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(From the Catholic World)

HEREMORE-BRANDON;

OR, THE FORTUNES OF A NEWSBOY.

"How'er it be, it seems to me 'Tis only noble to be good; Kind hearts are more than coronets, And simple faith than Norman blood."

CHAPTER I.

Four little boys; two of them had soft, fair hair, and were dressed in the finest cloth; the other two had very bushy heads, and were dressed in whatever they could get. It was early Christmas morning, and the two rich boys were sitting by the window of a handsome brown stone house, and they had each a stocking plump full of dainties; the two poor boys were calling the morning papers on the stone-cold sidewalk, and if they had any stockings at all, you may be very sure they were full of holes.

"An't he funny?" remarked the smaller of the two in the house, looking at the larger of the two in the street; "an't he too funny?" And between the laughing and eating little Fred came near choking himself. "See his old coat, Josie, it trails like Aunt Ellie's blue dress! And such a queer old hat; don't it make you laugh, Josie?"

"I have seen so many of 'em," explained Josie. "What are you laughing at, Fred?" asked their sister Mary, coming up to them. "Those newsboys," he answered, and imitating their "Times, Herald, Tribune! Here's the Herald, Times, Tribune!" so perfectly that their father thought it was a real newsboy calling, and cried out to them from another room to "hurry up and bring a Herald!" at which command the children rushed eagerly into the hall, and tugged with their united strength to open the doors, each anxious to be the first to speak to the odd-looking newsboys, and also to be the fortunate one to take the paper to their father. In the meantime, the two newsboys had not been unmindful of the faces behind the plated window.

"I say Jim," said the big boy, who was about twelve or thirteen years old, "did you ever see the heat of that young'un there? Don't choke yourself, youngster, f'ear you'd cheat a friend from doing that same when you'd growed up. Er's the Herald, Tribune, Times—George! Jim, I wish to thunder there'd some new papers come up. An't yer tired alters a hollerin' out them same old tunes? —Times! Herald! Tribune!—How d'ye s'pose a fellow'd feel to wage up some of these yere mornin's in one of them big houses?"

"Heerd tell of stranger things'n that, Dick," replied Jim, who read the weekly papers. "Turn again Whittington, Lord Mayor of London, as the cat said! Turned out true, too." "You'd better get a cat, Jim, you're such a stunnin' feller; shouldn't wonder if you'd turn out alderman some of these days!" At which, for no apparent reason, Dick laughed until every rag was fluttering.

"They wants a paper; at which 'tend to yer business," answered Jim, at better the other newsboy instantly grew grave, and shuffling his old shoes across the street, mounted the steps where the children were waiting and calling for him. "I want a New York Herald," said Fred very grandly.

"Hant' got no Herald!" answered the newsboy. Fred rushed into the house saying, "His Herald are all gone!" "Tribune," then, and don't keep the door open," instructed the rough voice from some invisible spot. Mary shut the door all but a little crack. "Papa wanted a Herald," she said; "you ought to have one when my papa wants it."

"Thought I had, but couldn't help it; Herald's got a great speech to-day, and I've sold 'em all." "Do you sell papers every day?" Mary asked. The bushy head made a sort of bow, as the poor newsboy looked at the fair haired little girl on the stoop, who condescended to question him.

"Yes, miss," he answered, "since ever I wasn't bigger'n a grasshopper." "An't he funny?" said Fred. "Don't you get tired?" asked Mary. "Well, I can't say I doesn't, 'specially sometimes." "An't you glad it's Christmas," Josie asked, as questions seemed the fashion.

"I kinder am," replied the newsboy. "Did you have many presents?" questioned Mary. "Me? Bless you, who'd give 'em to me, miss?" "Didn't you hang up your stocking last night?" Fred asked.

flowers and lights, and the wonderful manger they had seen at Mass that morning; and the boys eagerly listening to stories of far away lands, which one of the older people was telling, little Mary knelt in an arm chair, and gazed out of the window at the people hurrying through the driving rain and snow, and all the street-lamps glaring through the wet and cold. Her kind little heart had been very light, and a strange joyousness had surrounded her all day, makin' her more gentle than ever, so that she had not spoken one hasty word, or once hesitated to take the lowest part in any of the plays. Though she did not know it the little infant Jesus had smiled on her that morning when she was kind to the poor, homeless newsboy; and now she understood—for charity had enlarged her mind—more distinctly than she had ever had before, that there were many cold and desolate children for whom there were no earthly glad tidings that day, yet who were as much God's own as the little ones grouped around her father's pleasant parlors. Then just as she did the best she could, and prayed in her heart for the children of the poor, she thought she saw the newsboy to whom she had spoken in the morning standing close to the railing by the window; but before she could be sure of it the servant lighted the gas; she heard the children calling her for a new game, and she ran lightly away. But there was one crouched in the cold outside, who wondered at the sudden light and glow within; and as the bewildered newsboy saw her dancing past the lighted windows, it seemed to him that it was not so far, after all, to the heaven and the angels of whom he had heard; for the "glad tidings" had come to Dick, even Dick, and they woke up the good, the will to do right, which is in every heart, and which did not sleep again in him even when the little, uncareful, frolicsome head rested on the stone steps that Christmas night.

CHAPTER II.

Very little idea had poor Dick of right or wrong. No fond mother took him to her heart when he was a toddling wee one, just big enough to half understand, and between her kisses told him of angels and saints, of heroes and martyrs, and of that Queen Mother up in heaven, dearer than them all, who never forgot those who once had loved her, and of the beautiful world with its flowers and fruits, its great rivers and high mountains, its delicious green and its glorious blue, which a good Father had given to men for their enjoyment. No loving sister, with bright eyes and tender voice, tossed him in her strong young arms, and sang to him how knights and warriors, the great and good of earth, and loved of heaven, had all been children once like him, only never half so sweet and dear.

No noble father, true in the midst of trials, ever watched with anxious care that those little feet should walk only in the straight and narrow path. So it was a hard thing for poor Dick, when he rubbed his brown hands through his bushy, uncombed hair the next morning, and pushed the worn old hat over his still sleepy eyes, to know just what to do to find the temple of Fortune. At times, though, he had followed the crowd of noisy boys and girls whom you may find around the door of any Catholic church at about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, and had listened with a critical air and slightly supercilious, from some dark corner near the door to the talking and the prayers which he did not wholly understand, but portions of which he did once or twice take into his "inner consciousness," and fully approve. In some way he never seemed to feel that which made him less rough in all his answers, readier in all his responses to the call for papers, not always gently called for; and, though he knew not why, there were fewer wicked words on his lips that day than for many a day before.

It happened that he kept his eyes open and grew thoughtful, and did not forget his wish to be better; so that, from being a newsboy he became an errand-boy in a book store, where he learned to be honest and to tell the truth, which was a rapid advance in his education; for you know that it is more than some people have learned who have lived to be six times Dick's age. Sometime a little lady came to that very store to choose her picture-books and Christmas stories, and it was his place to open the door for her; or, perhaps some one would call out, "Dick, a chair for this lady," and then he was as happy as a prince. Sometimes he would be sent home with her purchases, and mount the steps, entered her father's house, and always felt "good" again; for always the same picture of the little girl in blue, with fair hair and her hands full of dainty French candy, and a ragged newsboy, dirty and amazed, would be there before him.

Christmas had come and gone more than once, and it was coming again, when Dick turned up the gas in a mere closet of a room, very high up in a dingy boarding-house, and made a ghost of a fire in an old rusty stove. It wouldn't seem to us a very enlivening prospect, for the room was but slightly furnished, and the stove smoked, while the wind beat at the not over clean windows, on which there were no curtains to shut out the dark and cold. But Dick seemed to think it something very luxurious, for he rubbed his hands before the blue apology for a flame, and sat down on the broken wooden stool with as much zest as that with which I have seen grand people sink into a great arm-chair after a walk.

"Christmas eve again," he said to the fire, for it was his only companion. "Let me look at you, Mr. Coals, and see what pictures you have for me to-night. How many nights, worse nights than this, I have been glad to crouch under an old shed, or in some alley, and now to think, thanks to the good God, I have a fire of my own! Poor little bare feet on the icy pavement to-night, I wish I had you round my jolly old stove. When I am rich, I will! Then he laughed at the idea. "But I won't wait until I am rich, or I would never deserve to have the chance."

"How are you, Dick?" said a cheery voice, though deep and rough, at the door. And a man came into the room, which either his figure, or his coat, or his voice, or the flute under his arm, seemed to fill to such an extent that the very corners were crowded.

"How are you, Dick? It's blowing a hurricane outside, and you're as cold as Greenland here. It may do for you, but not for me; old blood is thin, my boy, old blood is thin." At which Dick laughed heartily, while putting more coal on the fire; for Carl Stoffs was in the prime of life, hale and hearty, weighing at least two hundred pounds, I am sure, and with a round face, very red, but also very solemn, for Carl Stoffs was a German, every inch of him. The stove grew very red also under his vigorous hands, but whether from anger or by reflection, I will not attempt to say. "And now," he said, seating himself on the wooden chair, Dick having given it up to his guest, while he occupied a box instead—"and now, how are you, boy? Ready for merry Christmas, eh? You'll come to us to-morrow, so says my wife. In America, you do mind your wives; mine tells me to bring you."

