fingall), Oliver Plunkett was marked out by evil-minded men to be the victim of their cruel and nefarious designs. At that time every effort that could possibly be made was used for the purpose of entrapping the Irish into rebellion. This has always been the policy of the English Government, and it was exercised with fearful success in 1793. In October, 1671, a most tyrannical and despotic order was issued, directing the expulsion of all ecclesiastics from Ireland, and immediately the spies and informers began their unholy work. Oliver Plunkett, a holy and devoted martyr for his flock, resolved to brave all dangers rather than permit that flock to be sacrificed to the vengeance of the rapacious wolves that sought to destroy them. He was obliged by a sense of duty to excommunicate two ecclesiastics who had been lending unworthy lives. In revenge, these unfortunate men denounced him, and he was arrested. Contrary to all justice, the good archbishop was removed to London and was imprisoned in Newgate, where he lay in close confinement for about three quarters of a year. A mock trial took place in June, 1681, none of the prelate's friends being allowed access to him. He was refused time to procure the necessary witnesses to show that he had never been implicated in any treasonable plot whatever. Certain documents would have proved that his accusers were unworthy of credit, but the court would not allow those documents to be placed before the jury. Alone (for the law did not then allow any prisoner to be defended by counsel) the glorious archbishop manfully did battle against six eminent English lawyers, to whom the judges most unfeelingly and most improperly rendered every assistance.

The noble-hearted, pious, and patriotic Oliver Plunkett was condemned to a cruel death and suffered martyrdom with noble devotedness to the sacred cause for which he gave up his truly valuable life. He was the last of those who suffered death for conscience sake in London. There was, indeed, for a long time after his martyrdom, a great deal of bitter and heartless persecution, but death was not inflicted for the faith. We hope that long after William III. and the Boyne will be forgotten, all Irishmen without distinction of creed will honour and revere the name of the illustrious prelate-martyr, Dr. Oliver Plunkett, for his is indeed a "glorious, pious, and immortal memory." The historic city of Drogheda reverently preserves his head in one of its consecrated shrines, and all Ireland ought to cherish with undying veneration the recollection of his saintly life and his martyr death.—The London Universe.

The misery felt by the child who couldn't go to the picnic, is nothing to that of the one who has been to it. "Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Wiggins?" Mr. Wiggins, hesitatingly—"I really don't know; I don't recollect attending one."

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Our readers have already received through the telegraphic despatches a meagre account of the disastrous floods in France. The Times Special Correspondent furnishes the following full and interesting description of the calamity:—

Toulouse, July 6.

The following is the official return of the disasters in the neighbourhood of Montauban; Moissac, 189 fallen and 44 unsafe houses, 10 persons killed; Golfech, 192 fallen and 7 unsafe houses; in the whole Commune only five houses were untouched; two persons killed. Lamagistère, over 100 houses fallen, nine victims; Espalais, 34 fallen houses; Merles, 56 fallen houses; one victim; Donzac, ten houses, one victim; Malause, six fallen houses; Valence, 40 fallen houses, one victim. Three-fifths of the dwellings at St. Nicholas are uninhabitable and 2,500 people homeless. The above statistics in one district only will give some idea of the devastations caused by the floods.

The police have arrested several individuals at Toulouse for robbery in ruined houses. Though the quarters destroyed are guarded as carefully as possible, crime will not respect misery and misfortune. Koix has been particularly fortunate, for though the Ariège has done damage elsewhere, the rising of the waters has left the town of Gaston de Foix all but scatheless. The mountain valley in which it is situated is particularly charming. It has the rich vegetation and bold scenery of the gorges on the Italian side of the Alps, and withal a character peculiarly its own. Here are vineyards, orchards, cornfields, and manolia trees, overshadowed by abrupt precipices and giant crags, while through the middle the river rushes with all the impetuosity of a mountain torrent. Most of the valley has, it is true, been inundated, but the damage has been trifling, and a stranger would scarcely tell that the capital road leading to Andorre and Spain was only a few days ago in many places a mere watercourse.

At 5 o'clock on Friday morning the Marshal, who is indefatigable in the matter of early rising, proceeded in a carriage, followed by others, up the valley, via Tarascon and Usset les Bains, to Verdun, not to be confounded with another ill-fated place of the same name near Montauban. He halted at Usset, a very pretty little bathing-place with hot springs useful in nervous cases, and which I would recommend to my countrymen in quest of a quiet summer retreat. Here the wooden bridge had been carried away, and the Marshal generously gave 1,000*fr.* towards repairing the damages, which, indeed, have already been considerably repaired. Five kilometres further on Verdun was reached, or rather the traces of the place where occurred perhaps the most terrible of the recent disasters. In fact, at 1 o'clock at night on June 23 a whole village of 500 houses was completely destroyed in five minutes by an avalanche of water, mud, and boulders. To explain this, it should be said that the inhabitants had dammed a small stream on the mountain above the village. Swelled by rain and melted snow, it burst its bounds and suddenly discharged a fearful torrent which was accompanied by a whirlwind, over the precipice. To-day one or two ruined houses are all that remain of Verdun. The rest, with 100 inhabitants, have disappeared, totally swept off the face of the earth. It seems incredible that any village ever existed. No wonder, then, that the Marshal exclaimed to the Perfect, "The destruction of Verdun is the most terrible catastrophe of all." To demonstrate the force of the fall of the earth and water I may mention that in one place an uprooted tree has completely sliced off the top of one of the remaining cottages. One of the surviving inhabitants was brought to the Marshal. His open mouth and vacant look showed that his reason was affected. He had been miraculously saved from the mill where seven others had been crushed to death. Even when the plying head of the State gave him 1,000*fr.* his face gave no sign of animation.

After coring several persons who had distinguished themselves during that terrible night and following day, the Marshal returned on Friday to Foix, where he arrived shortly after 12. In the afternoon he drove some 35 miles to La Bastille, a devastated village in the neighbourhood of Pamiers. Here the destruction was immense, but the remembrance of Verdun must for one day at least blot out the magnitude of any other disaster.

It is much to be regretted that gross exaggerations with regard to loss of life have been circulated through the medium of the French Press. As I announced previously, 300 is the number of deaths given to me by the Prefect of the Haute Garonne himself. The loss of property is immense—perhaps incalculable, but, thanks to the exertions of the military and civil authorities, the roll of those who perished in the floods is considerably less than was at first supposed. People are constantly re-appearing whose relatives had given them up for lost. Today, in St. Cyprien, I witnessed a meeting between two brothers, each of whom supposed the other to be dead, and both had come to visit the ruins of their home. The scene was most affecting as they repeatedly embraced one another, forgetting in their joy the ruins and desolation which surrounded them. Passing through St. Cyprien, it is impossible for any one not to ask himself how long will it take to rebuild? The answer is equally indefinite. It must be years before, not only this and other quarters of Toulouse are reconstructed, but also the countless ruined villages and houses in the devastated Departments. And, in the meantime, how are the wretched inhabitants to live? A dozen persons with whom I talked to-day all made the same observation—"It is not the loss of my house which fills me with dread for the future, it is the loss of my employment." It is to feed and lodge these poor people that money is so urgently required. At one blow they have lost everything—home, fortune, livelihood, and, in some cases, not only friends and relations, but also the bread-winners of the family. The recent rains have considerably swelled the Garonne and other rivers, but considerably more must fall to render a second inundation possible, or even probable. From a sanitary point of view the dull weather has been most beneficial, for a hot sun pulling its rays on the deposit of the flood would be most deleterious to the public health. In St. Cyprien the smell which I at first noticed has considerably diminished, and this is in a great measure due to the fires of tarrad wood which are burning in all directions. Nothing seems to daunt the energy of the gangs of soldiers who are at work filling up the gaps in the roads, excavating and demolishing the ruins, and pumping out the water from the cellars. The inhabitants of Toulouse cannot be sufficiently grateful to these brave fellows, who have lost some 20 or 30 comrades, to whom I am glad to say the town will erect a monument. In the upper quarters situated on the hill, every day life seems but little disturbed, save that there is a "trou noir les monts" at nearly every corner of the streets. Balls, concerts, and theatrical performances are in full swing, but most of these are advertised as being for the benefit of the sufferers—an arrangement whereby pleasure and charity are conveniently combined. General Nansouty, who predicted the recent disasters from his Observatory on the Pic du Midi, gives anything but reassuring intelligence. He reports that a great deal of snow has fallen during the last few days on the Pyrenees, and that very hot weather might bring about a fresh inundation. Still, as I have said above, the rivers are by no means overcharged with water at present. The inhabitants of the South-West of France have, however, received a terrible lesson, which they would do well not to forget too soon. Warnings from a man like General Nansouty, who is the Admiral Fitzroy of France, should not be neglected, though it is to be hoped that in the present instance a spell of moderate

warm weather may, by gradually melting the snow, avert any sudden calamity. On leaving the scene of these misfortunes I cannot refrain from testifying to the real charity which is shown by all Frenchmen—charity which, it is to be hoped, will not be tarnished by being made political capital. Those who have had great losses, but are not wholly ruined, are among the first to help their poorer companions in misfortune.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher, has contributed £10 in aid of the building fund of the new Catholic Hall, Belfast.

At the Ennis, Co. Clare, butter market, June 19, 800 firkins were disposed of, chiefly to Limerick and Tipperary buyers, at 82s. per three-quarter cask, for best quality, down to 65s. for other sorts.

At the Tipperary Butter Market, June 23, 630 firkins were exposed for sale. Prices:—Choice butter 77s. to 78s.; good ordinary, from 75s. to 76s. per firkin of 3 qrs., 15 lbs. tare.

New potatoes of a large size were disposed of, June 24, at Ennis for 3d. per lb. The whole of the crops are said to be flourishing. Oats are progressing steadily, and barley, which is a late crop is pronounced healthy.

Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., asked in the English Parliament recently, if it were true that a military political prisoner named O'Brien was bound in irons since Christmas. The Secretary of State said yes; that O'Brien had been in chains for eight months!

The wife of a shopkeeper named Tracey, of Athenry, has been awarded £50 damages against the Waterford and Limerick Railway, for injuries received by falling from a carriage, the door of which was left open through alleged negligence of one of the company's servants.

The Crops in the County ANTRIM.—There has been a fair share of rain here recently, the effect of which, coming after the prolonged drought, has been very beneficial to the crops. In some districts, potatoes which were set late in clay soils have misad, but this is the only drawback. Everything else gives promise of health and plenty.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.—The Court of Directors of the National Bank has voted 100 guineas towards the O'Connell Centenary Celebration. Lord O'Hagan has forwarded £25, the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, £3, and other subscriptions have been received.

FATHER QUARDE.—The well-known Father Quarde, of O'Callaghan's Mills, now over 80 years of age, has resigned, on account of failing health, on a superannuation. Rev. Denis Cleary, Administrator, Killaloe, has been transferred to O'Callaghan's Mills as administrator, and the Rev. Daniel Fogarty has taken the place of the Rev. D. Cleary.

The crops in the Co. Meath of all descriptions were never better at this season. The area under wheat, barley, etc., is small. The turnip crop is considered safe, having escaped the ravages of the fly, attributed to the wetness of the season. Grass is abundant for the cattle, and early grasses look excellent. In a word, the generous hand of nature has been so bounteous this year with her choicest offerings that Ireland looks as beautiful as of old.

THE CHOPS IN THE COUNTY CAVAN.—The turnips and mangold crops are looking remarkably well, but dry weather is the great consideration at present to enable the saving of the hay crop, which is ready for the scythe. A great breadth of potatoes planted which promise an abundant yield, and are coming into market a fortnight earlier than usual. The grain crops, which suffered from the long drought in the beginning of the season, have improved wonderfully during the last fortnight. Specimens of the flax grown in the immediate neighbourhood, 3½ feet long, have been exhibited in Cavan.

SCANDALOUS OUTRAGE.—Thomas Galvin, aged 55, at a meeting of the Birr Board of Guardians a few weeks ago, applied for relief, stating that for 35 years he had lived in Liverpool, during which time he was a burden to nobody, but, owing to ill health and hard times, he applied for relief. The "humane" Guardians at Liverpool declined to assist him, but on finding out his native country, forcibly and under protest at shipped him back to Ireland penniless, notwithstanding the prime of his manhood was wasted in England.

THE SEA SERPENT IN LOUGH SWILLY.—Mr. John Hannan, in the Londonderry Journal allirms, from actual sight of it, the existence of this formidable visitor, which, he says, is most voracious, carrying off everything it gets hold of, sometimes even approaching the shore in search of its prey. Its culminating act of audacity was reached when, to the surprise of all, it suddenly attacked and carried off an ancient steed, the property of the lord of the soil which, enjoying a holiday, had wandered too near the beach.

CONVALESCENCE OF FATHER BEEBE, O.P.—The Galway Vindicator, July 5, states that the Very Rev. T. Burke, who has for some time past been stopping with his sister in Galway, is steadily recovering from his recent indisposition. Absolute repose has been prescribed for him, but he was on two mornings last week able to rise from his bed and celebrate Mass in his room. The great Dominican is, it is added, in the very best of spirits, and the eminent physicians who have been consulted in his case have no apprehension but that after a short rest he will be able to resume duty.

At the Dublin Police Court on the 30th ult., two men named Rooney and Hopkins were charged with having attempted to blow up the statue of the late Prince Consort in Leinster Lawn. It appeared that they were seen on the top of the statue, having clothed it with canvas saturated with inflammable stuff, and the head was crowned with a zinc chimney pot, bearing the inscription in rude red letters, "No residence for Royal Princes." A revolver, with four chambers loaded, was found at the foot of the monument. The prisoners were remanded.