"Then I must, I know," Dick said, looking at the other, who was near three times his size. "I would have a poor chance in opposing you." But Carl Stoffs knew well how gratefully the friendly boy accepted the thoughtful invitation.

"You can have music whenever you wish it; I am only a beggar, grateful for every note thrown in my way. Were you out, last night?"

"Yes, all night in Fourteenth street at the rich Braddons. Madame is very gay, this winter." "I wish I were a musician," said Dick. "It must be jolly to see all the dancing and the bright dresses!"

"And the pretty ladies, eh? who don't mind you no more than if you were a stick or a stone. Indeed my boy, you'd soon get tired of it; it seems so grand at first, the beautiful picture all in motion; but your eyes—they ache after a little. Too much light, my boy, too much light." And the musician went long journeys up and down his wonderful flute before he spoke again. "The'll go music mad over some fool at the piano; but you play until your own music makes you wild, and never one thinks or cares about you. Last night, I played only for one. She was always dancing, and she seemed to go on the wings of the music just as it said to her go. I was not tired last night."

Awaiting no answer, he turned again to his flute, and all through the dingy, crowded house, rang a joyous "Gloria in Excelsis." Rough captives of labor heard it and answered to it, knowing well the glad tidings, the most glorious ever sung. The old sinners heard it, and thought of the strange days when even they were young and innocent.

"Finis," cried the German, raising slowly, and putting on his shaggy overcoat. "I promised my wife that I would be at home at nine, and as do all the people here, I mind my wife; but it is one inconvenient thing. You will come to us after Mass to-morrow?"

"You are too good to me. When I am rich, perhaps I shall know how to thank you." "You should think yourself rich now. You are young; there is no riches like that." "I wish I were older, though," sighed Dick. "Never say that, never, never. The poorest youth is better than the richest age," said the German, earnestly. I shouldn't wonder if Mr. Stoffs had just found his first gray hair, and was speaking under its influence. At all events, he did not convince Dick, who said, with equal earnestness and more quickness:

"I must say it; every day seems too long, every hour goes too slowly, until I can get out at my life's work. This waiting for it kills me." "My friend, do you call this waiting?" laughed the German. "Was it waiting and doing nothing that changed you from—"

"But think," interrupted Dick, "of what ought to have been. Some day—some day I will get my hand to the plough, you'll see! At least, a little ashamed of the seeming conceit, 'I hope you will.'"

"I think it's born in us all to like to be active—to be doing something. Indeed, it's about the only legacy my poor parents left me. It may be, for I know nothing of them, that they were just the same as other people, out of whom bitter poverty has taken all pride and ambition; but I can't think it, somehow."

"Do you really know nothing of them?" "Nothing. I have a little sealed box, with an injunction on the outside of it that I am not to open it until I am of age. I don't know where I first got it, or from whom it came. It may be some trick to tease me for years, and to disappoint me at last, for all I know; and still I have always kept it, for it is all I have. And I think it came from them."

"It may tell you something wonderful," said his visitor, laughing. For it was easy for him to understand that some young mother, who even in her poverty had found the means of reading and believing stories of princes in disguise, and countesses in cellars, disowned and disinherited, all for true love's sake, had made a mystery of leaving a lock of her hair, and perhaps a cheap wedding ring, to her boy; and he could not forbear a little ridicule of the folly.

word of complaint or fear, had been put on the wooden chair. "I say, now, Joe an't much, but he'll never blab; but I've all right. What yer want us to do now, sir?"

"To get warm," answered Dick. "I was once a newsboy, and slept under stoops and sheds, like the rest of them; but now I've got a fire of my own and I wanted company; so I went out and got you and Joe, and now make yourselves at home for to-night. Here's some crackers and cheese, and when you've had something to eat you can go to sleep here."

"It's better than out there, isn't it?" The newsboy stared at Dick, and grunted something which sounded very much as if he did not believe a word that his host had said. The other sat silent, stolid, and seemingly ready to hear anything. He ate his share of the crackers and cheese greedily, but with a watchful eye on the giver. The warmth, however, soon proved too much for his vigilance, and though his eyes were still fixed on Dick's face, they were heavy and expressionless. At last, Dick took him up, undressed him, and laid him in his bed in the corner; and then, for the first time, Joe's tongue was loosened. "There, now," he said, as he lay exactly as Dick had placed him, "I are dead and gone at last. 'Twasn't no lie about 'tother world; they wasn't a foolin' on us, after all. Here an't no more Herald and Tribunes. I are dead and gone at last!" And so rejoicing, Joe's eyes closed securely, and it is likely he dreamt of angels, if he dreamt at all, until morning came.

"He an't much," said Jack, whom this act of Dick's together with the fire and the food, had made less incredulous and more confidential. "He's a soft 'un; he an't got the right pluck. He'll never be nobody."

"Is he your brother?" asked Dick. "Do yer think I'd have him for my brother? He's a youngster, come from nobody don't know where. He was fetching up in my quarters last winter, and didn't know his name nor nothin'; so we gives him a start, us fellars, and he's stuck on to me ever since."

Then Dick asked more about his new friend's life, and told him a little of his own, and a story or two that he thought suited to his understanding; and, having won the child to believe a little in his good intentions, had the satisfaction of seeing him at his ease, and willing to sleep with Joe in the corner.

When this was accomplished, Dick put out the fire and the light, and lay down on the floor to sleep soundly and well, until the jolly bells from the great city churches should wake himself and his guests to the glad tidings that Christmas had come again.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR AT CANOSSA.

In the exceptionally severe winter of 1076-7, on a piercingly cold day of January, a man, clad in a penitential garb, humbly knocked at the gate of the citadel of Canossa, begging permission to enter. Here the great Pope Hildebrand, St. Gregory VII., had sought shelter from the violence of his enemies with his friend, Matilda, Marchioness of Tuscany. It was the most powerful, most unprincipled, and most treacherous of these enemies that now thus humbly sought an audience of the Pope, whom he had not long before braved, defied and threatened to depose. Even on this occasion it was only the necessity created by circumstances that forced the licentious and tyrannical Henry IV. of Germany to lay aside the insignia of royalty for the garb of the penitent. Since his excommunication the year had well-nigh elapsed which would see the end of his legal power, and confer upon his oppressed subjects the privilege of choosing another ruler. Gregory perfectly understood the man with whom he had to deal, and therefore refused to see the monarch before he had given an earnest of the sincerity of his repentance. Having been admitted to the courtyard of the castle, the haughty Henry remained bare-footed and bare-headed in the snow all day, subjecting himself to the same severe discipline on the two following days. Impatient of delay, and despairing of success, though with tears in his eyes, he begged for the removal of the sentence which weighed more heavily upon his temporal interests than upon his conscience, he was about to retire when he entered the neighbouring chapel of St. Nicholas to pray. There he found Matilda, and prevailed upon her to intercede for him. The well-grounded reluctance of the Pontiff finally yielded to persuasion, and on January 25th Henry was admitted to an audience. He was absolved on condition that he should appear before the proposed assembly which was to be presided over by the Pope, where an opportunity would be given him to reply to the charges of his opponents. It was also stipulated that this court should have the power of deciding as to his right to the royal authority, and that in the meantime he should observe no state, retain no mark of dignity, nor exercise any acts of regal power. The violation of any of these conditions would subject him anew to all former ecclesiastical penalties. The proposed assembly was never convened, but the event showed only too clearly how well founded were Gregory's fears and suspicions. Henry left Canossa only to violate every engagement he had made as soon as he could muster strength enough among the discontented princes and simoniacal bishops to whom the great Pontiff was odious. The struggle between the Papacy and the Empire was continued long after these two opponents had both died in exile; the licentious emperor in absolute misery at Liege, an outcast from society and from his own family; the great and good Pope at Salerno, as the guest of his friend and ally, Robert Guiscard, with these memorable words on his dying lips: "I have loved justice and hated iniquity, therefore I die in exile."

It is the encroachment of the temporal on the spiritual power, and not that of the latter on the former, that has always brought about a collision between the two. No man understood the character of the young Henry IV. better than did Cardinal Hildebrand. When the former monk of Cluny and faithful adviser of so many Popes was raised to the dignity of the Pontificate, he wrote to the young monarch, warning him to desist from his evil ways, for that his vices and tyranny would find in him a stern and relentless foe. By his very office he was the guardian of the public morals, the censor of kings as well as of the people, and that he would perform the duty reposed in him by the constitution itself, of preserving the liberties of the latter against the tyranny of the former. The faithful performance of this duty brought him into a struggle which ended for him only with his latest breath, and which he bequeathed as a precious heritage to his successors. The perfidious Henry also left an heir in the stronghold of Mont Staufer, who bequeathed to his family a hatred against the Church and her Pontiffs, whose fire was quenched only in the life-blood of the last member of the House of Hohenstaufen in the middle of the thirteenth century. No trace is left of these two families of German tyrants, unless the memory of their evil deeds. The victory remained with the Supreme Pontiffs, the successors of St. Peter, who have ever been the jealous and consistent defenders, not only of their own prerogatives, but also of the rights and liberties of the people.

attacked. The men against whom these Pontiffs maintained so long, so fierce, and sometimes so unequal a struggle, were some of the greatest tyrants whom the Christian world has ever seen. The Franco-German emperors bequeathed all their evil qualities to their kinsmen of the House of Hohenstaufen, until human wickedness and depravity were personified in Frederick II. Yet Protestants are never tired of lavishing encomiums on the tyrants and loading their opponents with injury and calumny. Whatever shred of liberty has been preserved to the world owes its preservation to those very Popes who are most maligned. These writers seem to be entirely regardless of the glaring inconsistency in their conduct. They cry out against the corruption of the Middle Ages, and in the same breath attack the very men who were most zealous in reforming the abuses which were then in existence and defended by the kings and emperors who drew upon themselves the hostility of the Supreme Pontiffs and the censures of the Church. As without Christianity there would have been no civilization for the northern hordes that buried the Roman empire in its own dust, so without the Popes of the Middle Ages there would have been another invasion of that terrible corruption which was gnawing the very vitals not only out of the Roman empire but of society itself, when Christianity dawned upon the world to save humanity from perishing. But the world is most ungrateful to its greatest men and humanity to its best benefactors.

Germany should have been the last State in Europe to question the authority of the Pope, for to them it owed its national existence as truly as it owed its civilization to Christianity. The people were indebted to both for whatever mental culture they possessed. "Rome," says the historian Alzog, "was at a very early day the centre and source of all religious and political life. When the various German tribes separated from each other and nearly every municipality manifested an inclination to break with every other State and municipality and set up independently for themselves, the Popes, and they alone, started the idea of Catholic unity, organized this heterogeneous mass of peoples into one great Christian confederation, capable of undertaking and successfully prosecuting vast and momentous enterprises. The practical development of this idea was greatly facilitated by the alliance between the Church and the empire—between the Church of Christ and a thoroughly Christian empire. So necessary and vital was this alliance, and so extensive its operation, that all Christian countries were affected by it, and this progress or decline depended upon either the union or alienation of the two powers." But with power came corruption in this Christian State. The emperor who should have been the protector of the Church became its persecutor, by turning the authority thus reposed in him to the furtherance of his own temporal ends and by assuming a power which did not belong to him. He tried to corrupt the Church which had rescued from barbarism the people over whom he ruled and whom that Church was doing every thing to save from the corruption into which his power and his example would drag them. The Protestant historians to whom we have alluded are never tired of talking about the simony and incontinency of the clergy, and cannot find language strong enough to extol the princes who would sell ecclesiastical rights or benefices to the highest bidder, and use them to reward their own creatures; who would force upon the Church an unchaste and dissolute clergy, and assume, without any title of right, the office of administering ecclesiastical affairs, thus paralyzing the Church's normal action and interfering with her legitimate influence. Such unwarrantable pretensions were personified in the man whose hypocrisy gave him sufficient power of endurance to stand three whole days bare-headed and bare-footed in the snow in the court-yard of the castle of Canossa in order to obtain the removal of a censure which he was determined to incur anew as soon as the gates of that castle again separated him from the Pontiff before whom he had prepared himself to conceal his villainy. The contest which Gregory VII. maintained against the powerful Henry was waged through motives of duty, a duty forced upon him by the peculiar circumstances of his position, and as such crowned by triumph in the end, though not until long after he had gone to his reward. His first public act after his nomination to the highest position in the Church militant was to acquiesce in the young Henry with the true nature of the relations between Pope and emperor, and what the latter might expect from the former if he turned one step aside from his path of duty, or dared to assume an office which did not belong to his position. For the Pope is the censor of the morals of kings as well as those of the people. With him there is no distinction of persons in this matter. He will be called upon to give an account to God of the conduct of an emperor as well as of the most obscure in the humblest walks of life. What the Middle Ages would have been without the Popes it is very hard to tell. "They not only welcomed and sought," says the historian whom we have already quoted, "to give practical expression to every noble thought and generous aspiration of their age, but as a rule, had the marvellous good fortune to see their efforts crowned with complete success. The term of years during which the Popes exercised a direct influence upon society constitutes a grand epoch, filled with events that will ever retain their hold on the memory of man." The interview at Canossa is one of those events, as is also every act of the Pontificate of the great St. Gregory VII.—Brooklyn Catholic Review.

A FACT WORTH PUBLISHING.

In a book published in Dublin in 1875, on the Irish Famine of 1847, is given the following extract from a letter to the author (Rev. John O'Rourke, M.P., M.R.I.A.) from McCarthy Downing, Esq., M.P., dated "Prospect House, Co. Cork, August 31st, 1874":

"Many subscriptions were sent to the Committee in consequence. One subscription of £1,000 came from another anonymous donor, and for years the Committee knew not who these generous and really charitable parties were; but I had always a suspicion that the giver of the £1,000 was Lord Duferin. The grounds of my suspicion were, that during the height of the suffering of the people I heard that two noblemen had been in the neighborhood, visiting some of the localities. One was Lord Duferin, then a very young man, who alluded subsequently in feeling terms to the wretchedness and suffering which he had witnessed; the other I heard was Lord John Manners. During the passing of the Land Bill through the House of Commons, in the year 1870, I proposed several amendments, in consequence of which I received a letter from Lord Duferin, asking for an interview, which subsequently took place at his house, and lasted more than three hours. When about to leave, I said I had a question to put to His Lordship, which I hoped he would not refuse to answer; and having received his assent, I said, 'Lord Duferin, are you the anonymous donor of a subscription of £1,000 to the Relief Committee at Skibbereen twenty-three years ago?' With a smile he simply replied, 'I am.' I left with feelings of high admiration for the man."

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CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THANKS.—The Sisters of the House of Providence, Kingston, acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of a donation of \$300 towards the support of the institution from the executors of the late Mrs. Macleod.

The Province of Holy Cross of the Franciscan Fathers held its Chapter in the Convent at St. Louis, Mo. Very Rev. Gregorius Janknecht, who has come expressly from Holland for this purpose, presiding. These Franciscan Fathers had before Bismarck's persecution their mother-house in Wandorf, Prussia.—See Maria.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, QUEBEC.—The contractor has completed the plastering of the interior of the walls of this building. A marked difference is made thereby in the appearance of the sacred edifices. Several new statues, specially imported by the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers from Munich, are shortly to be placed in the church. Mr. Philip Whitty, of that city, is preparing the iron work, for their placing in position.

THE DIOCESE OF CLOYNE.—The Most Rev. Dr. MacCarthy, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Lynch, C.C., Mallow, to the pastorate of Glounthane, in the place of the Rev. J. Barry, who has been incapacitated owing to ill health. The members of the Catholic Young Men's Society, of which Father Lynch was the spiritual director, intend presenting him with a suitable address and testimonial on his promotion.

The Jamaica (Ceylon) Catholic Guardian announces that in the mission of Vennappu from April to October, 1876, the number of conversions from Buddhism to Catholicity reached 63. At Millville, amidst a population devotees of Buddha, Rev. Father Choumavel has begun the erection of a church to be dedicated to Our Lady of Victory.

CATHOLICITY IN THE DIOCESE OF NEWARK.—The Diocese of Newark, State of New Jersey, contains an estimated Catholic population of 185,000. There are 20,000 children attending parochial schools, 123 churches, and 160 priests. The diocese was established in 1853, and the present Bishop, Right Rev. M. A. Corrigan, consecrated May 4th, 1873. In the city of Newark there are eleven Catholic churches, four of whom are German.

DOMINICAN MISSIONS AND RETREATS.—On Sunday, February 18th, the first Sunday in Lent, the Rev. Fathers Daly, Lilly, and McKenna, opened a mission at St. James' Church, Salem, Mass., Rev. John J. Gray, pastor. It will continue for two weeks. On the same day the Rev. Fathers Byrne, Dinahan, and Hoban, commenced a mission at St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N.J., Rev. Thomas J. Twomey pastor. On Sunday evening, February 11th, the Rev. Father McKenna closed a very successful retreat of one week at St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., Rev. J. McMeel, pastor. There were 1,200 Communicants.

On Thursday morning, Feb. 8th, the Pope gave an audience to the students of the English College. The Rector, Dr. O'Callaghan, read a short address, and laid at the feet of His Holiness an offering of Peter's Pence in the name of the students. The Pope has expressed a desire that all the Cardinals, with the exception only of those that may be hindered by legitimate causes, shall attend the next Consistory, his intention being to give it an extraordinary importance. It is said that as soon as the new Spanish Nuncio reaches his destination he is to claim the restoration of the administration of the churches and hospitals under the patronage of the Holy See, of which the Government deprived the Nuncio in 1868.