STRIKE.—Over 200 tradesmen struck work three weeks ago, in Limerick, in consequence of the master builders having refused to grant their demand of a half holiday on Saturdays and immediate payment of wages after 3 o'clock, p.m. An immense number of laborers, who have no interest in the dispute are also thrown out of employment by the action of the building trades, and a great amount of inconvenience is certain to be caused to several merchants of the city, who are at present having extensive alterations made in their premises. Both sides appear determined to fight the matter a *patrouille*, and there is already every appearance that the struggle will be a long and bitter one.

At the Killashee, Co. Longford, June fair the following prices were realized:—Good springers £18 to £20; second class £14 to £16 each. New-calved cows £13 10s. to £17 10s. according to quality. Three year old heifers £13 10s. to £16 10s.; two year old do. £11 10s. to £12 10s.; one year old do. £8 10s. to £10 10s. Three year old bullocks £12 10s. to £14 10s.; two year old do. £10 10s. to £11 10s.; one year old do. £8 10s. to £9 10s. Weaning calves in good request at from £3 10s. to £4 10s. The sheep fair was small and the demand good. Hoggots £2 10s. to £3; ewes £2 15s. to £3 5s. wethers £2 12s. to £2 18s., and lambs £1 5s. to £1 15s. each. Heavy bacon pigs 48s. to 55s.; bonham

* Article published in the Statistical Journal, vol. 28, p. 421.

LOANS TO FARMERS.—During last year there were received under the Landlord and Tenant Acts of 1870-72 79 applications, the sums issued by the Board of Works in that period being £46,285. This, with the amounts advanced in previous years, makes a total of £238,350 advanced to tenants to aid them in purchasing their holdings. The greater aid than in the purchases in aid of which loans were granted were made in the Landed Estates Court.

THE BASKETMAKERS' STRIKE.—The Dublin basket-makers have been some weeks on strike. We have reason to believe that a prolongation of the conflict may possibly have the effect of driving the trade out of Dublin altogether. Already, we believe, Dublin manufacturers are hardly pressed by foreign rivals, and the continuance of the present dispute will only play into the hands of these latter, and bring ruin to both parties to the conflict.—Freeman.

Morgan John O'Connell, Esq., died on the 22nd inst., at Longfield, the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Charles Bianconi. Mr. O'Connell was the son of the late John O'Connell, of Greenagh, and nephew of the Liberator. He for many years represented Kerry in the Imperial Parliament, but had during the closing period of his life, taken no part in politics. He inherited much of his uncle's genius, was an eloquent speaker, and a man of the most graceful and polished manners, and generally beloved. Mr. O'Connell was an English barrister, and held up to the period of his death an official position as counsel for one of the English Government departments.

The debate on Mr. Butt's bill for the substitution of county boards in Ireland. In lieu of grand juries, to control the expenditure of local taxation, elicited from the Chief Secretary for Ireland a promise that during the next session he would bring in a bill to amend the existing law so far as the non-representation of the ratepayers is concerned. It was admitted on all sides that under the present system the ratepayers are not sufficiently represented.

At the Coleraine Land Sessions, on the 29th ult., a case of considerable importance was heard, in which the tenant, James Norris, sought £866 under the Ulster custom, for disturbance from a farm containing 88a 3r. 33p. W. G. Lawrence, Esq., Bannfield House, Coleraine, was respondent. The lease fell in, and the landlord had increased the rent to a sum which the tenant said he believed no man could pay and live comfortably. The defence was that the Ulster custom did not exist, the lands being held under lease. The Chairman held that the custom did exist, that the rent demanded was unreasonable, and gave £800 compensation.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DR. McELROY.—We deeply regret to announce the death of the Very Rev. Dr. McElroy, P. P. of Fivemiletown, county Tyrone. This melancholy event took place on Saturday, the deceased gentleman being only in his fortieth year. Dr. McElroy was one of the best known and most distinguished clergymen in the diocese of Clogher. At the Eccumenical Council he was secretary of the Bishop of Clogher, and he then received from the Supreme Pontiff the title of Doctor of Divinity. His numberless good qualities endeared him to high and low, and his death will be lamented through the length and breadth of the diocese of Clogher.—Freeman.

On the 20th ult., John Clarke, aged fifty-five years, a herd to Mr. Francis Murphy, J. J., Kilmearn House, Navan, went to gather in the cows for milking. Knowing there was a bull which had previously exhibited wicked tendencies, he took a pitchfork with him for protection. At nine o'clock, the cows not being yet brought in, a messenger was sent to the herd's house to complain of the delay, on which Clarke's family consisting of his wife and two daughters—went to seek him. In the field where the cattle were, evidence was visible of a fearful struggle. In the centre of the field the herd's tail first drew attention, near which were parts of his coat, and broken traces. The ground was much trampled, and at a little distance portions of the unfortunate man's entrails were found, and a considerable quantity of blood. Further search along the track of the blood resulted in the discovery of the body, fearfully mangled, one arm broken, and hanging literally by skin. Information was sent to the Rev. E. Hornan, who was celebrating Mass at Johnstown Chapel, who came at once, but life was gone long before discovery.

During the hearing of a libel case in the Irish Court of Common Pleas, which was useful only so far as it showed up the heavenly state of affairs which distinguishes Zion church, Rathgar, Dublin, the following little dodge was remarked upon by Sergeant Armstrong:—

In 1870 many clergymen sought to obtain annuities under the Act of Parliament disestablishing the Irish Church. The salary which Burkett (the defendant in the case and the curate of Zion church) had from Mr. Hewitt, the incumbent of Zion church, was £100 a year. Burkett became curate at the end of 69 or beginning of '70. In 1870 Mr. Burkett presented the necessary memorial to the Church commissioners for an annuity, and he represented to them that he had a salary of £150 a year instead of £100—representation to which the Rev. James Hewitt, the incumbent, was privy. It was upon the basis of past remuneration that the future annuities were calculated, and the commissioners would not have jurisdiction to grant to a man who was a salaried curate of £100 a year annuity of £150. At all events, Burkett got £150 a year, and yet up to the 31st December last, when he severed his connection with Zion church, he never received more than £100 from Hewitt.

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.—The Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, who was recently presented by the Catholic Union of Ireland with an Address of Congratulation on his appointment to the rank of Prince of the Church, has transmitted the following reply to the Earl of Granard, the President of the Union:—"My Dear Lord.—The address of the Catholic Union of Ireland, which as President, you have had the kindness to forward in its name, has given me a heartfelt gratification. When I received an address of the same kind from the Catholic Union of Great Britain, or whom so many are of my own flock, I could more easily recognize a motive for their kindness; but in receiving the address of the Catholic Union of Ireland I cannot but feel that I rather owe to them the expression of my sympathy and gratitude than have any claim to receive such words at their hands. They have, however, told me the motives that have prompted them—as Irishmen, as members of the Catholic Union, as devoted children of Our Holy Father, and as children of the One Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church—so to address me; and their address is especially grateful to me as filling up the expressions of affection and confidence from the Catholics of these three kingdoms. I wish I could think that I have any right to accept the many gratifying words of the address. In one point, indeed, I hope I may do so—I mean in claiming to possess a warm sympathy with Ireland and a paternal affection for its children who live upon English soil. When I say that I rather owe a debt of gratitude to you, I mean that the Catholic Church in Ireland—in its long ages of fidelity to the Faith and to Rome, in its unsurpassed sacrifices and sufferings for our Divine Master—has given to the world a resplendent example of the power and victory of faith. The Catholic Church in England at this time derives from your history an abundant force and confidence in these early years of its restoration. "The Church in Ireland, which is reproducing itself throughout the British Empire and throughout the United States, is proving to the world how little it needs the support of civil power and legislation. It stands out also before the Catholic nations of Europe as the herald, it may

of their future, with a message full of high confidence in the unimpeachable powers and resources of the Church of God. The Catholic Church in France has long known how to admire and to emulate in this the Church in Ireland, and the Church in Germany is giving also majestic evidence that a Church faithful to the Holy See can never be subdued. In thanking you, therefore, from my heart, for the warm assurance of your affection and confidence, I wish to convey to the Catholic Union of Ireland the gratitude which the Catholics of all nations owe to your country; and I heartily pray that God may bless Ireland and all its children.—I remain, my dear Lord, your faithful servant in Jesus Christ.—HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster."

GREAT BRITAIN.

A WOMAN WALKING A THOUSAND MILES.—Madame Willott, described as the champion female walker of the world, has commenced to walk a thousand miles at the Prince Arthur Running Grounds, Middlesbrough. To complete her undertaking she will require to walk night and day for about six weeks.

It is a fearful thing to dispare the dignity of an official in Scotland. The other day a man was arrested for whistling in the presence of one of them, and now we learn from the Glasgow Citizen that "a young gentleman" of the name of Scott has been convicted of insulting a town councillor by inquiring "who the devil made him a town councillor?" The magistrate imposed a fine of seven shillings and sixpence, or four days' imprisonment.

THE RECENT FAILURES.—On the 26th ult., at the London Bankruptcy Court, a receiver and manager was appointed to the estate of Robert Benson and Company, merchants, of King's Arms Yard, Moor-gate-street. Estimated liabilities £750,000. The failure was announced of Lewis Stewart, Merchant and East India Agent, for £76,500. Assets, £17,000. The failure has been brought about through the stoppage of Messrs. A. Collier and Co.

After hearing the evidence in a case of an assault upon a wife, the stipendiary at the Bilston Police Court, on the 29th ult., in sentencing the husband, a man named Grimley, said that he hoped before long the law would inflict a still greater punishment upon wife-beaters. Grimley was sent to gaol for six months with hard labour, and at the end of that time to find surties for his good behaviour during the next six months.

FRAUDS ON A BUILDING SOCIETY.—At the Longton Police Court on Friday week, John Bech, the treasurer of a building society at Longton, was committed for trial at the assizes on charges of stealing sums to the extent of over £3,000, and of forging documents connected with the society. Palmer, the secretary of the society, is still missing. He has executed a deed assigning property to the trustees worth more than £11,000.

A CHILD KILLED BY ITS FATHER WHILE IN A STATE OF INTOXICATION.—An inquest was held, on the 29th ult., at Norwich, on the child of Robert Cooper, aged 3 years, a labourer. The mother of the child was the principal witness. The jury found that the deceased came to her death from injuries inflicted by her father falling over her accidentally while in a state of intoxication, at the same time accompanying their verdict with a very strong expression of censure on their part as to the father's habits of intoxication.

What a foul, cowardly and insolent calumny! What a "leprous distilment" to pour into the ears of this Mohammedan! Henry the Eighth a noble-looking personage, quoth! He, the flabby, thick-lipped, mist-eyed debauchee, who spared neither man in his anger nor woman in his lust—who turned renegade to his God to spite God's vicegerent—who plundered the monasteries to replenish his coffers and employed the headsman's axe to help him to the gratification of his passions. Fough! We are sick of the subject.—London Univers.

Two very conspicuous Catholic gentlemen died in London recently. These were Captain Washington Hibbert, whose wife is one of the famous Tichborne sisters, and one of the most beautiful and brilliant women in London. Her house is the rendezvous of Catholic society. The Captain was a very worthy man and always ready to do a good turn to his neighbors, and to give liberally to the church. The second loss sustained by the Catholic community in England is Lord Lovat, a very excellent gentleman whose name always figured conspicuously in all matters concerning Catholicism. He was a Scottish peer, a man of wealth, and very charitable.

BOILER EXPLOSION ON SHIPBOARD.—Loss of Four Lives.—An inquest was held on the 28th ult., on board the steamer which was towed into Edmondston-day disabled, with the captain and three others dead, and others of the crew severely scalded. The Mercantile, it appeared from the evidence, fell short of steam when entering the Bay of Biscay, on the passage from Oporto, with a cargo of 300 cattle. The captain and chief mate went to the engine-room to discover the cause. Shortly afterwards a tremendous explosion took place, and the dome of the boiler blew off through the funnel, although, strange to say, the funnel was not injured. Instantly the whole ship was full of steam, and the surviving crew got out boats, thinking she was foundering.

ASSAULT UPON A WIFE.—At Worship Street, London, on the 20th ult., Joseph Ribely, 45, tailor, was charged with having assaulted his wife, Annie Ribely, by kicking her and cutting her head open with a basin. The wife deposed that on Saturday her husband returned home drunk, kicked her and hit her on the head with a basin. She had before prosecuted him and he had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment. He kicked her nearly every night in the week. He did not support her and she had to go out washing. The prisoner denied having kicked his wife, and said the blow with the basin was accidentally inflicted. He accused his wife of causing the boils because he could not support her in luxury, having been out of work for a long time. Mr. Hannay sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

A TALE OF MISERY.—A woman named Eliza Whitehead has died in the Salford Hundred County Prison, where she has been remanded on a charge of attempting to drown herself. After submitting for many years to the unbridled brutality of her husband, and refusing to prosecute him, although he had on one occasion made a determined attempt to cut her throat with a razor, and on another had broken her arm, the unfortunate woman, being driven to despair, deliberately threw herself into the canal at Bradford on the 23rd ult. She was, however, rescued by two workmen, who were passing and taken into custody by the police. At present it is not known what is the immediate cause of her death.

Messrs. BRIGHT AND KENEALY.—The member for Stoke delivered a lecture at Birmingham, on Saturday the 26th ult., on the Tichborne trial. In the course of the proceedings the following letter was read:—"London, June 19. Dear Sir,—I thank you for sending me a ticket of admission to your meeting, although I shall not be able to avail myself of it. I had the advantage of listening to Dr. Kenealy for nearly three hours in the House of Commons, and do not suppose I should learn more of his views or experience any change of opinion if I were to attend your meeting. I must ask you, therefore, to excuse me if I do not come down to Birmingham on the 26th or 28th.—I am, yours sincerely, JOHN BRIGHT."

LONDON SHIRTMAKERS' WAGES.—It appears that, according to the census returns of 1871, there are in London 26,875 shirtmakers and seamstresses. At

a recent meeting in the interest of working women, the Rev. Mr. Headlam, observed that in the East-end shirtmakers and collar-makers were most wretchedly paid, and could scarcely get a living. The chairman then called on shirtmakers present to state the conditions of their work. A woman, about 45, said she went to work at six o'clock in the morning and worked till eight o'clock at night at shirt-making, and that she earned 1s. 3d. a day. A shirt-maker—Oh, there are many of us here that have the same story to tell, and a little bit worse, too. The Chairman—And why don't you tell it? The Shirt-maker—Well, we don't like to come forward; we are ashamed. Another middle-aged woman told the meeting that she was a collar-maker. She got 2 1/2d. per dozen for making collars, and was able, by dint of hard work, to make four dozen a day. At that rate she earned 10d. a day.

STORY OF A DIAMOND RING.—A singular story is related of the recovery of a diamond ring which was missed several weeks ago by a lady residing in the neighbourhood of Morningside, Scotland. For some time no trace of the thief could be got, but the detectives came to hear that a young woman residing in Greenside had come into the possession of a handsome diamond ring. Two of the detectives met the young girl in the street, and presenting her with a purse asked if she had lost such an article. Reaching forth her hand to look at the purse, the detectives observed that she had a diamond ring on her finger. They challenged her as to how she came in possession of it, and she said she got it from her sweetheart, John Ross. The ring turned out to be the one the officers were in search of, and Ross was taken into custody. It appears he had been employed cleaning windows at the house from which the theft was committed. Prisoner was remanded.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FORGERIES BY AN ARMY CAPTAIN.—On Monday afternoon, 23rd ult., at the Plymouth Police-court, a fine, tall, gentlemanly man, thirty-eight years of age, was charged with committing forgeries to the extent of £2,000. The prisoner is named Andrew Muir, lately retired from the regular army on half-pay. Last May he presented to Messrs. Brown, Johnson, and Son, army agents, Sackville-street, London, a promissory note for £1,500 and a bill of exchange for £5,000. They purported to be drawn by James Macdonald, china merchant; James McCum, and Andrew Muir, prisoner's father, in prisoner's favour. The note and bill were accepted by Messrs. Brown and Johnson and cashed, but subsequently were found to be forgeries. The prisoner, who has been running about over the country eluding the detectives, was at length captured at Plymouth to-day, living in apartments in Plymouth. When arrested he said the charge was true, adding—"I don't know how I came to do it." He was remanded to London.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE UPON AN IRISHMAN.—On Wednesday, 30th ult., at Leigh, in Lancashire, three young men, named Thomas Dickinson, James Pownall, and Thomas Pownall were charged, the two former with inflicting grievous bodily harm upon John Horan, an Irish farm labourer, and the latter with aiding and abetting. The prosecutor said on the 19th ult., he was employed at John Allen's farmyard, where a thrashing machine was at work. The three prisoners came up, remarking that he could not make bands. James Pownall struck him in the face with his fist, and afterwards some one pulled him down from behind, and two of the prisoners kicked him upon the head. The lower jaw was broken in two places, and a number of his teeth were knocked out. When going away Dickinson turned round and said—"Come back and kill the Irish." The attack took place in the presence of fourteen or fifteen people, none of whom went to the rescue. The defence was that there was a row between the English and the Irish, and that Horan was the first to strike the prisoner Dickinson. The bench committed the prisoners for trial, admitting them to bail.

THE SEYID OF ZANZIBAR AND THE PARSON.—The Seyid of Zanzibar—it appears he has no claim to be called sultan after all—is in the habit of entertaining his suite with moral reflections at the close of each day's visit to our sights, somewhat in the manner of the good Caliph Haroun al-Raschid, when he was wont to ramble *incognito* about the byways of Baghdad. He was shown over the Woolwich gun factories on Tuesday, and was so much affected by what he saw that he could not postpone the utterance of his sentiments till the customary twilight hour. At an 8-inch howitzer of modern construction he halted for some time, and being informed of the range and capabilities of the various guns around him, he exclaimed, "God preserve us from them," a remark which seemed to afford his attendants much amusement. Presently he added, holding up his hands, "From your hearts you English don't want to use these things, but you will use them for the defence of the weak and oppressed." The Seyid is a sad wag—or a sad fool. We prefer to give him the benefit of the choice, and to look upon him as a master of keen Oriental irony. But this is not the first hit in this peculiar department of lingual power the turbaned stranger has made. He declared the Duke of Cambridge "every inch a soldier"—shades of Marlborough and Wellington, do you hearken?—and paused in admiration before the censured portrait of King Henry the Eighth. "Who is that noble looking personage?" he asked. "That," said Dr. Badger, the parson who is engaged as bear-leader, or rather as corncob to this East African elephant, "that is the monarch who broke the idols in England." This was intended to imply that Catholic England worshipped idols, and that Henry the Eighth was a sainted reformer.

UNITED STATES.

The population of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is 10,385 an increase of 309 over 1870.

The population of Rhode Island is 258,000, a gain over 41,000 in the last five years.

Two dogs, valued at \$500 each, have arrived at Newport for James Gordon Bennett.

Last year the prohibitionists of New York State polled 11,768 votes, and the indications are that they will do much better this year.

Of the 255,000 headstones to mark the resting-places of Union soldiers in national cemeteries, 195,000 are for graves of the unknown.

Steps are taking to establish a weekly journal in Washington, to be managed exclusively by coloured men and devoted to the interests of the coloured people.

In Orange county, Va., a few days ago, two negro men and a negro woman while cutting and raking wheat were overcome by the intensity of the heat, and died instantly in the field.

A WIFE BEATEN TO DEATH.—New York, July 20.—Elizabeth Bennett, died in Brooklyn yesterday, from the effects of a terrible beating she received from her husband on Sunday.

In order to avoid confusion, growing out of the similarity of colour existing between the two and the five cent United States postage stamps, the former will hereafter be printed in vermilion.

A man in Cohoes, New York, hasn't spoken to his wife for twelve years, though living with her all that time and possessing the power of speech. The couple very appropriately reside on Harmony street.

The Conewago swamp containing some 25,000 acres of wet farming land, in Chatauga and Cattaraugus counties, New York, is about to be reclaimed by drainage. It is estimated that by this means over \$1,000,000 worth of land will be got under cultivation.

The New York ladies must be stage-truck. Fifty-three have made application to one theatre alone (Daly's Fifth Avenue) for places in the company next season, and of these eighteen offer to pay for the privilege.

Two of the largest manufacturing firms in Pittsburgh have purchased one of the largest gas wells in Butler County, Pa., and propose to demonstrate the practicability of bringing the gas to that city without the loss of inflammable power. The distance is about eighteen miles.

GOOD NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—Sawards Coal Journal of the 7th inst., says: "We are enabled to announce the full resumption of mining in the Lehigh district, anticipated in these columns last week; at Summit Hill, Nesquehoning, Hazleton, Honey Brook, etc., the machinery is once more in motion, and dealers can now have a full supply of this description of coal. In the Schuylkill and Wilkesbarre district work is regularly going on, and so soon as the effect of the national holiday is overcome, there will be a full tide of Anthracite flowing to the markets.

Wife-beating is one of the social aberrations of St. Louis, where it is rapidly assuming the dimensions of a popular pastime. The *Globe-Democrat* complacently mentions the fact that three of its citizens, on an average, make a daily deposit at the Police Court as the price of this very characteristic St. Louis entertainment.

California is entering into competition with Connecticut in the divorce market. An oppressed fair one in San Francisco has been legally absolved from all allegiance to her lord and master on the ground that his refusal to join the teetotal society caused her "great mental anguish," and further, that he was "guilty of extreme cruelty towards her by calling her names."

WAGES AND LABOR.—AN ILLUSTRATION.—The *New York Journal of Commerce*, discussing the folly of the eight-hour labor movement, says: "How much this attempt to alter the natural laws of production and consumption has to do with the present paralysis of industry cannot be determined perhaps, with the degree of certainty, felt by a Wolverhampton coal and iron master, who, at a recent meeting of the Iron Trade Consultation Board, said that all the difficulties now surrounding the iron trade arose out of the eight hours' working time in the collieries. But he had a solid argument with which to support his proposition, for he said that his firm was compelled to employ nearly 700 colliers to do the work before done by 500. The difficulty consists in converting the equivalent of 500 suits of clothing, pounds of meat, and quarts of beer, without additional labor, into 700 suits, pounds, quarts, and articles of necessity or luxury for a miner's household. Meanwhile, the general wealth an ability to pay wages is daily diminishing by the amount these idlers consume and do not restore by labor. It is estimated that the amount lost to the Pennsylvania coal region by the recent strike was equal to \$1,000,000. Who is going to lose this great sum finally? Those who pay wages cannot escape a share of the loss, but the bulk of it must fall on those who live by wages.

THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The July returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage in corn is about eight per cent. greater than last year. New England has reduced her acreage about one and a half per cent., and the Pacific States about one per cent. All the great corn growing regions have increased their acreage, the Middle States two per cent.; the South Atlantic States three per cent.; the Gulf States ten per cent.; the inland Southern States twelve per cent.; the States west of the Mississippi fourteen per cent. The condition of the crop is below the average in the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States, the minimum condition, 82, being in Rhode Island, Florida and Alabama are also below the average, but the other Gulf States and the inland Southern States are above, the maximum, 112, being in Mississippi. All the other States, except Missouri, 103, are below the average, the minimum condition, 82, being in Wisconsin.

A raid was made on the illicit distillers in southwest Virginia several weeks ago, and a number of them captured. One offender, with a romantic turn of mind, had discovered a commodious cave through which meandered a crystal stream of water. Above it was a large hollow tree, with a number of large limbs reaching out from the parent stem. This enterprising manufacturer of the ardent spirits had managed to convert this hollow tree into a chimney through which the smoke from the distillery passed in indistinct clouds, being diffused in unnoticed quantities to the limbs and out into the air. He had all the paraphernalia of a first class distillery, and was quickly squeezing the juice from cereals, secluded and apart from the vulgar, prying, meddling outside world, when officious myrridons of the law interfered with his pastime.

American farmers are now learning to plant trees, not only to temper the extremes of heat and cold and serve for wind-bells, as on the Western prairies, but as a marketable commodity. The favorite trees for planting seem to be the ash, black walnut, elm, sugar maple, and cottonwood. Ten acres of ash, two years old, are worth \$6,000, or \$50 an acre, while the trimmings pay for planting and cultivation. Ten acres of black ash planted for hoop-poles, four feet apart, will net \$5,500 in seven years. An acre of honey-loast fifteen years old is worth \$1,000. Elm can be made equally profitable. It is to be borne in mind, also, that our pine forests are being rapidly exhausted. They are vigorously trying to renew themselves, but the varial axeman is a mortal foe, and he is mowing down the heaviest woods of Maine, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, and Minnesota. As this source of supply fails some other must be opened, and it looks as if much of the building and furniture lumber of the next century would come from our artificial forests.

In the woods near Williamsburg, Americans from the Southern States are busy getting out knees for ships, all with the natural bend. These are secured only by a most laborious process. First they select a sound hemlock tree, and if they have any doubt of its soundness they try it with the augur near the ground. They next ascertain if the tree has a sufficiently large root running out at nearly right angles with the body of the tree (which most hemlock trees have). They then cut off all the roots close round the bottom of the tree, except the root which they wish to save, and that they cut off four or five feet from the bottom of the tree. They now bring down the tree and cut the body off about six feet up the trunk. They then square off the two sides and the back of the knee, and thus they have a naturally bent knee strong enough, one would suppose, to resist any amount of force. The getting of them out and every thing connected with them is very heavy work, but they are active stout fellows who have it in hand, and they get them much faster than any one would suppose. Taking these heavy timbers from Cartwright to the Southern States is quite an undertaking.

How TO BATTLE RATS AND MICE.—A French paper says that petroleum destroys all insects and banishes rats and mice. Water slightly impregnated with petroleum applied to plants infested with insects will, it is said, destroy the latter at once.

A Dubuque boy was rather troubled for fear that he would not know his father when they both reached heaven, but his mother eased him by remarking: "All you have to do is to look for an angel with a red nose on him."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Millionaires are called "rich men" in New York, and none others may expect this felicitous title. A half millionaire is said to be "well off and independent." A \$250,000 man is "very comfortable." Place the figures at \$100,000 and the owner is a "small man;" under \$50,000 he is "poor," while a \$25,000 man is such a poor devil as to be unworthy of mention.

The old generation of Galloway lairds were a primitive and hospitable race, but their *conviviality* sometimes led to awkward occurrences. In former days, when roads were bad, and wheeled vehicles almost unknown, an old laird was returning from a supper party, with his lady mounted behind him on a horseback. On crossing the river Urr, at a ford at a point where it joins the sea, the old lady dropped off, but was not missed till her husband reached his door, when, of course, there was an immediate search made. The party who were despatched in quest of her arrived just in time to find her remonstrating with the advancing tide, which trickled into her mouth, in these words: "No mither drap; neither het nor cauld."

A Leeds theatrical celebrity has a reputation for economy and shrewdness, which every Yorkshireman gleefully appreciates. His house being infested with rats, a certain rat-catcher was sent for, who, having done his business, sought his employer to make known that fact and claim the recompense, for which a hard bargain had, as usual, been driven. He had a bag over his shoulders containing the result of his labour. The celebrity chanced to be in the drawing room, where, hearing his voice, the sturdy rat-catcher sought him and his pay.—"You've left no rats behind?" sternly asked the employer, slowly taking out his purse. "No, sir," answered the rat-catcher, surly, for he did not consider the pay liberal, or even fair, and was, consequently, not too amicably inclined. "And what are you going to do with all these rats in your bag?" "Well, aw mun mak' a livin', thim knows your law, son aw sells 'em," replied the man, modestly. "Sell them?" echoed the other quickly, the light of a brilliantly new idea irradiating his countenance. "Sell my rats! What right have you to sell my property, sir? I agreed to catch my rats; I did not say you were to have my rats when they were caught. Now, look here, my man. I'll pay you at once; but, how much are you going to allow me for my rats?" The rat-catcher's patience was exhausted; he strode from the room the door towards Mr. —; and, in abrupt reply to that administrator's anxious inquiry, he suddenly threw the bag upon the carpeted floor, and, exclaiming upon the lower end of it, with one violent stroke scattered the rats pell-mell over the other half of his employer's feet, crying, in the midst of the squeaking, scrambling, and scrambling of the frightened animals which ensued, "Nah then, tak' thim owd rats and twist them round the neck!"