THE JESUITS.—A controversy has been going on between the free thinking *Siecle* and some of the Catholic journals of Paris, as to whether the Jesuits have ever been legally proscribed in France. It is denied on the Catholic side that they ever have been so. In its rejoinder the *Siecle* has only been able to allege the arbitrary expulsions and confiscations inflicted on the society by the various absolute or revolutionary governments that have held sway in France. There is no law against the Jesuits in that country; nor have they as a society, ever been the object of judicial proceedings, properly so-called, before any French tribunal.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, ROME.—The Roman correspondent of the London *Tablet*, writing on January 31, says: The Rector of the North American College, Mgr. Chatard, had audience of the Pope on Saturday, the 27th, to take leave on his departure for America. Mgr. Chatard, during the past summer, was attacked with fever, and his eyes suffered from a dangerous affection brought on by over study. He recovered from these ailments, but his physician ordered rest, and recommended a visit to his native land as the best means of perfectly restoring his health. Mgr. Chatard had many friends in Rome, who will regret his absence. He intends to return to his important duties in Rome in October next.

JESUIT MISSIONS.—Rev. Father Coghlan, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Niedercorn, Bulge, and P. McQuaid, S.J., having given the mission at St. Teresa's Church, New York, which closed on Tuesday, January 30th, went to Troy, N.Y., and opened another mission at St. Mary's Church, Troy, on Sunday February 4th. The results of the mission at St. Teresa's New York, speak for themselves. 11,300 persons approached the Sacraments, and 38 converts were received into the Church. It was truly a glorious mission; and the over-crowded houses that heard the pay lectures for the liquidation of the Church debt, prove the eagerness of the people of St. Teresa's to hear Father Coghlan lecturing on "The True Church;" and also on "The Life and Legends of St. Patrick," after the mission had closed.

THE MISSION OF JAPAN.—The new Vicar Apostolic of Japan, Mgr. Osouf, Bishop of Arancio in *paribus*, is a native of the diocese of Coutances, where he was born in 1829. He was educated at the seminary of Coutances, and subsequently joined that of the Missions Etrangères. He was for nineteen years a missionary at Singapore and Hong Kong, and was subsequently appointed by the Bishop of Coutances to an honorary canonry in his cathedral; but his love for missionary work decided him on persevering in his duties in the far East. The Northern Vicariate of Japan comprises the northern part of Nipon, from the Lake of Biwa, and the islands of Kiu Siou (the capital of which is Nangasaki) and Ghikako.

MARTYR MEMORIALS.—The Cour d'honneur of the school of St. Genevieve, has just been enriched with four excellent medallion sculptures of Father Clero, Father de Bruy, and Father Caubert, and with a full-length statue of Father Ducoudray, late rector of the school. These memorials of the four martyrs have been erected by a subscription raised amongst those who have received their education at the school. The likeness of Father Ducoudray is very striking. He is represented at the moment of falling under the bullets of the assassins, the impressions of which are visible on his shoulders and breast. On mural tablets placed around the sculptures are commemorated the names of numerous *alumni* of the school who shed their blood for their country in different parts of the world, and especially on their native soil during the Franco-German war.

ENGLISH CARDINALS.—There have been thirty-three English cardinals, from Robert Pulleya, in 1142,

to Henry Edward Manning in 1875. The second English cardinal created was Nicholas Breakspere, the only Englishman who ever wore the tiara. After Cardinal Allen, in 1587, there was no English member of the Sacred College created until Cardinal Howard in 1675. The next was Cardinal Stuart in 1747. These were followed by Cardinal Wolf in 1830, and Cardinal Acton in 1842. Besides these thirty-three, there have been two Scotchmen and one Irishman raised to the purple—Cardinal Beaton in 1540, Cardinal Erskine in 1802, and Cardinal Cullen in 1866. Another English-speaking Prince of the Church is Cardinal McCloskey, of New York. It is intended that the body of Cardinal Wiseman and the exquisitely sculptured alabaster tomb above it shall be removed to a chantry in the proposed new Catholic cathedral at Westminster.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.—In the chapel of St. Alphonsus' Convent of Mercy, New Orleans, La., the solemn and beautiful ceremony of reception and profession took place recently. The young ladies who received the white veil were Miss Mary Reel, of Liverpool, England, who will henceforth be known as Sister Mary Frances, and Miss Lizzie English, of Selma, Ala., Sister Mary Genevieve; Miss Kearny, Sister M. Dolores, both of New Orleans, made their perpetual vows, according to the approved rules and constitutions of the Order of Mercy confirmed by his Holiness Pope Gregory XVI. in 1835. Right Rev. Dr. Gibbons, Bishop of Richmond, Va., who officiated, preached an eloquent sermon on the rewards promised to those who leave the gay world to devote their lives to caring for the orphan, the desolate the sick and ignorant, as is the mission of the Sisters of Mary.

THE CHALDEAN PATRIARCH.—His Holiness has addressed an Encyclical to the Bishops, clergy, and faithful of the Chaldean rite, in which the offences of Mgr. Audu, Chaldean Patriarch of Babylon, against the Holy See and canonical obedience are enumerated at length. He is accused of fomenting a schism in Malabar, of long refusing to consecrate two Bishops chosen by the Holy See from a list which he had himself submitted to it, with delaying his submission to the decrees of the Vatican Council, and only making it eventually with a reservation of his rights and privileges, and with sacrilegiously consecrating as Bishops creatures of his own without the approval of the Holy See. These Bishops the Holy Father threatens with excommunication if they continue their intrusion, and warns the Patriarch also that he will incur the same penalty if he does not by submission avert such a stigma on his age and dignity.

AN HONEST MAN.—It is some honor to humanity that there was one member of the Italian Parliament endowed with sufficient courage and honesty to denounce the last bill passed against the Holy Father and the clergy of Italy. This member was Bortolucci. In reply to a violent tirade of another Deputy against the Holy See, Bortolucci said that none but a coward would insult the gray hairs of the venerable Pius IX. He was the august representative of religion upon which all civilized States rested for security. He declared that the bill was an infamous penal law; that it contradicted the first article of the Constitution, and violated the religious convictions of the country and the official religion of the State. He argued that the Catholic Church condemned neither liberty, nor civilization, nor progress, ancient or modern, but condemned merely the anti-Christian spirit which inspired the revolution. The Papacy had saved the world from barbarism. He lamented the violation of the first article of the Statute, the unbecoming language of the irreligious Press of Italy, and hoped the bill would be rejected in homage to justice. He concluded by saying: "God save the venerated seat of the august Pontiff; God save the divine faith of our forefathers."—*Catholic Telegraph*.

A GRAND JESUIT MISSION AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH, TROY, N. Y.—The mission at St. Mary's Church was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday, Feb. 20. It was conducted by Rev. J. J. Coughlan, of Chicago, assisted by Rev. Fathers Niedercorn, Bouige, and McQuaid, of the Society of Jesus. The interest taken by the citizens of Troy and the surrounding towns in this mission was pronounced "unprecedented." The Catholics of Cohoes, West Troy, Port Schuyler, Lansburgh, Green Island, and all surrounding towns were regular in their attendance. Hundreds were every night obliged to return home without being able to get in, though the church, galleries, sanctuary and sacristy were literally packed. During the mission about ten thousand received Holy Communion. Forty-five were received into the church. The Young Men's Sodality received an accession of 120 members. The temperance cause also was greatly promoted, thousands having promised never to use intoxicating liquors to excess, and many to abstain entirely. It is supposed by Father Havermans that every one in his parish that passed for a Catholic has received Holy Communion. It is expected that, in about two years, the same Reverend Fathers will again visit St. Mary's Church, on account of the jubilee year of Father Havermans, who will then have been fifty years a priest, and thirty years pastor of St. Mary's Church. In that long service he has been the friend of the city and the county, the promoter of order, good morals, and temperance.

CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN ENGLAND.—A letter from England, says the *Age*, announces the revival of conversions to Catholicity among the working classes. In the larger towns the number of clergy is insufficient for the instruction of the countless neophytes. New religious establishments are being everywhere. The Carthusian Fathers are building a large monastery in the lower lands of Sussex, their first foundation in England since the martyrdom of the Carthusians under Henry the VIII. The Carmelite nuns of Valoyne Normandy, have founded a flourishing establishment in Chester, and those of the Rue d'Enfer in Paris are building a house in Berginminster. It is believed that the Duchess of Norfolk, who is the foundress of this establishment, will have the consolation of seeing her eldest daughter superior of the colony. The pious Duchess has just finished the fourth of the five churches which she had vowed to build in honour of the Five Wounds of our Lord. Besides these, her husband has built a vast and magnificent Catholic basilica in Arundel. The sight of such deeds after centuries of persecution and in days when religious fervor had grown cold, recalls to our minds the Ages of Faith, when England was known as "Our Lady Down;" when rich and poor united in raising those grand edifices for the worship of God and the education of youth that were the pride of our Catholic ancestors. The Roman Benedictines have been invited by the Bishop of Birmingham to select a home in his diocese. They will establish themselves in Eurdington. The German nuns of the Visitation go to Wallmer, near Dover, and the Ladies of the Sacred Heart have a large institution in Howe, near Brighton. The religious orders are the hope of the land, and the novitiates are full of subjects. The most flourishing of these novitiates are those of the Society of Jesus, despite all the malevolent opposition which this order has recently met with from those who are ignorant of its noble object—the sanctification of its own members first and the salvation of souls next—all to the honour and glory of God—*Ad majorem Dei gloriam* being ever its motto.