The Power of Music.—Thalberg, while on his travels, stopped at a temperance hotel, and on ordering some champagne, was greatly astonished to see the eyes of the waiter open with wonder. "I want some champagne, please," mildly reiterated the great instrumentalist. "Champagne are you asking for?" stammered forth the waiter. "Certainly." "Then you can't have it." "And why?" inquired Thalberg, in increased astonishment. "Be lieve me, sir, including whiskey-punch, is not to be had in this hotel." For a few moments the thirsty musician looked against. "What can I have then?" "Water, tea and coffee." "Go and send me the proprietor," said Thalberg; "I will speak with him." "You may speak till the day of doom, but you'll find it no use," was the waiter's obstinate as he quitted the room. In a few moments the landlord entered the apartment. His lips were closely set together, and a frown was on his brow. He was evidently astonished that a foreigner should persist in his wish to contravene the rules of the establishment. Meanwhile Thalberg had occupied himself in opening a piano that stood in the room. It was not the newest style, but was tolerably in tone. As the proprietor of the temperance hotel entered he began to play. First the frown gradually vanished from the brows of the landlord, and then his lips unrolled and finally relaxed into a smile. When the artist had concluded he waited for a word to be spoken. Without turning round Thalberg thought, "The man is obstinate; I must try some other plan." He accordingly began to play Liszt's *Grandes Etudes*. He had finished he heard the rattling of bottles and glasses on the table, and at once wheeled round. The waiter had re-entered the apartment with bottles of champagne. "I thought it was not allowed?" queried Thalberg. "Oh," was the reply, "the master will give you a dozen if you like it." He says a man who can knock music out of a piano like you do, may have champagne every night of the doo-see."

A WHISTLING NEBESACK.—Once upon a time a young man made his appearance in a Western editorial room, whistling a lively air. The Western editor said to him, "Now, my young friend, you can do better than that, you know. Let yourself out a little, and don't be bashful. We have nothing in the world to do but to listen to you. Give us something from the Bohemian Girl." He was a bright young man, and he let himself out accordingly. Then the Western editor led him gently on to another experiment, and then another, and then another, like the man in the fable whose story was without end, and the bright young man never flattered. It was getting rather late in the day, and the Western editor began to get nervous. He said to himself, however, "I have set out to show this young man that he is a bore, and I shall persevere." And he added encouragingly, "Give us something regarding the Old Folks at Home." Much practice had by this time enabled the bright young man versatile, and he wheeled without a brake in his whistle, rendering the facts regarding the Swanee River with exceeding excellence. "Now, then," said the Western editor, again glancing at the unfinished manuscript, then rising and walking the floor briskly, "suppose you give us the fine extract from Norma." "I see," and he picked up a chair and bringing it nervously down upon the floor, shattered every piece of timber in it. "I see you are gaining every moment, my friend. I think in the season you will be the champion whistler of the continent. Now give us 'Old Hundred,' by way of variety." The bright young man again turned the current of his music without an accident, and the grand old piece was entered upon. The Western editor resumed his walk, tearing his hair and occasionally biting some new lead pencils in two; but he preserved his temper. "Ah," he said finally, picking up his table and inventing it on the floor, then butting his head against the wall for a few moments, and turning a somersault from pure nervousness, though still preserving his temper, "most extraordinary whistler, never heard anything like it. Suppose now you give us the occurrences relating to 'Molly Darling.'" The bright young man entered upon the piece with alacrity. "Keep it up!" said the Western editor, casting a despairing look at his manuscript; "keep it up, my dear young friend. Don't mind my absence. Practice, practice—that leads to perfection. I have to go now, but on with the music. By-by. He took his coat from the hook and went out pausing on the door step to remark bitterly, "And this is satire. It would have done with a book canvasser or an insurance agent. It would have answered the purpose I am quite sure, with satan himself. But not with the whistler—not with the great American whistler." In the editorial room meanwhile, the whistling went on; but finally the musician paused, looked around with a triumphant smile, and said hoarsely, "And this is satire. Yes, I believe that's what they call it, I expect I can whistle in peace next time."

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

No. 195, Fortification Lane, by J. Gillies to whom all Business Letters should be addressed.

G. E. CLARK, Editor.

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, Aug. '71," shows that he has paid up to August '71, and owes his Subscription from that date.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY—1875.

Friday, 30—Of the Octave.
Saturday 31—St. Ignatius of Loyola, C.
August—1875.

Sunday, 1—Eleventh after Pentecost.
Monday, 2—St. Alphonsus Liguori, R. C. D.
Tuesday, 3—Finding of the Body of St. Stephen.
Wednesday, 4—St. Dominic, C.
Thursday, 5—Dedication of St. Mary Major.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The TRUE WITNESS will begin its Twenty-Sixth Volume on the 20th of August. Subscribers in arrears will please examine the date after their address, and remit in full to this Office without delay. As pre-payment of Postage by the Publisher will begin on the 1st of October, all those who have not paid up arrears and renewed their subscriptions will not receive the paper after that date.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WILLIAM HAGGERTY, Sydney Mines, Cape Breton—NO; the TRUE WITNESS has not suspended, and if you will remit the amount that stands in our books against you, and pay a year's subscription in advance, it will be forwarded as formerly.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Marshal McMahon has granted an amnesty—in some cases full, in others partial—to over a thousand prisoners in the penal settlements and home prisons who have shown themselves worthy of clemency. It is presumed a number of Communists are included in this batch, though the official announcement does not say so. The amnesty is considered very appropriate in the midst of the terrible calamity which has afflicted the south of France.

The Catholic papers of Rome state that the Italian Prime Minister intends to apply the large sum of money which, according to the law of Papal guarantees, was to form the Pope's civil list, and which has been lying by at interest for him up to the present time, to the proposed Tiber works. It is stated that if his Holiness does not apply for the capital before the end of the year, the Italian Government will consider that he has forfeited all claim to it.

The debate in the Italian Senate on the Public Security Bill terminated in the adoption of the Ministerial measure by 66 votes against 29. The Minghetti Ministry has thus got safely through a very dangerous crisis. The new Act may not realize the expectations of its authors, or meet all the grievous necessities of the case, but if it renders life and property in Italy and Sicily even a little more secure the Cabinet will perhaps feel repaid for the risk which it has run and the further resistance which the measure seems not unlikely to provoke.

The Committee named by the Swiss National Council to report on the case of the banished priests of the Jura district—with regard to which the Federal Council and the Cantonal Government of Berne were at issue—have come to the conclusion that the Federal Council is right, and that the banishment of these citizens of the Confederation cannot constitutionally be maintained. But the Committee reports favourably of the demand of the Bernese Government that the execution of the decision shall be delayed in order that the new ecclesiastical regulations may be got into working order before the banished priests are recalled, and the Government of the Canton is therefore authorized to prolong their exile till the 15th Nov 1875. And in order to meet the case of Mgr. Mermillod to whom it is not desired that justice should be done, the report states from the application of the Constitutional rules on which its conclusions is based are to be excepted all those cases not foreseen by the Federal Constitution, in which "the State is in peril." How Mgr. Mermillod's residence at Geneva, where he has lived as Bishop for so many years, instead of six miles off at Ferney, would put the State in peril, and why it is more conducive to public order that the Catholics should be forced to make an expedition across the frontier to find their Bishop for confirmations or other ceremonies are points which are not explained.

The Prussian Ministry have passed a resolution in favour of amending the criminal code of the kingdom, in the spirit of the recommendations recently made to and acted on by the Belgian Government, and have decided to urge upon the Federal Council the necessity of making those provisions applicable to the German Empire.

The news spread some days ago, by the German Liberal papers, of the Catholic clergy of one deanery of the diocese of Fulda having unconditionally submitted to the law is most solemnly denied. Those clergymen themselves have issued a manifesto declaring that rumour to be all calumny and invention. Canon Holzer, of Treves, having in past times shown himself rather favourable to the Government, was favoured with the offer that he should continue to draw his pay from the Government without being obliged to give the usual promise of unconditioned submission to the laws. Yet he declined that favour, that people might not suspect him of having given that promise. Another priest had sent in a petition to the Government asking that his pay, which had been retained, should be handed over to him. Hence the rumour rose of his having promised unconditioned submission to the laws. When he heard this he immediately withdrew his petition, and published a public notice that he had done so in the *Neisser Zeitung*.

A Berlin telegram states that a note has been issued by the Russian Government referring to the proposed fresh Conference on the usages of war. Nothing is aimed at, it says, but an unanimous interpretation and supplementation of existing rules of war.

The *Journal des Debats*, and the *Siecle* regard the Alfonso cause in such a very gloomy light as argues the immediate and decisive progress of the Carlists. The correspondent of the latter journal, an ardent Alforrist, announces as inevitable the early arrival of Don Carlos at Madrid, and deplors in grievous language the blow that will thus be dealt at "modern civilisation." This conviction of the proximate triumph of the Carlist cause is common to all persons, enemies as well as friends, of Charles VII., who have visited the provinces occupied by his troops who have witnessed the invincible faith in him, and discipline of his troops, and who have seen with what self-denying courage the Princes of the House of Bourbon fight and live side by side with their soldiers. The country in spite of the war, is admirably cultivated by the women and children. A number of extra battalions have been fully organised, and drilled, and only await their arms (now being rapidly landed at several points on the coast) to join the ranks of the regular army.

It may be expected that the scenes which recently disgraced the Belgian "Liberals," will be soon repeated in some of the Swiss Cantons. The free-thinkers, more particularly in Berne, are doing all they possibly can to provoke actual conflict with the Catholics, and the *Pays de Porrentruy* reproduces in full some of the atrocious sayings of the *cafes*, published and sung with the deliberate intention of giving the desired provocation.

The Khedive of Egypt has issued a decree ordering the adoption of the Gregorian calendar by the Egyptian Administration from September next.

The Right Rev. Dr. Croke, Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, has been appointed to the See of Cashel, in succession to the lamented Most Rev. Dr. Leahy. Dr. Croke is a native of the Diocese of Cloyne, and is a near relative to the late Bishop, Dr. Keane. He had been for some years President of St. Colman's Diocesan College, Fermoy, which he directed with great ability and efficiency. He distinguished himself by his opposition to the mixed system of education, and his masterly advocacy of Catholic claims. His lordship's administration in New Zealand has been marked by great prudence and discretion. Dr. Croke is one of the most eloquent of the Irish prelates, and has accepted the invitation of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin to preach the sermon on the centenary of O'Connell in the Cathedral, Marlborough-street, at the religious festivities, 5th August, Father Burke's delicacy of health preventing him from doing so.

A strong opposition to Lord Carnarvon's scheme for effecting a federation of the British colonies in South Africa is manifesting itself among the colonists. The Cape Ministry have laid a minute before the Assembly of that colony disapproving of the measure. The colonists are very indignant at the appointment of Mr. Froude to take charge of the negotiations, and their newspapers attack the historian in very bitter language. The Bill withdrawing State aid from religion has passed the Legislature of that colony. Lieut. Clarke, who was tried for murdering a rebel Kafir by shooting him after he had surrendered, has been acquitted.

The English Committee for relieving the sufferers by the famine in Asia Minor have received favorable reports of the harvest prospects in the famine districts.

A telegram from Berlin to the *Morning Post* says, it is reported in that city that Count Schvaloff, the Russian Minister at London, has asked to be recalled, in consequence of a recent assertion by Mr. Burke, under Secretary of the Foreign Department, in the House of Commons, that Russia had violated her promises in regard to Khiva. It is understood that Count Schvaloff conveyed the promises in question to the British Government.

The Home Rule members of Parliament have abandoned their intention of attending a Home Rule banquet in Dublin on the 4th of August, because Mr. Newdegate's Convent bill, which they oppose, is expected to come up in the House of Commons at that time.

In the British House of Commons on Friday afternoon Mr. Disraeli announced that the Government had abandoned the Merchant Shipping Bill for this session. He then expressed a hope that the session would be closed on the 10th or 12th of August, or possibly at an earlier date. Mr. Plimssoll took the floor and delivered a speech in which he violently attacked the Government. He said the consequence of the abandonment of the Bill would be the destruction of thousands of lives. He spoke vehemently and excitedly, using extraordinary epithets, stamping his feet and gesticulating wildly, and setting the House in an uproar. Mr. Disraeli moved that Mr. Plimssoll be removed from the House. The Speaker ordered Mr. Plimssoll to withdraw his remarks, and he went out shaking his fist at the Government benches. The House then began a discussion as to what action it was proper to take in regard to Mr. Plimssoll's conduct. Several speakers urged his excitability as an excuse for his offence. The scene in the House was unparalleled. Mr.

Plimssoll first earnestly implored the Government not to send thousands of persons to undeserved and unhallowed graves, through the conduct of shipowners of murderous tendencies. Upon being called to order he advanced to the table and gave notice that he would ask on Tuesday whether certain vessels which had been lost, entailing a great sacrifice of life, belonged to Mr. Bates, member for Plymouth. Mr. Plimssoll added that he was determined to unmask those villains. In reply to the Speaker, he said he applied that expression to members of the House, and refused to withdraw it. Mr. Sullivan, after Mr. Plimssoll had left the chamber, apologetically hinted that he was momentarily insane. Mr. Bates subsequently made a personal explanation in regard to the remarks of Mr. Plimssoll. Concerning himself, he acknowledged that he had lost five ships during the last two years, but he said they were well equipped, were classed A 1 at Lloyd's, and were only insured for part of their value. He expressed pity for Mr. Plimssoll, who, he said was responsible for his actions. Messrs. T. E. Smith and Rathbone Liberals, protested against the Government's course. They declared that the suspense and anxiety which would be produced by the withdrawal of the Merchant Shipping Bill would be injurious to the shipping interest.

The following protest was laid on the table by Mr. Plimssoll:—"I protest in the name of God against the delay of the Shipping Bill. Although the Bill itself is an atrocious sham, there is enough humanity and knowledge in the House to change it into a good measure. He denounces the present law against breach of contract, which leaves sailors, who have unknowingly agreed to sail in unseaworthy ships, the alternative of gaol or death," and continues, "I charge Government with wittingly and unwittingly playing into the hands of maritime murderers, inside and outside the house, to secure continuance of the present murderous system. I desire to unmask the villains who sit in this House, fit representatives of more numerous but not greater villains outside. I demand that the bill be proceeded with. Failing in this I lay upon the heads of the Premier and his colleagues the blood of all who perish next winter from preventable causes and denounce against him and them the wrath of God."

A meeting was held at Birkenhead on Sunday to indorse Mr. Plimssoll's course in Parliament. Several thousand sailors and working-men were present. Resolutions expressing sympathy with, and pledging support to, Mr. Plimssoll was adopted.

STILL ANOTHER.

What? Another *Witness*-ism exposed—another lie mailed, of course.

Our contemporary waxes reckless as his years increase. It is natural that he should, because the habitual liar is like the habitual drunkard: falling daily from excess into excess, he soon becomes hardened in sin, and indifferent to consequences here or hereafter.

The *Witness* has reached that stage, and is in the *delirium tremens* of falsehood. The symptoms are too plain to be mistaken by anyone. In the press, at street-corners, in parlor, in counting-room—everywhere—it is conceded the *Witness* is mad with lying.

Look at his wild doings last week. His outrageous attack upon the business reputation of another journal!

His wholesale libel against the ladies of Montreal, charging them with intemperate habits!!

And—it is in this we are specially interested—his rascally participation in an infamous forgery, affixing the signature and official seal of the venerable Bishop of San Salvador to a document actually signed and sealed—to the *Witness*'s own knowledge—by an impostor calling himself Bishop of that See. The facts of the case are these: On the 20th of June last a political riot took place in San Miguel, a town of San Salvador, and many rioters were killed. The Liberals say the Ultramontanes were the cause of the disturbance, while the latter make the same charge against the Liberals. Our only evangelical daily blames the "clerical" party, and says:—

"The Church did all that was possible for her devoted children, as it is reported that on the bodies of some of the dead rebels were found dead-head passes addressed to the Apostle who is fabled to act as tyler at the door of heaven, and which read:—'Peter, open to the bearer the gates of heaven, who died for religion.' Those were signed by the bishop of San Salvador, and sealed with the official seal of the diocese so there is little room to doubt that this Sunday evening's work was to a certain extent foreseen and encouraged by the pious bishop."

Now, the *Witness* knows that these "dead-head passes" were not signed and sealed by the Bishop of San Salvador. The correspondent of the *New York Herald*, from whose letter he copied the text of the "passes," says they were signed by "Jorge, Bishop of San Salvador." Why does the *Witness* omit the name of the pretended Prelate—"Jorge"? Because he knows there is no "Jorge" Bishop of San Salvador, and by suppressing the name and giving only the title, he hopes to conceal the only clue to the detection of the forgery.

And so another *Witness*-ism is exposed—another lie mailed.

TWO PICTURES.

"The lower class of Roman Catholics have been displaying their usual tolerance towards those who leave their faith, by attempting to mob Father Gerdmann, of Philadelphia, but they were fortunately prevented by the police."—*Witness*, July 21.

We are very glad that they were prevented by the police, and hope the latter will be equally successful in all disgraceful affairs of the kind. At the same time we protest that Catholics are not usually "tolerant"—we thank thee Jew for teaching us that word!—in the above sense towards those who unhappily separate from the faith. Such "tolerance" is the exception—thank God!—and not the rule, and is invariably provoked by the slanderous and filthy harangues of "unfrocked priests," "escaped nuns," and other species of "brand from the burning." No one knows this better than the *Witness*, but we do not expect the *Witness* to tell the truth.

With regard to the special case before us, we suspect that it was not the fact of this unfortunate Gerdmann being an apostate, but rather the fact of being a lewd vagabond and sacrilegious perjurer, that collected the mob about his person, and almost made him—in the eyes of the public—a martyr for the sake of that Gospel with whose precepts and maxims his every day life is in open contradiction. But, lewd vagabond that he is—sacrilegious perjurer that he is—again we say we are glad he did not succeed—much as he courted it—in getting himself mobbed, and canonized amongst the cheap "saints" now-a-days going.

And this leads us to reflect, and compare the conduct of the governing body in the Church and of individual Catholics towards priests who have the misfortune to fall into impurity, with that of Protestants towards ministers in similar circumstances. Here is Gerdmann,—there is Beecher. The one is an outcast—banished by his Bishop—shunned by his late colleagues in the ministry—contemned by the people. The other, an idolized figure in fashionable circles—fawned to by the Plymouth conventicle—sympathized with by godly parsons at home and abroad—the recipient of an annual salary of \$100,000, being an increase of eighty thousand as a slight acknowledgment for the scandal he has caused, and a reward in this world for a course of life that can expect none in the next. Look at the two men—at their widely diverse positions in society. Why is Gerdmann at the lowest and Beecher at the highest grade? Because the Catholic Church is nothing if it is not pure, and because Protestantism, begotten of lust, is nothing if not protesting against the lust. Because of the sacraments and graces deposited in the Church, to be administered by her priests with clean hands and hearts, and because Protestantism, having no sacrifice and no sacraments, does not exact from its ministers purity of life. There are Protestant clergymen—many of them—honest, upright, and chaste, but Protestantism does not require them to be more perfect than other men, and Protestantism is better served by Beecher than by them.

It is bad—very bad—to mob Gerdmann, but we doubt if in the eye of God it is such an enormity as to exalt Beecher as a christian minister.

NOW AND THEN.

It is a significant fact that the first law passed on the subject of bankruptcy in England, was in the thirty-eighth year of the Eighth Henry. Previous to that date we find no mention of any law on that question. It is, therefore, natural to infer that the "Reformation" as it is so called, did not by any means tend to the continuance of that commercial honesty so characteristic of Catholic times, for scarcely had the English nation thrown off the Papal yoke, than its people renounced throwing off their moral obligations as unconcernedly. To such an extent did the people of England avail themselves of the provisions of the great Insolvent Act, that not less than Fifty Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-Three persons "went through" the Insolvent Court, during a period of thirteen years. This was between the years 1814 and 1827, and it must be borne in mind that the population of England and Wales at that time was but a little over Fourteen Millions. With such a fact as this staring us in the face, it certainly speaks unfavorably of the morals of the people of that time.

Now what was the direct cause of the great commercial depression which had the effect of driving so many into the Insolvent Court? Was it in consequence of the high state of commercial honesty which pervaded the commercial men of the time? Was it in consequence of the frugal manner in which all classes of society had lived? Was it from a desire that honest debts and demands should be paid? No. It was the absence of those three, and the presence of pride, extravagance and dishonesty. It is possible that there were secondary causes operating in conjunction with them, but the main causes were those we have already enumerated. So perfect has our modern Insolventcy Laws become, that it not only clears away all legal responsibility for the debts contracted, but to a great many the moral obligations are considered to be wiped off with the same brush. It is a relief to the mind to reflect upon the honesty and integrity of our ancestors, how sacredly they performed their obligations. It is true that they endured the Papal yoke, but that yoke taught men to live frugally, to pay just debts, to have a due regard to their solemn promise to pay, and while England bore that yoke it was "Morrie England" indeed, but so soon as the yoke had been cast off, men became desirous of riches, dishonesty increased, wants hitherto unknown sprang into existence, and to satisfy these "Christians" became usurers,—a business anterior to the Reformation wholly carried on by the Jews. It is well known that the direct causes of great commercial difficulties are the Pride, Extravagance and Dishonesty of the people. Where there is pride, there is extravagance to feed it, and where there is extravagance there is dishonesty, and where there is dishonesty, it creates breaches of faith, and breaches of faith disorganizes commercial intercourse, and creates those depressions which visit commercial men and communities. There is no use in hiding the fact that too much dishonesty is carried on in commercial intercourse, that unless our faith and morals be amended there is a fair prospect that commerce itself shall cease in consequence of the absence of honesty and faith in each other necessary to carry it on. Previous to the "Reformation," business was not conducted in the same way nor on such a "magnificent scale," but we venture to assert that it was carried on with a greater regard to those moral obligations the want of which is so severely felt in this age.

We are requested to state that the attendance of the pupils of the Christian Brothers' schools in this city is desired at their respective school rooms, next Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to receive instructions from their teachers in reference to taking part in the Grand Procession of the Irish Societies on the 6th of August, the Centennial Anniversary of O'Connell's birth day. It is hoped that the parents of those pupils will see that they attend.

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS ON CIVILIZATION.

It is almost impossible to appreciate at its just value the services rendered to the temporal condition of man by the missionary spirit of the Church. For we must recollect that in the early ages of Christianity there were no railroads to facilitate communication, no highways, nor post offices, nor carriages, nor hotels. And even in regard of these, religion is the principal of their origin, if not of their perfection. The idea which penetrated all Christian society in those ages, inspired men with an impulse for every enterprise which could confer a benefit on that humanity which had been so honoured in the mystery of man's redemption. In accomplishing these works they considered themselves as labouring for Christ, when they laboured for their fellow men. Thus we find them banding themselves together into confraternities for the purpose of improving highways, building bridges across rivers otherwise impassable, and planting monasteries and hospices in solitary places, where the traveller, overtaken by night, or by sickness or by the tempest, might find the shelter of a Christian brother's roof. These things, begun by the spirit of religion, were afterwards taken up and continued by the secular policy of the States, but not until those States had been themselves imbued with science and other aids equally derived from religion, for accomplishing the task. The intercourse among men by these means became enlarged. The light of one country or province was made to shed its beams on another. Not only was this the case in Europe, but it extended itself to every quarter of the globe. Whilst the secular adventurers in South America sought for gold, they were accompanied by the missionaries of religion, who wished to impart the light of Christianity to the nations of that hemisphere, and who were the friends and protectors of the poor Indians. These men, actuated by their love of God and of man, were ready to shed their blood for the cause to which they devoted themselves with such holy zeal. Even in our own day, whilst the English soldier, in the spirit of conquest or of ambition, have been knocking at the outward portals of China, the missionary has been pursuing his labour of love in the heart of that empire for more than two hundred years; and this, not for the advantages of home manufacture or commerce, but to carry the gospel of Christ to that people, and if necessary, as many have done, to yield his neck to the axe of the executioner. This zeal for the propagation of the kingdom of Christ oftentimes exercised a powerful influence in the progress of navigation. It often happened that when other motives failed, Christianity led to the successful enterprise, and even under the circumstances antecedent to the great discovery by Columbus of this new world, when all other arguments in favour of the expedition had failed with Isabella herself, it was suggested that in the new countries souls might be found who could be brought to the knowledge of Jesus Christ, and this argument decided the question. She saw with that intuitive vision so peculiar to the age, that when treasures and souls were to be weighed on the balance against each other, that the former were of no value. Her jewels were immediately pledged for the expense of the expedition, and a new world was discovered.

"LIBERTY" A LA BISMARCK.

A precious comment on the present state of personal liberty in Germany is presented to us by the Flemish newspaper the *Tijd*. There is on the Holland side of the frontier between that country and Germany a celebrated sanctuary called Notre-Dame de Kevelaer, to which from time immemorial thousands of German pilgrims have flocked to venerate the Queen of Heaven. Now the Prussian Government have issued the strictest orders to the police to oppose by force the annual pilgrimages of Catholics of the Rhenish Provinces across the frontier, and to spare no means for effectually driving back the people. Bismarck is afraid of prayer: he is wise—it will conquer him yet.—*Catholic Times*.

"LIBERTY" A LA BEACH.

But Prussia and Bismarck are not the only ones to destroy the personal liberty of the subject—a heavy indictment on the same score, was on Friday, laid against England and Sir M. Hicks Beach. It was laid, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Mitchell Henry, but the *Times* was far too just (to the Irish Secretary) to report what occurred in its eminently fair columns. On Monday it had to cut bumblepie by publishing a letter from the second member for the County Galway, and we cannot do better than quote Mr. Mitchell Henry's communication. He says:—

"Patrick Casey, a very young man, suspected of being a member of the Bland Society, was arrested on the 13th of December, 1871, and conveyed to prison, where he remained until the 9th of July, 1874, a space of upwards of 2 1/2 years. He was never brought to trial, but was turned out of prison by the present Government, as the direct result of the serious debate which was held on the subject in the House of Commons on the 12th of May last year. During this imprisonment we know, upon official authority, that Casey was kept in solitude for 18 hours, and for part of the time for 22 hours out of the 24. His health broke down, and he was removed to a prison near Dublin for medical advice, and the papers I moved for last night were copies of the memorials he and his friends addressed to the Government, and copies of the medical reports and of the minutes made upon the subject by the Lord-Lieutenant, parts of which had been quoted in the House of Lords. These papers were refused, and thus there is no remedy and no means of learning the history of that secret transaction. People out of doors brought up under the traditions of British freedom, and enjoying such safeguards as Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the other guarantees of individual liberty, find it almost impossible to believe that, under any circumstances or under any law, a subject of the Queen could suffer long and close imprisonment and then be discharged from prison, denied a trial, and be thrown upon the world without the possibility of establishing his innocence. I give no opinion here as to the policy of the law, but I do ask you to give these facts the publicity of your columns, that they may at least be pondered over by the British people."