ORDINATION OF THE REV. MR. WALSH.—IMPOSURE OF VESTMENTS.—LECTURE BY BISHOP O'BRIEN, AT RAILTON, ONT.—Sunday last, 27 Feb., will be a day long remembered by the inhabitants of the township of Loughboro

—both Catholic and Protestant. At 10 o'clock on Sunday morning Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop O'Brien in St. Patrick's Church, Railton. His Lordship was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Trohey, Leonard and McWilliams. The Mass was not a High Mass, owing to the ordination of the Rev. Edward Walsh. A large number of the Cathedral choir was present. During the celebration of the Mass the *Lauda Sion*, a chorus, by Lambillotte, was sung by the choir. A trio, *Et Unam Sanctam*, Mercadante, which was much admired, was sung by Miss K. Brophy, Miss M. Kane and Mr. C. Kane. Farmer's Gloria was also sung with full chorus. The leading soprano, Mrs. Peter O'Reilly, sang the solo *Sole Regina* (Davis) with great power and sweetness. After Mass the Rev. Father Leonard preached a most eloquent sermon to a very large congregation. The text was "Thou art a priest forever." Many of those present were much affected by the eloquence of the reverend and learned preacher. After the sermon the whole of the congregation approached the rails and received the benediction of the newly ordained priest. Before the lecture the following pieces of music were sung: *The Sanctus*, chorus (Millard); the trio, *Asc Verum*, (Mercadante), by the Misses Kane and Mr. Charles Kane. The *O Subteris* (Rossini) was also well sung by Mr. Kane, who was in splendid voice. The *Memorare* (Lambillotte), by Mrs. Peter O'Reilly, and Cherubini's *Asc Maria*, by the same lady, were rendered with great ability. We may remark that the singing of Mrs. O'Reilly was much admired, and deservedly so. The Misses Kane sang a duet, "O Salutaris," Mozart, and acquitted themselves with credit. After the music, Bishop O'Brien delivered his lecture on "The power of forgiving sins." The lecture was a most learned and eloquent one. After the lecture, followed the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, during which the following pieces were sung, the *Gloria* (chorus), Millard, the *Asc Verum*, (Millard) by Mrs. P. O'Reilly, the *Magnificat* (chorus), Lambillotte, and the *Tantum Ergo*, Berge. The music was really grand and a great treat to the large number of persons present. The altar was beautifully decorated with flames and lights, the work of the Misses Brophy, Goodwin and Cunningham. A handsome throne was also erected at the right hand side of the altar for His Lordship Bishop O'Brien.—*Kingston Whig*.

THE BISHOP OF ROTTEBURG.—Some Swiss papers have published recently a letter, by Bishop Hefeke, addressed last year to a certain Mr. William Walter, at Isny (a town near Kempten). This prelate was generally styled by the Dollingerists as "the Moderate Bishop of Rottenburg," because he opposed the definition of the Infallibility at the Vatican Council, and they hoped to see their sect increased by a man so well known as the author of a History of the Councils. The present letter, however, will most cruelly disappoint them. It runs thus:—"Sir,—It is almost incomprehensible how the declaration of the Infallibility of the Pope, when he defines *ex cathedra* a doctrine, could withhold you from receiving the holy sacraments. Already, before the Vatican Council, all Catholics believed a decision to be infallible.—First, when the Pope and the bishops assembled in a council had accepted it; secondly, when the bishops in a council had come to a decision which had been subsequently confirmed by the Pope; thirdly, when the Pope alone had come to a decision, and the bishops separated from one another.—i. e., the bishops in their respective sees had accepted it by a tacit consent. This was the belief of all Catholics already before the Council. Moreover, there was a great number of divines who believed, fourthly, a decision to be infallible from the moment the Pope had pronounced it *ex cathedra*—i. e., he solemnly addressed the whole Church, independently of subsequent consent by the individual bishops. You know that I was not of the latter opinion; but it was the opinion of the immense majority of the bishops, and it received the confirmation of the Pope. Soon after, those bishops who opposed the Council accepted this decision of the majority and the Pontiff. And it was quite their duty to do so. You may easily see that, had I not agreed with them, I would have openly declared that, not the Pope and the bishops united with him were infallible, but I—the dear I—I was infallible. Consequently, if you do not accept the decision of the Vatican Council, say to yourself, The Pope and all his bishops err; but I—William Walter—I am infallible; I cannot err, not in the least, and under no circumstances." If you have such a high opinion of yourself, then is your proceeding logical, and you do well to abstain from receiving the sacraments.—I wish you salvation in Christ.

↑ CHARLES JOSEPH, Bishop. "Rottenburg, the Thursday in the Holy Week of 1876."

This letter contains the doctrine of the Infallibility in a most concise and plain form.

CATHOLIC UNION SERVICES AT BOSTON.—The anniversary services of the Catholic Union of Boston were celebrated at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, on Washington's Birthday, 22nd ult. A Solemn Mass, *Coram episcopis*, was celebrated on the occasion. The Rev. L. J. O'Toole was celebrant, Rev. F. Patterson Deacon, and Rev. Bernard O'Regan sub-deacon. His Grace Archbishop Williams assisted in *rochet* and *mozzetta*. It had been previously announced that the sermon would be preached by the Rev. Dr. Braun, of New York; but at the last moment that gentleman found himself unable to attend, and his place was supplied by the Rev. J. J. Doherty, of the Cathedral. He took his text from the sixteenth chapter of St. Matthew: "Thou art Peter, and upon thy rock I will build My church." They celebrated, said the preacher, on that day the Feast of St. Peter's Chair, but in doing so, the reverence was not towards a material object. In St. Peter's Chair they recognized the prerogatives of the Holy See, which had existed from the earliest ages. Even in the days of the apostles, when Paul and Barnabas disputed, they went up to Jerusalem and referred the case to Peter, whose decision was received as final, and beyond appeal. The Prince of the Apostles established his church at Antioch, and the neighbouring churches appealed to St. Peter and received his decisions as infallible. Rome had been constituted the capital of Christendom, the Popes had well earned the title to its sovereignty. But for the Popes the traveller might search in vain for its site amid the waste of the Campagna. It was a fallacy to suppose that the Pope's supremacy conflicted with temporal allegiance. When a state like Spain had established unity of faith and worship it was, as Cardinal Manning stated, the duty of the state to preserve that unity. When the unity is broken, as in the case of England, civil law could not restore or produce it, since it depended on the individual inception of faith. Washington had said without religion and morality there could be no republic, yet public morality had become debauched, public honor a jest. In the face of this corrupt nineteenth century, Pius IX. could not be deterred from publishing his syllabus; he stood forth and maintained the truth. In conclusion the preacher addressed the members of the Catholic Union, reminding them that it was their duty to make known their faith with courage and exhorting them to look to the Chair of Peter. The music, Beethoven's Mass in C, was rendered by the Catholic Union Choir, assisted by the chorus of the Cathedral, under the direction of Mr. Charles Lewis; Mr. Frank Donahue, organist. The sanctuary choir were also present, and sang the Communio and Responses with great taste and expression. The spacious aisles of the Cathedral were quite unable to contain the immense congregation present.—*Boston Pilot*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Irish Government have prohibited the importation of cattle into Ireland from Great Britain, the Channel Islands, Belgium and Germany, with the view of preventing the introduction of rinderpest.

The Town Council of Waterford, on February 6th, refused to adopt a congratulatory address to the Lord Lieutenant; and afterwards passed a motion in favor of conferring the freedom of the city on Mr. Isaac Butt, M. P.

Mr. Barry Sullivan received a most enthusiastic reception on February 5th, on his first appearance in Waterford. The theatre was crowded to such an extent that hundreds were turned away for want of room. He was cheered to the echo at the end of every act.

Mr. Daly, J.P., to whose commercial enterprise and success his native town of Tullamore is so indebted, has just given a most opportune and munificent donation to the poor. Over one hundred families have been supplied with a month's provision of fuel, and this is only a repetition of the generosity and charity of former years.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Irish Chief Justice has, after two months' delay, been conferred upon Mr. May, the Attorney-General. Lord Justice Christian and Baron Fitzgerald were successively asked to accept the office, but they both refused, and the Government, as a last resort, offered it to their chief law adviser. The salary of the Irish Chief Justice is £5,000 per annum.

The *Cork Examiner* announces the death, on the 9th inst., at Ardmanagh (Passage West) of Charles Maguire, second youngest son of the late John Francis Maguire, M. P. The deceased was only fifteen years of age, but had already developed many fine qualities. He was full of earnestness and intelligence, and a staunch total abstainer; and his early demise is a severe bereavement to the family circle.