"Of two shameful evils we are sometimes inclined to believe that 'Liberty a la Bismarck'—(who, at least, permits some form of trial in most cases)—is preferable to 'Liberty a la Beach'—who finds the *lettre de cachet* system and oblivion most suitable for dealing with the vanquished 'personal freedom' of British subjects.—*ib*.

His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, on Thursday morning week conferred the Order of Priesthood on the Rev. Michael Larkin.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS' BEATIFICATION.

The time is not yet fixed on for the assemblage of the Consistory, at which the beatification of Christopher Columbus is to be promulgated. The following details, taken from the *Unita Cattolica*, will be interesting to our readers:— Among the satisfactory results of the travels in South America of Pius IX. we may safely reckon the vindication of the memory of Christopher Columbus, a man hitherto so entirely misrepresented and incomprehended by Protestant historians. The history written under the auspices of His Holiness, by Count Bosselly de Lorgues, publishes the heroic virtue and religious motives of the immortal discoverer, who had been treated as an adventurer, showing that he was even more of a good Christian than a great navigator. In 1868 Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, proposed to the Holy Father the beatification of Columbus. The French Bishops generally and the Cardinal Archbishop of Burgos and many other members of the hierarchy expressed themselves anxious that the distinction should be awarded him. In 1870, during the sittings of the Ecumenical Council, the topic was frequently discussed, and its final consideration was postponed until after the taking of the votes on the Infallibility question. All was, however, put a stop to when the invasion of Rome rendered a reunion of the Vatican Council impossible. The following year, at Cardinal Donnet's request, Count Bosselly de Lorgues fulfilled his task, and the history of Christopher Columbus was published under the title of "THE AMBASSADOR OF GOD AND OF PIUS IX."

The profound arguments that precede this compendium of a great career are of sufficient importance to prove that even without entering into the examination of the principal acts of his life, this revelation of a new world must necessarily belong to the communion of saints. The author decides that the vocation of Columbus was truly marvelous; that his mission had been frequently foretold; that he was looked upon by the Holy See as its natural Legate to this new world, where he became its first missionary, was the first to plant the cross, to proclaim the Divine Word, to make known the Roman Liturgy, and to teach the natives the names of Jesus and Mary, the Lord's Prayer, the veneration of the sign of the cross, and to lead them to become the true sons of God and His Church. Count de Lorgues shows that the real aim of Christopher Columbus was the ransom of the Holy Sepulchre by means of the riches to be found in the new region; that his heart burned with apostolic zeal, and that while holding the offices of Admiral and Viceroy his life was rather that of a monk than a man of the world; that he ordained the foundation of a college for foreign missions 125 years before the Propaganda was instituted, and openly professed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception before its definition. The author likewise points out a mysterious connection between the first Christian who carried the cross into the New World and the first Pope (Pius IX.) that ever visited the land of the future. He offers proofs of the fact that Columbus practised, to a special degree, every theological and cardinal virtue. He affirms that he did not owe his great celebrity to his genius or science, but only to his vocation, to his faith, and to the divine grace. As a sailor he was in no wise superior to others of his own time; in fact, the professors of Berlin and Paris laughed at his ignorance of geography and astronomy. Notwithstanding which this ignorant man, the chosen of God, discovered, besides the New World, seven principal laws of the globe, and was, notwithstanding the progress made by science, unrivalled in cosmography.

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DOMINION ITEMS.

BISHOP BOURGET'S ANNIVERSARY.—On Sunday, Bishop Bourget celebrated the thirty-eighth anniversary of his episcopal consecration. His Lordship's constitution, shattered as it has been by grievous maladies, has, however, enabled him to see since 1837, the time of his consecration, four Archbishops of Quebec, four Bishops of Kingston, which at that time belonged to the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, three Bishops of Toronto which has only, comparatively recently been separated from the Province of Quebec, four Bishops of St. Hyacinthe, two Bishops of Three Rivers, two of London, and two also of Hamilton.

VICAR GENERAL LAURENT.—The *Irish Canadian* says:—The many friends of the zealous Pastor of St. Patrick's Parish, Toronto, will rejoice to learn that he has been appointed by Bishop Jamot as his Lordship's first Vicar General in the new diocese of Algoma. Father Laurent, since he assumed the post of St. Patrick's, has labored incessantly and successfully. Through his indefatigable exertions, coupled with the generosity of his parishioners and a liberal public, his beautiful church, his no less substantial and commodious school-house, and his large and handsome residence, have sprung up—all within a few years—to ornament and enrich the locality. Doubtless his deeply-attached congregation—whilst congratulating Vicar General Laurent on his newly-acquired dignity—would feel pained if their beloved Pastor, after so many years of the closest and most affectionate intercourse, were now removed from them. For the present, at least, they need not apprehend such separation, as Vicar General Laurent will remain as the agent of Bishop Jamot in this city, and still retain his parish. But he is staying in Toronto long or short, all will rejoice that honorable distinction has been conferred on a good priest, whose own wants were the last to be attended, and whose chief care was the safety and salvation of his flock. May the Very Reverend gentleman live long to enjoy his reward.

On Friday last, the difficult task of fixing the cross, which is 11 feet long, on the summit of the bell tower of St. Peter's Church, Visitation street, was successfully accomplished without accident. The Sisters of Providence take possession of their new quarters at Longue Pointe this week, and will commence work in their Female Idiot Asylum with about 170 patients, including those formerly located at St. John's, P. Q.

GOING TO EUROPE.—The Rev. Vicar General Jovent of the Diocese of Ottawa, has left the city en route for France. We wish the reverend gentleman a pleasant voyage, and a safe return.—*Ottawa Times*.

The annual Catholic pilgrimage to St. Anne from Quebec on Monday was very largely attended; eight steamers left the wharves containing it is estimated 3,000 men, women and children, including people from all parts of Canada and the United States, most of whom received communion, venerated the relic, and performed other duties incumbent on the faithful. Before Mass the Lieut. Governor presented the church with a costly banner which was carried in procession followed by about 200 priests, the Archbishop in cope and mitre, Lieut. Governor and suite and an immense crowd. Sermons were preached by Father O'Reilly in French and Father Burke in English. It is said that there were many invalids cured of long standing disease including a number of disabled people who left their crutches in church.

The O'Connell Centennial will be celebrated in Charlottetown, P. E. I., by a procession of various societies, an oration by Senator Howlan, a monster Pic Nic, a grand Promenade Concert, and a display of fireworks.

Sunday last being the Feast of St. James, the patron Saint of St. James' Church, St. Denis street; it was celebrated there with great ceremony. High Mass was sung by the Abbe Verreault, Principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, assisted by Revs. Duckett and Charpentier, and the sermon was preached by Rev. M. Sentenne, Cure of St. James. During the Offertory a magnificent "pain-ben" was distributed among the congregation.

A temporary Inebriate Asylum is to be opened at Halifax on the 2nd of August.

It is said that the International Postal Regulations decided on at the Berne Convention will soon come into force in Canada.

HAMILTON, July 22.—Wheat has advanced twenty cents on the bushel in the local markets, and flour \$1 a barrel yesterday.

An Order in Council is published establishing quarantine regulations for the port of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

The Hamilton Emerald Beneficial Association will take part in the O'Connell Centennial celebration, at Toronto, on the 6th of August.

VITAL STATISTICS.—LONDON, Ont., July 22.—For the six months ending July, there were registered in the City Clerks office, 127 births, 82 marriages, and 65 deaths.

A young man fraudulently representing himself as a Catholic student for the priesthood, succeeded in collecting a considerable sum in the neighbourhood of Belleville.—*Globe*.

A newspaper styled Anti-Catholic and supposed to refer to the *Daily Evening Mercury* was denounced from the pulpit of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, last Sunday, for publishing a series of articles on the local elections inimical to the Catholic clergy.

Ald. Waller, Acting Mayor of Ottawa, has arranged with the bank to advance a certain sum of money on the debentures, so there will be lots of funds in the City Treasury, about the first of next month.

Information has been received of the wreck on April 14th of the ship "Stuart Hahneman" on the voyage from Bombay. Five of the crew have arrived at St. Helena; the remainder, 33 in number, were drowned. The survivors were 13 days at sea in an open boat before they were rescued.

THE CROPS.—Good news comes from all parts of the country in regard to the crops. The late rains have done an immense deal of good. Notwithstanding the backward spring and the gloomy prospects of a few weeks ago, there will be a rich and abundant harvest.—*Ottawa Times*.

The P. E. Island Government have appointed John T. Jenkins, Esq., to represent them on the Commission for the settlement of the land question. The Hon. Andrew C. McDonald has been appointed Public Trustee under the Act authorizing the settlement.

The settlers at Pembina Mountain are all wading into improvements as if there never was a grasshopper in the country. Breaking is progressing rapidly, and next summer bids fair to see there a larger crop in proportion to numbers than any other part of the Province. Stock, too, is commencing to enter rapidly.

Official statistics for the past week show that there were 39 births, 6 marriages, and 5 deaths in Ottawa. The cemetery registers show that there were 42 burials, which proves that the official returns are not very reliable. It is significant of the season, that of 42 deaths 34 were of children under two years of age.

The various Catholic Benevolent and Temperance Societies of Halifax, N.S., have formed a Union, consisting of the St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, St. Joseph's, Temperance and Benevolent Society, and St. Mary's Young Men's Temperance Society; and at a meeting this week Mr. Edward Fahie was elected Grand Marshal.—*Acadian Recorder*.

The workmen of the Ontario Peat Co., about three miles from Welland, Tuesday morning struck for an advance of wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. Mr. Few, the manager, promptly informed them they could leave, as he will have no difficulty in filling their places out of the ranks of the army of idle men who will be glad to get work at \$1.25 per day.

COMMITTED FOR PERJURY.—INGENSOLO, July 23.—John Hartley, the man who swore at the South Oxford election trial that Mr. P. J. Brown had given him \$2 to induce him to vote for Mr. Oliver at last election, was tried to-day before a bench of magistrates, and was committed to stand his trial at the next assizes for wilful and corrupt perjury.

CHATHAM, Ont., July 23.—A large fire in Blenheim twelve miles from here, occurred Wednesday night. There is reason to believe that the late fire in Dresden, as well as this one, was the work of an incendiary. A gang are supposed to be operating along the line of railways, four fires on the Southern Road at Charing Cross having been traced to them pretty clearly.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—We learn with pleasure that our townsman, O. R. Devlin, son of Charles Devlin, Esq., Mayor of Aylmer, after passing creditable examinations, obtained the degree of LL.B., at the Laval University, and was admitted to the Bar on the 12th instant, in the city of Quebec. Mr. Devlin enters into partnership with B. Devlin, Esq., M.P., of the city of Montreal, where we wish him a long and prosperous career.—*Aylmer Times*.

SUDDEN DEATH.—AURORA, July 23.—Yesterday morning, John Walkington, a farmer from the fourth concession of King, drove into town and put up at Lemon's Hotel. He complained of being unwell, and Dr. Strange was called in, who ordered some hot liquor to be given to him. After taking it he died almost instantly. The cause of death is supposed to be disease of the heart.

FENEWS, July 24.—Yesterday evening Mr. John Lyons, 2nd concession of Garraha, had a narrow escape from a fearful death. While holding his horse, which were attached to a mower, they took fright and ran away, knocking him down, the mower passing over his body. Dr.orton was sent for at once, and attended to his injuries. Fortunately he escaped with only some broken bones and a few bruises.

A THIRTY JUDGE.—The *Halifax Citizen* is responsible for the following story:—"It is said, and said upon authority, which unfortunately leaves us no room to doubt the truth of the statement, that one of the Judges of our Supreme Court, is in the habit of turning an honest penny or two, by the sale of copies of his minutes of trial to the members of the Bar. We believe most firmly that this is the first instance on record in which a Judge has resorted to such a paltry and questionable method of eking out his salary."

GOING TO DEATH BY A BULL.—ANCASTER, July 24.—Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, Mr. Jas. Calder, ex-reeve of Ancaster, was gored to death by a bull. It appears Mr. Calder had gone down to the pasture field, and was attacked by the savage brute and injured so badly that whilst being conveyed to his home he expired. Mr. Calder was a highly respected citizen, and his loss will be deeply regretted. He was a Justice of the Peace, and held the position of postmaster of Carlisle ever since that office was established.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—The Government of Prince Edward's Island having taken powers, under an Act of the Provincial Parliament, to purchase from the freeholders the fee simple of the Colony, the whole of which was granted by the Crown to 67 persons in 1767, Mr. Childers has, at Lord Duf-

ferin's request, consented to act as the Commissioner, appointed by the Governor General of the Dominion in Council, to decide the price at which these purchases shall be effected; the two other Commissioners being nominated, one by the freeholders and the other by the Island Government.

The St. Thomas *News* says:—A man named William Partridge, who for some time past has been keeping a small grocery store opposite the Catholic Church, has been missing for about eight days. He let home on Tuesday, 13th inst., for the purpose of collecting some accounts in town, and was last seen about half-past seven o'clock p.m. near the Air Line Station, since which time no tidings of him have been received. The missing man is about fifty-five years of age, and was dressed in dark clothes, black coat, and black felt hat. He has no wife or family.

AN ILLICIT STILL SEIZED.—GOVERNOR, July 23.—Last Wednesday night the Collector of Inland Revenue, assisted by officers DeLor and Donogh, captured an illicit still in the village of Wingham, in a building situated on the property of one Thomas Bunce. The officers arrived at the place about midnight, when they found the workmen had just gone away, evidently rather hurriedly, the door being left unlocked, and one man leaving his vest and watch behind. The apparatus was confiscated and sold. The still had not been long in operation.

The Bowmanville *Statesman* says:—The largest fish ever captured in this vicinity was taken at Port Darlington on Friday evening last, in Mr. Fletcher's net, by Mr. Ira Stevens. It was classed by fishermen as a Black Rock Sturgeon; measured 6 feet 5 inches in length, and weighed 102 pounds. After being exhibited by Mr. Stevens in this town and Oshawa, it was purchased by Mr. S. Wilmot, on Government account, and will form a portion of the Canadian display of fish at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia next year. Mr. John T. Coleman, taxidermist, of this town, is preparing the large specimen for exhibition.

The *Monk Reform Press* says:—We understand that the Post-office Department has decided on establishing a daily mail from Canfield to Welland, via Attercliffe, Wellandport, Fenwick, Ridgville, Fonthill. The want of better mail accommodation on this route has been a great inconvenience, and it must be gratifying to find that the department has so promptly enquired into the matter, and granted postal accommodation equal to that of the surrounding territory. It is one of the oldest mail routes in this section of Canada, and was one of the main thoroughfares for travel from the east to the western States previous to the construction of the railways. It is also an evidence of the prompt attention that the present Government gives to the reasonable demands of the people when their attention has been called to the necessity of increased accommodation.

The St. Catharines *Journal* says:—The stagnation in shipping business has had a disastrous effect on the wood market on the Chippawa Creek this season. We are told that cordwood is a drug there, and can be purchased for \$1.50 per cord. In the market in this town cordwood has fallen from \$2.50 and \$7 to \$5 for the best quality of hard beech and maple, while mixed and softwood can be had as low as \$3 and \$3.50. At this rate wood is much cheaper than coal for fuel, and no doubt many consumers will go back to wood while it remains at this price rather than burn coal at \$8.50 per ton. Some persons are already considering the propriety of clubbing together for the purchase of wood in quantity on the Chippawa, as it can be brought here for about \$1 per cord, which, with the handling and the original cost, would lay it down here for about \$3 per cord.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The actual immigration into Canada appears to have been less in 1874 than in the preceding year, the total number of settlers being 39,373 in 1874 and 50,950 in 1873, which was a year of exceptionally large immigration. The number of settlers was 36,578 in 1872. The immigrants from the United Kingdom are stated to be of a class particularly suited to the country, there being a very large number of agricultural labourers, with their families. There was in 1874 the unusually large number of 14,110 immigrants into Canada from the United States, as shown by entries of settlers' goods at custom-houses along the frontier. It is understood that a considerable portion of this immigration consisted of repatriated French Canadians. The Memnonite colony of 1,349 souls in Manitoba arrived somewhat late in the fall, but they had capital, and were able to make preparations for the winter, which was unusually severe. Letters received from them in February stated that they were well satisfied.—*London Times*.

The Pembina Mountain correspondent of the *Free Press* says:—Settlers are not coming into this section as fast as we had anticipated, owing, probably, to the grasshoppers. Only three or four fresh families have arrived so far, although quite a number of holders of claims are getting breaking and other improvements done by settlers here. The majority of those coming in seeking land are taking up on top of the mountain. They express themselves highly pleased with the land there, and say that it is almost too heavily wooded. There are any number of prairie lots on this side of the mountain to be taken up yet, and five miles distant there are thousands of acres of solid timber. Knowing this, I cannot understand why immigrants will go to Palestine, White Mud, Portage la Prairie, &c., and settle on prairie lots fifteen miles distant from the nearest wood. It is not because the soil is better, for our soil can't be beat.

The Council of the township of Scott having without effect repeatedly urged upon the Council of East Gwillimbury to take action in the opening of a portion of the line of road between the two townships, the question was finally brought to arbitration before the Wardens of Ontario and York, and His Honour Judge Burnham. The Court met at Uxbridge, and after hearing evidence decided that the municipality of Scott had conclusively shown that the proper steps preliminary to an arbitration had been taken, and that the Council of Scott were consequently entitled to have the amounts to be contributed by the respective townships apportioned by the arbitrators. After some consultation between the members composing the Court, an engineer was appointed to make an estimate of the entire cost and expense of opening up the said road. The Court then adjourned till the fourteenth day of September next, to meet for the purpose of receiving the Engineer's report, and for hearing and determining on the exact share of the expenses to be borne by each of the said townships.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.—Canada is worthy of an accurate and thoughtful chronicle of her yearly history; she is making rapid strides in all that pertains to national advancement. The rocks that threatened the safety of the young Dominion have been avoided, and are being left behind, and her present course appears to lie in smooth waters, where firm and consistent purpose, fair and honest dealing, and a belief in the future on the part of those who aspire to direct it, will guide her to the haven which every great colony must aspire to reach. With ten millions of inhabitants, with railway communication from Cape Breton to Vancouver, with a united and vigorous population imbued with English feelings, and retaining the good whilst rejecting the evils of European society, Canada will be the home of a nation whose youth and energy will add strength to the parent stock, and whose moderation and sound sense will be a useful counterpoise to the almost extravagant talent and restlessness of the neighbouring popula-

tion of the American Union. For such a future Canada will be content to wait, satisfied with her present position, and remembering that the slowest growth and gradual progress are as ever surest, and that the northern nations, whilst less rapid than others in maturing their history, have in the long run exercised a preponderating influence in the destinies of the world.—*Blackwood*.

QUEBEC, July 26.—An appeal to the charity of their congregations was made yesterday by the clergy of the different Catholic churches of this city on behalf of the sufferers by the inundations in France.

THREE RIVERS, July 27.—By the break of the Government booms on the river St. Maurice yesterday morning about 60,000 saw-logs went out. Most of them were retained by the boom at the mouth of the river. About 10,000 logs have gone adrift into the St. Lawrence. Lumber merchants complain that they have repeatedly asked the Government for a new retaining boom below that Grand Piles, as a measure of security, but have received no reply except a formal acknowledgment that their petition had been received by the Public Works Department.

THE PREMIER OF CANADA.—The Prime Minister of Canada, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, was on Monday 12th inst., presented with the freedom of Dundee. The ceremony was witnessed by many of the leading citizens and a large representation of the public, the great hall of the Albert Institute buildings being crowded. Provost Cox in making the presentation alluded to the success which Mr. Mackenzie had achieved without any adventitious aids, to the great improvements he had effected in the country of his adoption, and to his efforts to cement the friendly relations existing between the Canadian Government and Great Britain. Mr. Mackenzie, who was loudly applauded, referred to the great resources of the country, and contended that it was quite consistent for two great nations to exist on the American Continent, governed by different political institutions. He was convinced that so long as Great Britain maintained her present attitude towards the Colonies so long would that friendship and confidence which existed be maintained. The burgess ticket was enclosed in a superb silver casket. In the evening there was a banquet in Mr. Mackenzie's honour.

In pursuance of the convention, money orders payable in the United States will be issued at the money order post-offices of the Dominion on and after Monday, 2nd August next, for sums not exceeding \$40 Canadian currency on any single order and for which the commission charge will be twenty five cents for any order not exceeding \$25 in amount, and fifty cents for orders over \$25 and not exceeding \$40. No further charge will be made on payment in the United States. Money orders issued in the United States upon Canada, in conformity with the terms of the convention, will, in a like manner, be payable at the money order offices of the Dominion on which they may be drawn, without charge at the time or place of payment in Canada. The value in gold coin of deposits made in the United States in paper money for payment to beneficiaries in the Dominion of Canada, and the value in United States paper of deposits made in the Dominion of Canada in gold coin or currency of par value for payment in the United States, shall be determined according to the rate of premium on gold in New York in the following manner, viz.:—The Postmaster at New York shall, at 3 o'clock p.m. of each day except Sunday, telegraph to each of the appointed exchange offices in the United States the rate of premium on gold at that hour, which rate shall, when received by such exchange offices, be taken as the basis of conversion of money values, for the next and for all subsequent orders and advices until the receipt of the next telegram from the Postmaster at New York.

The *Free Press* correspondent at Pembina Mountain writes:—It was the opinion until recently among the settlers here that the grasshoppers would not materially damage the crops in this neighbourhood, there being very few of the insects to be found along the Settlement Belt. Yesterday, however, the hoppers formed in line, and marched through things regardless of consequences. They came down from over the height of land called Pembina Mountain, moved almost due east till they got well out of the prairie, and then receding more to the south, cleaned out the crops as they progressed. Fortunately, most of the settlers this year confined themselves to putting in potatoes, and as these have been known to yield a very fair return altho' a h twice eaten down by the voracious pests we here expect yet to take up a very considerable quantity of potatoes, though probably not nearly as many as if the grasshoppers had left us unharmed. Mr. Leary is the only settler here who put in grain of any account this year, but as he is located six miles south of me, I cannot at present tell you how he has prospered, though, judging from a small patch of oats in front of my house, his field will be pretty well demolished. Mr. Leary put in 40 bushels of wheat, and it looked splendid a week ago. I prided myself considerably on my garden, but in two hours the grasshoppers made it the sickest looking garden you ever saw. At ten o'clock yesterday I walked round the beds, and congratulated myself on the rapid progress the vegetables, etc., were making. Everything looked splendid, and although I noticed more grasshoppers than usual, I did not mind them, as they did not seem to be eating anything. At noon I went out, and not a vegetable was to be seen except two squashes; onions, beets, carrots, corn, peas, lettuce, radishes, beans, spinach, melons, cucumbers, and everything else eaten off to the ground. You can hardly believe the rapidity with which these insects will make garden stuff disappear. As "little Johnny" says—"While you are seen' it as plain as ever you see anything, all at once it ain't there." But enough of grasshoppers.

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

AGENTS. The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities:—*The True Witness*:— Hamilton and Vicinity.—Mr. James Quinn. Alliston, Ont.—Mr. P. D. Kelly, Notary Public. For Waterville, P. Q., and neighbourhood.—Mr. T. McGovern. Parish of Mount St. Patrick.—Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald. Ste. Brigid.—Mr. W. Donnelly. Souris, P. E. I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr. Sarnia, and the County of Lambton.—Mr. John Mahoney. Brockville.—Mr. Richard Evans. Erinville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tamworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar.—Mr. James Armstrong.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State St. e Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (*The True Witness*) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Flour, Superior Brl., Fancy, Spring Extra, Superfine, Extra Superfine, Fine, Strong Bakers', Middlings, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Wheat, Oatmeal, Corn, Oats, Pork, Ashes, etc.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Table listing market prices for various agricultural products such as Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Dressed hogs, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Eggs, Apples, etc.

THE KINOSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as Flour, Grain, Meat, Hops, Poultry, etc.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling) MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874. 37-52

WANTED.—For the R. C. S. School, Cornwall, a MALE TEACHER, holding a First or Second Class Certificate. Salary liberal to a competent teacher. Duties to commence on the 15th August.—M. MCNIRY, Secretary Board R. C. School Trustees. 60-3

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF MARGARET BURKE, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, who emigrated to Canada about three years ago and went to Ottawa, where she was employed by Edward E. Barber, Esq., Audit Office, Finance Department. She left Ottawa last Summer, and is now supposed to be in Montreal. Her brother, Thomas Burke, just out from Ireland, is now living in Grenville, P. Q., and is anxious to hear from her. 49-3

WANTED.—For School District No. 1, in the Municipality of Lowe, County of Ottawa, a MALE or FEMALE TEACHER, holding a Diploma for an Elementary School, must produce a certificate from his or her Parish Priest. Address, stating salary wanted — if by letter pre-paid — to M. GANON, School Commissioner; or to J. MARTIN, Sec. Treas. [Lowe, July 7, '75]—48-3

INFORMATION WANTED.—The undersigned wants information of the residence of Mr. JAMES McMAHON who taught school with M. Caron, at St. Rose, Ile Jesus, P. Q., about the years 1844 or 1845.—M. CARON, School Inspector, St. Johns, P. Q. 48-4

WANTED.—A situation as SCHOOL TEACHER by a Young Lady, holding a Normal School Diploma, has eight years experience, and capable of teaching English and French. Apply to "M. P." *True Witness* Office. 47-3

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S HALL, Corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY Evening next, 2nd Aug., at Eight o'clock. SAMUEL CROSS, Rec. Secretary

READ THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. The Harp. P. CALLAHAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies FREE. \$1.50 per year

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

In 1870 during the war, the ladies of Havre, France, promised to erect a statue to our Lady if she would preserve their city from the enemy.

Mlle. Schneider took up a subscription among the audience at the recent benefit in Paris for the sufferers by the floods, and treated the men as capriciously as ever did Her Majesty of Gerolstein.

The MIRACULOUS STATUE OF NOTRE DAME DU PORT.—The Gazette d'Auteryne gives a glowing account of the fetes which took place in connection with the ceremony of crowning the miraculous statue of Notre Dame du Port with a magnificent circlet of diamonds.

INTOLERANCE OF FRENCH LIBERALS IN RELIGION.—In an article on the religious character of the political divisions in Belgium the Times observed very truly on Monday that in France also those statesmen "most conversant with the condition of their country and most observant of its tendencies believe that every impulse of the Democracy is weak and comparatively innocuous in comparison with its antipathy to religion.

GERMANY.—The 25th July the Diocese of Mainz celebrated the 25th anniversary of the consecration and enthronization of Baron von Kettler in the See of St. Boniface.

THE CONVENT AFFAIR AT COLOGNE.—On 21st June the district Commissary visited the office of the Koblenz Volkszeitung, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the account which appeared in that paper of the intrusion of a police officer into a Carmelite convent of that city on 4th June.

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philosopher of Ferney spoke with such sarcastic disdain.

SPAIN.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.—MADRID, July 23.—The Constitutional Committee yesterday adopted, by a vote of 22 against 8, an article of the proposed Constitution establishing religious toleration.

RELEASED.—SANTANDER, July 23.—The Carlists have released the crew of the Spanish steamer Bayonne, which was wrecked near Matricor.