The Queen's County Independent Club have shown how to collect £5,000 or £10,000 a year to enable Mr. Butt to devote all his time to Irish business in the House. It was unanimously resolved at a meeting on January 30th that a collection should be simultaneously made in the 1,000 chapels of Ireland for the Butt Fund on St. Patrick's Day. Each chapel is expected to yield £5 or £10; and thus a handsome endowment can be made up.

The funeral of Smith O'Brien's son, the late Charles M. O'Brien, Esq., of Rathronan, took place on February 1st. At 12 o'clock the coffin, borne on the shoulders of six men, moved slowly from Rathronan House, and passing by Rathreigh, Cahirmoyle, and Glenville, the procession received large contingents at every crossing, so that before it had passed Cahirmoyle it formed a monster funeral. The distance from deceased residence to Rathronan burial ground is over two miles, and most of the road was densely covered. He was buried beside his father.

On Feb. 8, the ceremony of profession and reception took place at the Convent of Mercy, Ennis, in presence of a large congregation. The ladies professed were—Miss McMahon, in religion, Sister Mary Ignatius, daughter of the late Mr. John McMahon, Limerick; Miss McMahon, in religion, Sister Mary St. Michael, daughter of Mr. McMahon, Ennis; and Miss Jordan (Coroinn), in religion, Sister Mary Madeline. The young ladies received were—Mary, in religion, Sister Mary Paul, only surviving daughter of the late Patrick Cane, Esq., Nenagh; Miss Kenny, in religion, Sister Mary Peter, daughter of Matthew Kenny, Esq., Thomondgate, Limerick; and Miss Corry, in religion, Sister Baptist.

The Rev. Richard Rafter, P. P., Emly, owing to a broken-down constitution and ill-health, has retired from the active duties of the mission, and an administrator, in the person of the Rev. Maurice Power, C. C., late of Templemore, has been lately appointed by the Archbishop to Emly Parish. The people of Emly and the surrounding districts, by whom Father Rafter has been always held in the highest respect and esteem, are determined, ere he parts to spend the remainder of his days amongst friends at the Abbey of Mellray, to show their deep abiding appreciation of his many sterling good qualities, by presenting him with a substantial testimonial. Several meetings to further the object have already been held with the most gratifying results.

A meeting was held on Feb. 4th, in the school-house of the Haddington-road Church, Dublin, for the purpose of taking steps to erect a memorial to the late Very Rev. Dean O'Connell, P. P. There was an influential attendance, Sir T. Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, presiding. Resolutions expressive of the deep loss sustained by the demise of Dean O'Connell, and undertaking to erect a high altar as an appropriate memorial of him and provide for it a suitable place in the church where his remains were deposited. A committee was formed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the meeting, and a subscription list was opened, and a sum of £250 was subscribed.

The Irish members of Parliament were exceedingly unfortunate in the ballot for places for their measures on Thursday. The important measures—the Land Bill and the University Bill among the number—have been relegated to positions which will render it next to impossible to secure their full discussion this session, while, on the other hand, Chevalier O'Clery's motion with regard to Irish Volunteers got the first place in the ballot over all the other eighty motions, English, Irish, and Scotch. The Borough Franchise Bill will have a chance, and so will the Union Justices Bill. The Municipal Franchise Bill is extremely low down, and Mr. Richard Smyth's bill on Sunday closing is in an equally hopeless position. The member for Londonderry intends, however, to make an appeal to the Government for special facilities for his measure. Sir Wilfred Lawson has shared the ill-fortune of his Irish friends and has lost all chance of bringing forward the Permissive Bill.

The Rev. Father McCulla, P. P., Dromiskin (says the *Dundalk Democrat*), has handed us a letter and the half of a pound note received by him in response to his letter on the Dromin eviction, published in our last issue. The Rev. Father McCulla suggests that a committee should be formed and a treasurer appointed to receive subscriptions. He also requests us to publish the following extract from the letter addressed to him:—"I hasten to reply to your appeal in Saturday's *Democrat* on behalf of Mr. Taaffe, of Dromin. Now the people have an opportunity to let some of the landlords and landladies of Louth see that such injustice as has been inflicted on Mr. Taaffe will not be allowed to pass unnoticed. I will admit that Louth can boast of as good landlords as any county in Ireland. But we have also had ones. Some of the most cruel proprietors are yet under cover; but the day will soon come when the world will know of their unjust acts. Let us ever pay respect to the noble-minded magistrates who, at the Ardee quarter sessions, granted Mr. Taaffe a transfer of his licence. I am quite sure whilst they are alive, or their children after them, their conduct will not be forgotten in Louth. Enclosed I beg to hand you half a note for a pound. The other half will follow in due course."

THE BISHOPS OF IRELAND.—THE RUINED ANCIENT SEES OF LEARNING AND RELIGION.—THE DIVERSION OF PRIESTS AND PEOPLE FROM THEM.—A correspondent

writing from Cork in the London *Tablet* of January 27, raised issues of some moment in reference to the vacant See of Ross. Emigration, within the last thirty years, has made radical changes in the parochial and diocesan distribution of the Catholic population in Ireland. If we look to the early sees their names have almost disappeared from modern geography, the industrial drift of population having diverted population from these centres. The Archbishop of Cashel no longer lives in that ancient city; the Bishop of Raphoe resides many miles from that village; the Bishop of Down and Connor resides in Belfast, while the village of Connor does not contain a score Catholics; the Bishop of Dromore lives in Newry, far from that little town; the Bishop of Clogher does not reside in that obscure hamlet; the Bishop of Kilmore lives in Cavan, a few miles from the village from which the see takes its name; the Bishop of Ardagh resides many miles from the village of that name, and from Clonmacnoise; the Bishop of Meath, with a Provincial designation, does not reside in any of the nine centres of episcopal sees within ancient royal Meath; the Bishop of Ferns lives far from the village of that name, once the residence of the Kings of Leinster; the Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin resides in Carlow, between both towns; the Bishop of Ossory lives in Kilkenny, far distant from the seat of his see; the Bishop of Cloyne resides in Queenstown; the Bishop of Ross in Skibbereen; the Bishop of Ardara and Aghadoe (wrongly called Kerry) in Killarney; the Bishop of Killaloe rarely in that little town; the Bishop of Kilmacduagh and Kiltenera never lives in either village; the Bishop of Elphin resides in Sligo; the Bishop of Killa in Ballina; the Bishop of Achonry in Ballaghaderreen; and the Bishop of Clonfert in Loughrea. This statement proves the vast changes that have taken place by the diversion of trade and population from the centres of the ancient sees of Ireland and the gradual adaptation of the residence of the Bishops to these changes.

THE RECLAMATION OF TIDAL AND WASTE LANDS OF IRELAND.—We have taken some trouble to give a tabular statement of the intake of lands from the sea and of the reclamation of waste lands, which, though recommended by so many commissions and reports during the century, have not yet been carried out by the State. We should say these commissions and reports have cost the country over £100,000. The publication of the Irish Domesday Book, with Government valuation of the estates, throws great light on this subject, as the proprietors would, no doubt, willingly sell to the State on 30 years' purchase. The State has since 1845 offered great facilities to the owners; but the returns in 1876, on Mr. O'Connor Power's motion as to waste lands in Mayo, Galway, and Donegal, show that the loans on such moderate terms have not been accepted since 1845; hence now the necessity for the Government adopting Lord Russell's proposal in 1847 to buy, reclaim, and sell them in lots. Had the loans been taken, repayable principal and interest in 22 years, at 6 per cent. interest, the "lords of heather and rushes" would have sixfold the present income, without an outlay of a shilling of their own, so reproductive are such works. We will take a few great old proprietors, with their acreage and rated incomes, from the Domesday Book, who have reclaimed little or none of their waste lands. In Conemara the Law Life Company lately sold to Mr. Berridge 159,803 acres, £2,321; in Mayo, Lord Sligo, 114,881 acres, £18,157—of these over 70,000 acres are waste; Mr. Carter, 37,773 acres, £2,644—20,000 acres are waste; Sir Roger Palmer, 80,960 acres, £14,625, of which 30,000 are waste. In Donegal, Lord Conyngham, 122,300 acres, £15,166—about 80,000 are waste (the late peer died worth over £400,000, and yet he reclaimed none); Mr. Murray Stewart, 50,818 acres, £6,500, of which half are waste. We merely give a few of the largest of the old proprietors, who may be very good landlords on their arable land, but have made no reclamations. Mr. Henry M. P. Mr. Graham, and a dozen of other late purchasers in Galway, Mr. Clive, M. P., and others in Erris, Lord George Hill, Lord Lifford, and a few more in Donegal, have done a good deal to their credit, the works being reproductive; but in 12 poor law unions in these counties, with 60,300 acres of waste in each, there were, in 1876, 1,028,064 acres, "a waste, howling wilderness" of which one-fifth was reclaimable for tillage.—*Farmers' Gazette*.