The following is the latest telegram from Tolosa:—"No opposition to Mogrovejo (Carlist general in Castile). Towns have surrendered. Large quantities of arms, stores, and prisoners. Many Alfonsists have joined the Carlists, and hundreds of volunteers are offered daily.

THE VATICAN AND MADRID.—The able Madrid correspondent of the Univers says that Mgr. Simeoni, the Papal Legate to Don Alfonso, finds himself at the end of his mission. All the adjournments and delays to which the Prelate consented have expired, and he returns to Rome, not only, as interested persons wish to make it appear, on account of the increased dignity to which the Holy Father has elevated him, but because the Spanish Government refuses to observe the treaty which united it to the Holy See.

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Garibaldi's Detention Bill has passed, as well as his Tiber scheme, and the Alban Railway Bill.

THE QUIRINAL.—Victor Emmanuel has left Rome for his hunting lodge beyond Aosta, and the Prince and Princess have departed for Monza.

CONVERSIONS.—A Jewish lady and her four children two sons and two daughters, were this week received into the Church.

The parish priest of St. Giacomo in Augusta, Don Eneas Colazza, was the clergyman to whose care is due the reception of these converts from Judaism into the true Church.

SICILY.—The state of Sicily is very alarming. An attempt at rebellion is expected. The newspapers openly speak of civil war and secession as the consequence of the introduction into Sicily of the recent law of Public Security.

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comb, with the request that he would draw no inferences therefrom.

FOOD FOR THE BRAIN.—A New York letter reports that, a short time ago, a certain Dr. Lambert read a paper before the Liberal Club on the "Special Articles of Food adapted to the Nutrition of the Brain, and the Methods of Cooking them."

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BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMMON SENSE.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

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

- P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas. Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalhousie. Thomas Duignan, when last heard of was at N. B. O'Connell's. Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Littleton. Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Kobleton. Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Hawkesville. D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph.

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO. LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE), IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 54 & 56 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 252 GUY STREET, CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—[6]

THOMAS H. COX, IMPORTER AND GENERAL DEALER IN GROCERIES, WINES, &c., &c., MOLSON'S BUILDING (NEAR G. T. B. DEPOT), No. 181 BONAVENTURE STREET, July 24, '74] MONTREAL 49-52

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 6 St. BONAVENTURE STREET MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations Promptly Attended to.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER Has Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO (ESTABLISHED 1859) HENRY R. GRAY, DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, MONTREAL.

Special Attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions. The Specialties of this Establishment are—GRAY'S CHLORO-CAMPHORINE for Diarrhea, &c. GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, a hair dressing for daily use. GRAY'S ETHER-CITRON for removing grease and paint from Silks, Satins, Woolen Goods, &c. June 11, 1875. 43-17

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of EDWARD SHAW, of the city of Montreal, Com. Merchant, there carrying on business under the name or firm of E. SHAW & Co., Trader, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are here notified to meet at my office, No. 97 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday the 16th day of August 1875 at 4 o'clock p. m. for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 13 July, 1875. 48-2

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. Nowhere else can the inquiring reader find in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continue the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.) WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.) BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical.) AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS: Payable strictly in advance. For any one Review, \$4 00 per annum. For any two Reviews, 7 00 " " For any three Reviews, 10 00 " " For all four Reviews, 12 00 " " For Blackwood's Magazine, 4 00 " " For Blackwood and one Review, 7 00 " " For Blackwood and two Reviews, 10 00 " " For Blackwood and three Reviews, 13 00 " " For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 15 00 " " The Postage will be prepaid by the publishers without charge to the subscriber, only on the express condition that subscriptions are paid invariably in advance at the commencement of each year. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 Barclay St., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pillars that should be shaken down—Caterpillars. A Williamsburg woman has an artificial jaw.—Did she wear out the old one.

The sentinel that did not sleep on his watch had left it at the pawnbrokers.

Mark Twain says the Sandwich Islanders are generally as unlettered as the other side of a tombstone.

Avoid annoyance; be cautious and kindly. It is not safe to trample upon so humble a thing as a bit of orange peel.

"Is there any man in this town named Afternoon?" inquired a Mississippi Postmaster, as he held up a letter directed "P. M."

A man may forget his business, his family, and all the sacred obligations of life, but he always remembers where he got that counterfeit bill.

"I think I have seen you before, sir. Are you not Owen Smith?" "Oh, yes, I'm Owen Smith, and own 'Jones, and own 'Brown, and own 'everybody."

Let's chip in and raise a hundred dollars for the Boston physician who says that it is unhealthy to rise before the sun has dispelled the morning fogs.—Detroit Free Press.

"J. Gray—Pack with my box five dozen quills." There is nothing remarkable about this sentence, only that it is nearly as short as one can be constructed, and yet contains the whole alphabet.

It is noted that all great humorists are sober and sedate, with a melancholy cast of countenance. It is rather serious business to be funny.—Richmond Enquirer.

If you should tell a Vermont man that carrying six black beans in his vest pocket wouldn't keep contagious diseases away, he would set you down as one who believed the world was flat.—Detroit Free Press.

Dr. Johnson once dined with a Scottish lady who had hotch-potch for dinner. After the doctor had tasted it she asked him if it was good. "It is good for hogs, ma'am," said the doctor. "Then pray," said the lady, "let me help you to some more."

What changes a few years bring about—don't they? Yesterday the citizens of Arbor Hill were aware of a woman madly tearing along, potato-masher in hand, giving chase to her husband who was flying from her presence like a deer. Eight years ago the same female took a medal at an Eastern seminary for a graduating essay on "Repose of Character."

In the preparation of epitaphs, says Lord, a noted writer, nothing is so desirable as conciseness. We do not remember to have seen a more concise statement of a man's virtues than are contained in the following, from an Oregon paper:

The angels to-night, in the mansions of light, Are a waltzin' round Anthony Mink; He was faithful and kind, as any you'll find, And gin was his favorite drink.

"Eat your bread, Charles—do not fling it away, said a learned and good Judge to one of his family, adding, 'for who knows, in the vicissitudes of this life, if you may not some day want it.'" The old gentleman had to cough, look learned, and go away, when the youngster answered more logically: "If I eat it, how can I have it when I want it?" This comes of a learned Judge having children.

One of the boys just before returning to Cornell, the other day, sent a young lady friend of his a cake of Lubin's finest variety of toilet soap, with the request that she would draw no inference on receiving such a gift. The next day the young man was somewhat astonished when he received a letter from the young lady containing the present of a fine-tooth

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. CHARTERED IN 1866. UNIVERSITY COURSE.

THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the Direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in one of the most healthy localities of the city. Its central position affords every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French. The Programme of Studies comprises:— 1st. Commercial Course. 2nd. Civil Engineering Course. 3rd. Classical Course.

The degrees of "B. A." and "M. A." are conferred after due examination. The Scholastic Year is divided into two Terms of five Months each. At the end of each Term a General Examination is held, and reports are forwarded to Parents. The Annual Vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June, and ends on the 1st September.

Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term \$30 00 Day Scholars per Term 12 50 Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge. EXTRAS. Music Lessons on the Piano, per Term \$12 50 Use of Piano, per Term 5 00 Use of Library, per Term 2 50

The Students who wish to enter the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent. N.B.—All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study," which will be immediately forwarded on demand. June 11, 1875. 43-14

COSTELLO BROTHERS, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Jan. 15, 1875. 1y-22

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

strongest of the men who assisted. The doctor looked on with eyes fixed on the face, ready to note the faintest motion; but it was Moll Murtha who caught the first flutter of the patient's eyelids, and saying to her feet she hastened to announce the fact: "Glory be to God! he's alive! he's alive! Scrub away, boys, for the Mother of Mercy's sake! He's coming! to—ma own Dan! the light of his old mother's eyes, an' the pulse of her heart!" She broke into a hysterical laugh, and, unable longer to support herself, sank down on the floor, murmuring: "He's not dead, he's not dead! Glory be to God! He's not dead!"

CHAPTER VI. Dan Murtha's bodily health was soon restored, that within a week from the night of his hurt he was able to walk to his little home on the hill-side without aid from anyone, save that his mother held his hand in hers for guidance. For, as the surgeon had predicted, the injured brain no longer did its appointed work; and there was little inducement to distinguish Dan Murtha now from a born imbecile. Some link between himself and his mother remained unbroken, for he would follow whithersoever she led, and do her bidding freely in so far as he was able to gather its meaning. From the rest of the world he seemed entirely severed.

Day after day Moll Murtha beheld with increasing anguish and remorse the condition of her stricken son; and day after day she prayed amid flowing tears that he might be restored to his former state. She had given up her wandering habits, to devote herself more thoroughly to the helpless young man; but, being obliged to go down at times to the village shop, she heard in due course what the whole countryside was talking of—how Kitty Donohoe, having entered without dispute into formal possession of the lands and premises bequeathed to her by the miser, had refused point-blank to dwell thereon, and parted with a neighbor for a farm of lesser value, and at the opposite side of the townland; how the bewitching Kitty, being now a young woman of property, could never go to Mass or market, never tread a hundred yards beyond her door, without an escort of half a dozen fine young fellows, who flung defiant glances at one another, and were barely restrained by her presence from rushing into mortal combat; and how, although it was admitted that Kitty Donohoe bore herself with great discretion towards them all, the wise old women of the district had come without a dissenting voice to the belief that Long John O'Connell had the greatest share in the girl's regard. And Moll Murtha, when she got home, with these things fresh in her memory, looked on her ill son and wept silently.

"It was," the old woman wailed, "it was, God forgive me!" "An' what did you ever see wrong in me?" the girl asked sternly, with heightened color. "Nothin'—nothin'—nothin'!" Moll sobbed out; "nothin' was ever seen by you towards gentle or simple but what was always good an' nice. But, Kitty alanna, I thought I was doin' you an' him good by partin' yez; but the Lord was above, an' cut me to the heart every day o' me life since for me wicked sin. Say you'll forgive me, Kitty avourneen; I ask it on me bended knees; God maybe will be more merciful to me if you forgive me."

The struggle in the girl's breast was of brief duration. Her native generosity triumphed, and she held out her hand to the sadly humbled match-maker, saying: "Here, get up, Mrs. Murtha. Don't talk to me about forgivin'; I have too many little black wans o' me own to be lookin' out for. Howdander, I'm sure you had something else to say to me when you came so far to-night?" "When I had, alanna. As Dan was talkin' about you to-day, I was thinkin' that maybe if you'd come up an' talk to him he might come to himself out-an'-out!" With a lighter heart than she had known for many a month, Kitty Donohoe agreed to go at once, and the two women set out together, after a few minutes taken for preparation by the younger.

They found Dan Murtha sitting listlessly on the edge of the large table that lay in the centre of the kitchen, his eyes dull, his features hanging and heavy. "Good luck to you, Kitty alanna, let me see what you can do," the mother said, wringing her hands. "Bright drops stood in the girl's frank blue eyes, and her mouth quivered, as she advanced towards the young man. Suddenly chucking herself, she said: "He wouldn't mind a word I'd say to him that way—cool an' regular-like. Here goes to give him a bit of a start!" And, while bravely trying to assume a cheerful mien, she seized her apron, and glided into a dancing movement, as the same time pattering in tones that lacked much of their usual ring: "Mother, when I die, sure you won't sell the griddle, oh! Mother, when I die, sure you won't sell the griddle, oh!" Dan Murtha's dull eye grew bright at the sound, and settled with pleasure on the graceful motions of the girl. He caught his head between his hands, and, with a wild whoop, exclaimed in recognition: "Kitty Donohoe, your soul! Who! Kitty Donohoe for ever!"

Leaping to his feet he began to caper vigorously; but whether it was that his mind was unable to control his movements, or from some other cause equally obscure, after a few steps he succeeded in tripping himself so thoroughly that he fell to the ground as if shot by an engine. Screaming, the two women rushed to his assistance, and dire was their terror on observing a little blood spurt from his pole. But every feeling of alarm gave way to glad surprise when, sitting up on the floor, and surveying all around, he said: "What's the matter, mother? Was I sick, or what? Something happened to me surely! Oh ay! I remember now—Dinny Horan, the cowardly little thief! An' Kitty Donohoe—oh bone!" here Kitty retreated into shadow—"the girl I thought so much about! Well, well!" And he rose to his feet. Clinging to him wildly, Moll Murtha almost screamed: "I told you lies about her, Dan Darlin'—all a lie, God forgive me." "Me head's queer," he answered stupidly; "I don't think I'm hearin' rightly." And he glanced around the apartment to make certain of being conscious. His eyes caught sight of the blushing girl, on whose face it rested for an instant; then swiftly turning to his mother, he spoke sharply: "What's that you said? Say it agin' till I make sure of it."

READ THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. \$1.50 per year. THE HARP. P. O. Box, 2154. 419 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. Highly recommended for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, HEALING, BALSAMIC, EXPECTORANT, AND TONIC.

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER. 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street. Elegent Oval-Glass Hearses, which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. '74]

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CLOTHING STORE IN MONTREAL. P. E. BROWN'S, No. 9, CHABOLLEZ SQUARE.

BEST VALUE IN WORKMEN'S STRONG SILVER LEVER WATCHES. WILLIAM MURRAY'S, 87 and 89 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 11, 1875.

CAMPHOR. (GENUINE ENGLISH REFINED), none other sold. For preserving Furs, Flannels, Woollens, &c., &c., from Moths.

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CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, 212 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of PAUL NADON, Insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of HUBERT GRAVEL, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumesnil, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JOSEPH NORMANDEAU, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumesnil, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of EPIHEM LATOUR, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumesnil, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, and its AMENDMENTS. In the matter of CLEOPHAS QUINET, Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Charles Albert Vilbon, Esquire, of St. Jean Baptiste Village, District of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

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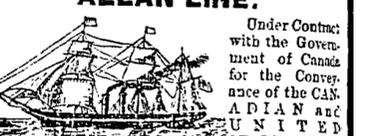
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