IRELAND AT WESTMINSTER.—The opening of the Parliamentary Session has found the Irish Home Rule members in full activity and more than ordinary hopefulness. It is not merely in answer to the vague challenge of their opponents, who say "show us what Ireland wants besides Home Rule," that they have placed on the paper such a number of bills and resolutions; but the measures are actually such as they deem it an advantage to the country to carry. They are not reduced to the necessity of maintaining pet grievances in order that they may act as arguments in favor of self-government. If every bill of which notice is given by the Irish party were carried, Home Rule would still remain a great object for the Irish people, because it means national life, new energy infused into the country, the union of classes, and something like a restoration of that vigour which seemed to transform Ireland during the short period, which was terminated by the baleful Act of Union. Ireland has given proof that she could govern herself wisely; England no less emphatic has shown that she is incapable of so doing. Her best voluntary effort—if indeed any such can be said to be voluntary—is but the attempt to repair wrongs or blunders, while often one evil is covered only by the substitution of another equal or greater. Things may change as they have changed, and Englishmen may grow a little more modest in the estimate of their capacity to manage the business of other people better than they could do it themselves; they may grow actually wiser and understand Ireland better; but we see no reason to doubt that after all, those whose special and undivided interests are wrapped up in the country itself are those to whom the grave charge of its interests should be intrusted. Some people opposed to Home Rule ask what an Irish Parliament would have to do. An abundant answer may be found in pointing to the notice paper of the first night of the Session. The programme of the Irish members is longer than that contained in the Queen's Speech. It touches on matters of much graver consequence than any of the domestic questions spoken of in that document. There is not one of them which would not be held to be worthy the attention of the Imperial Parliament itself, if only it had time, as English members would say, and if only it were competent, as Irish members would suggest, to deal with them. Possibly not one of these bills will pass. At the best we only expect that a very small proportion will be successful. It will be esteemed good fortune on the part of an Irish member—as, indeed, we must admit it would be considered in the case of an English member—if he can carry a resolution, or induce the Government to promise at a future period to bring in a bill having some accordance with his views. Some practical good will, we hope, be done, because the members are active and zealous, and are supported by a compact body which neither of the two great parties can affect to despise. But the end of the Session will probably confirm the feeling which prevails at the beginning of it, that a radical improvement in the condition of the country is impossible so long as Irishmen are compelled to leave Ireland and go over to St. Stephen's to take part in a scramble for the bare chance of getting any one of so many important measures concerning the happiness and liberties of the Irish people, not to say carried, but even discussed.—*Cork Examiner*.

The True Witness
AND
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, March 9, 1877.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1877.

- 9th.—The five wounds of our Lord. Great Fire in New York, 1741. First elections to the United Parliament of Canada, 1841.
- 10th.—The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste. These holy martyrs suffered at Sebaste, in the lesser Armenia, under the Emperor Licinius, in 320. Treaty of Paris, 1763. Emancipation Bill first read in the House of Commons, 1829.
- 11th.—St. Eulogius, Priest and Martyr. St. Eulogius was of a Senatorial family of Cordova, then the Capital of the Kingdom of the Moors in Spain. During a persecution of the Christians in Spain by these infidels he suffered martyrdom on the 11th March, 589. Fourth Sunday in Lent. First London Daily Newspaper published, 1709. The "Irish Volunteers" suppressed by proclamation, 1793.
- 12th.—St. Gregory the Great, Pope. St. Gregory, from his illustrious actions, and extraordinary virtues, surnamed the Great, was born at Rome about the year 540. After the death of Pope Pelagius II. Gregory was elected to succeed him by the unanimous consent both of clergy and people, in 590. As the whole Church was committed to his charge, he had his eye upon every part. He sent St. Augustine to England to preach christianity, and encouraged and supported him in the arduous task with such effect that he is justly styled the *Apostle of England*. He was instrumental in the conversion of the Visigoths in Spain, extirpated the Donatians in Africa, converted many schismatics in Istria. This holy pope laboured for many years under a great weakness of his breast and stomach. God called him to his glory on the 12th March, 604. King James landed in Kinsale, 1689. United Irish Delegates arrested in Dublin, 1798.
- 13th.—St. Frances, Widow. St. Frances was born at Rome, in 1384. Her parents were both of illustrious families. Her obedience and condescension to her husband was inimitable, she founded a Monastery of nuns, called *oblates* in 1425. As soon as she had settled her domestic affairs after the death of her husband, she went barefoot, with a cord about her neck, to the Monastery she had founded and prostrate on the ground begged to be admitted. She accordingly took the habit on St. Benedict's day, 1437. After having received the sacraments, she calmly expired on the 9th March, 1440 (Mar. 9). Orsini beheaded, 1858. Oregon admitted into the Union, 1859. Planet Uranus discovered, 1781.
- 14th.—Feria. St. Abrahm, Hermit, and his niece St. Mary. St. Abrahm was born near Edessa in Mesopotamia. For fifty years he was never wearied with the austere penance and holy exercises in which he indulged. Having inherited great estates on the death of his parents he commissioned a virtuous friend to distribute the revenues in Alms-deeds, he himself having retired from the world ten years previously. He died about the year 360. Caesar assassinated, B.C. 44. The American Army of the Revolution disbanded at Newburgh, N.Y., 1783. Maine admitted into the Union, 1820.

POSTPONEMENT.

The story "LA COMPAGNE IRLANDAISE," announced to have commenced this week, has been postponed for a few weeks.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

To-day we publish a letter from a gentleman who was an Emigration Agent in Ireland for the Ontario Government. He substantiates every word we have said about the Immigration Question. No one could have a better opportunity of judging than Mr. Shell, and the letter we publish must add considerable weight to the views we have held. Mr. O'Leary has too written a letter to a friend in Toronto, in which he describes a visit he made to the Emigration Department in London.—He tells how Mr. Dore, the head of the department, assured him, after reading our charges, that there was "not a word of truth in them." Surely this is folly, gone mad. Does Mr. O'Leary think that we are to accept the denial of a criminal as the surest evidence of his innocence. No, no; we shall neither accept the denial of Mr. Dore nor the denial of Mr. Lowe. We shall search for the truth, and we place before our readers to-day, an evidence of our determination. Of course all the guilty ones will say that we are wrong. What else would they say? But we shall be slow, very slow, to be repelled because of their assertion of innocence. We care not who is to blame.—Liberal or Conservative.—Sir John McDonald, or Mr. Mackenzie. All we want is to stop the evil of this undue preference for Orangemen. Perhaps indeed we may be doing the Govern-

ment a substantial service in exposing these unfair doings of its agent in Belfast; but no matter what party we serve—we shall do our duty to Catholic interests first:—

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

SIR:—Hitherto I have been loth—for reasons that I was not anxious for public notoriety to have my name appear in public print in connection with the question of Irish Immigration so ably discussed and handled in the TRUE WITNESS of the last few weeks. But when, Mr. Editor, I noticed the denial of your assertions about the subject in question by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and reiterated by the Toronto *Tribune* I think the time has come when I should speak, especially as it is well known not alone by my personal friends, but to a large proportion of the Canadian public that I, at one time held the honourable position of Immigration Agent for the Ontario Government in Ireland. Let me say at the outset that in this connection, so far as I am concerned, I have no hand or part in what the *Tribune* aforesaid, characterises as a "conspiracy" to upset the Mackenzie Government. If such a conspiracy exists I know nothing of it, nor am I interested one way or the other, and I beg that the *Tribune*, if it deign to notice those few remarks will give due prominence to this declaration. My sole and only object is the vindication of our down-trodden compatriots both in Ireland and in Canada who have been, in connection with this Immigration movement, at least, made the unwitting subjects of a fraud, a delusion and a snare, as your readers must know from the able and truthful articles contained in the TRUE WITNESS of late. Well, Sir, to the point, but here let me say I do not think it necessary to go over the ground you yourself travelled when replying to Mr. John Lowe, Secretary to the Department of Agriculture for it is quite clear to all who read your reply that you had the best of the argument.—Mr. Lowe was simply nowhere. There is one remark, however, of Mr. Lowe's which I am called upon to notice and that is when he speaks of your quotation from my report to the Ontario Government in 1874 wherein I stated the difficulties I encountered in procuring passage warrants from the head office in London and that "the Dominion Agent at Belfast has from the outset exercised the discretionary power" denied the Catholic agents in the South. Mr. Lowe states that those remarks of mine were "simply untrue, Mr. Foy never had such power" that is the important point, in my estimation so far as this discussion affects anything I have said or written on the subject. I will give you the proofs, in brief, so far as I can. Now, as it is generally known I was an agent of the Ontario Government in connection with immigration in Ireland on two occasions, extending over a period of close upon two years. When I first went there I found that the rules and regulations pertaining to the office were such that my hands were tied so far as the sending out of Irish emigrants was concerned. For instance, I was expected to write letters to the press on Canada, deliver lectures, &c., but when it came to the most important point of giving a ticket to an emigrant, I had not the power, but must forsooth, send his name and so forth to our office in London, presided over or rather whose chief officer,—and into whose hands all documents of this nature must pass—was a gentleman who, I believe was never in Canada in his life! This was the gentleman who was appointed to tell intending emigrants the kind of country they were expected to emigrate to! Moreover, this was the gentleman appointed to disturb Canadian Agents in the discharge of their duty. This was the gentleman who had *Carte blanche* authority in the matter of "assisted passages." I would not refer to him at such length only I observe he is at the present moment occupying the same position—that of chief clerk under Mr. Dore, the gentleman sent over to relieve Mr. Agent-General Jenkins. I found him to be a bigot of the first water, an enemy to Irish (Catholic) emigration, a person who tried his best, officially of course, to bar my every effort, and as I have said, as he is still occupying the honorable position I think I should put his name in print so that it can go down to posterity along with that of Mr. John Lowe. His name is Mr. Albert Jourdain, chief clerk and generalissimo of the Canadian emigration office in London, whose term of service dates back to the time of the Sir John Macdonald Administration. Well, this is the party who don't want Irishmen to come to Canada, and though it is a fact that Mr. Lowe, if he don't know it, certainly ought to be continued in office from one administration to the other. Now, as to Mr. Foy, the agent in Belfast, I never to my knowledge, saw Mr. Foy nor was I ever in his office, and in view of the favoritism shown him as exhibited by the annual Blue Book of the Minister of Agriculture, I don't think it necessary to enlarge the question. *What I do believe, however, is, that Mr. Foy, had full control of those assisted passage warrants, when at a time neither I, the Ontario agent, nor Mr. Larkin, his colleague as a Dominion agent had power whatever in the matter, I learned this information from several sources—from parties whose information I considered quite correct. I will state a few of my informants, first, one was a gentleman connected with the Allan Steamship office in Belfast who from his position had a right to know surely. Well, he stated to me in my office in Dublin, that Mr. Foy did not have to send his applications to London, the same as I did, but that he had a book of tickets in his office and that he had fought for the right of issuing those tickets, something similar I suppose to the way he told Dr. Lachlan Taylor, to "keep out of his field." I was told he exercised the privilege, by another gentleman connected with the Allan office in Liverpool, I was told so by the Ontario agent in London, in reply to the question asked by me if such a distinction in favor of the North of Ireland was made. These parties as well as others equally competent to judge either did not deny to me that Mr. Foy was "boss of the situation" in respect to the issuing of tickets to emigrants or they admitted that such was the case. So, Mr. Editor, I hereby substantiate all you have*

written in the True Witness on this subject, it is well known by Irish Catholic Emigration agents, generally, that they are not expected to exert themselves, whereas apathy on the part of an English or Scotch agent, would ensure his suspension. During the four or five months that I had intercourse with Mr. Larkin the Dominion agent in Dublin, his frequent remark was:—the less they heard of him in the Department at Ottawa the better he was appreciated no doubt it was true as Mr. Larkin did not trouble the Department with a report of his operations from 1872 until the other day, whereas every officer holding the least insecure in the Department reported annually even to the mail officer of the Allan Steamships. Mr. Lowe winds up by stating that there are reasons for accounting for the small number of Irish Catholics who come to Canada,—that the United States gets the cream of the South of Ireland emigrants. This is true to a certain extent, but not so far as Mr. Lowe would have us believe. It is, in my opinion, a first class excuse for the indifference toward the South of Ireland that has been displayed by the Department of which Mr. John Lowe is the Secretary. Though I do not care to be thought egotistical or to leave myself liable to be considered an egotist, I may state however, as a matter of public notoriety that during a period of eleven months in which I was an agent, I sent over six hundred emigrants to Ontario, and Mr. Foy with all his advantages, such as a regular line of steamships at his door and those "40,000 pamphlets" to boot did not equal the number. I may state too, that the Protestants included in that number, and I believe they constituted a fair proportion, got as fair play, from me both personally, and in my official capacity, as my own co-religionists. Now a word as to those pamphlets issued by Mr. Foy, Mr. Editor you are not far astray when you declare that they had a tendency to encourage Orangemen to emigrate to Canada, I remember one of those pamphlets coming into my hands accidentally in 1873 and I noticed in its pages a letter written from Shannonville, Ont., if I mistake not, in which it was stated that there was an Orange Lodge up there composed of Indians, and that the writer got initiated into another lodge soon after landing, and other equally Orange views as well. If this is not true perhaps the urbane Secretary of the Department of Agriculture will be good enough to produce one of the pamphlets. It will not be very much trouble to do so I think. Mr. Peter O'Leary, in a letter to one Mr. William O'Neill of Toronto and copied from the *Globe* into the *Tribune* of last week, again defends the Government in connection with this question, Mr. O'Leary had the interests of the Irish labourers—whom he professes to represent—really at heart he would be better employed than waiting upon Mr. Dore to get a denial of the TRUE WITNESS' charges which common sense would have told him to expect. As for the answer he got from Mr. Dore, the present agent of the Government, this letter "if one man's word be as good as another," is a sufficient answer. Mr. Dore it seems told Mr. O'Leary there was not "one word of truth" in the TRUE WITNESS' charges, I refer both Mr. Dore and Mr. O'Leary to the blue books of the Dominion to substantiate them, if nothing further. In this connection I notice with pain the great anxiety Mr. O'Leary evinces for the Canadian Government. In my opinion he would be better and more consistently employed, as I have said in looking after the interests of the Irish farm labourers, a class of people on whose account Mr. O'Leary spent a couple of years, in wholesome luxury, in return for which it is very questionable whether he extended to them any benefit—even a moiety of which the whole souled Joseph Arch brought about for his suffering compatriots.

Apologising, Mr. Editor, for taking up so much of your valuable space and re-assuring you of my disinterestedness in this matter and heartfelt thanks for your able advocacy of our poor people both abroad and at home.

I remain your obedient servant,
CHRIS. J. SHEIL.

DR. HINGSTON.

After two years service, Dr. Hingston retires from the Mayoralty of Montreal. He makes room for a French Canadian, the Hon. Mr. Beaudry, whose return, however, it is said, is to be contested. Of all positions in life, there are none which tax the character of a man more than the office of Chief Magistrate. He is supposed to be everywhere and at every time, and to preserve under every circumstance all that is courtly in the Corporate body, and all that is just in civic administration. The "insolence of office" is never to mar the harmony of his temperament, and impartiality is at all times to be the standard measure of his behaviour. He must be to all men, what all men are not to him—just and fear not. It is only one in a thousand that possesses the medly of physical power and intellectual gifts which could bear the strain of party feeling, and endure the toils attendant upon the office of Chief Magistrate of Montreal. Dr. Hingston is certainly one of those who have succeeded in leaving behind him a record unimpaired by assault and a beacon path over the dangerous shoals of office, which his successors may profitably take note of in the chart tablets of their memory. He leaves us after gaining the admiration of many and the respect of all. Let us wish him peace and prosperity in his retirement, and place under his name the characteristics of courtly manner and of impartial behaviour, which stand to the credit of his account.

ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM, QUEBEC.

Last week the Rev. Sisters of Charity took possession of St. Bridget's Asylum, Quebec. The Archbishop was present at the celebration of the holy sacrifice of the mass which took

place within the building. After mass a touching address was presented to the Archbishop and the Rev. Fathers and gentlemen who had been the patrons of the institution. It is encouraging thus to see noble institutions placed under the guiding and pious influence of these heroic sisters, whose only aim in life is to administer to others the charity and kindness, which they too often refuse to themselves. We can all rejoice as we see our asylums handed over to the administration of the truly sacrificing few, labouring for the benefit of the many, seeking no reward, asking only the stunted measure of man's charity for their little ones, and working on and on to the very end. There is no more glorious chapter in the record of our Church than that supplied by such orders as those Sisters of Charity, often administering to the wants of those who in prosperity scorned them, but who in adversity turn to them for succor and support.

THE REV. MR. BRAY.

During the past week many letters have appeared in the press of Montreal about the Rev. Mr. Bray and the TRUE WITNESS. Some people wish to make this business a quarrel between the Rev. Mr. Bray and the editor of this journal. But it is no such thing. It is an attack, a vile and a foul attack made by the Rev. Mr. Bray upon the "Romish" Church and it is our defence of it. We neither sought nor desired a quarrel. We wished to be allowed to go our way in peace. The editor of this journal is a hater of bigotry in any and in every form, and he had no intention of ever saying one word that could be construed into an offense against his Protestant fellow-citizens. But as a Catholic journalist there was no manly course left open but to indignantly repel the slanders of this firebrand, who throws the living brand of bigotry and hate among the people. Perhaps he is unaccustomed to be crossed in his wayward fancy, perhaps he has been allowed to have it all his own way in England—but he is mistaken here, and would be mistaken in England too if there was a Catholic journal in his neighborhood. Although the editor of the TRUE WITNESS is not long in Montreal, yet he was not unknown to his countrymen before he came here, and he hopes that he was never found wanting when the Faith or the Fatherland were assailed.

YOUNG IRISHMENS' L. & B. SOCIETY.

To advance the intelligence and benefit the families of our young Irishmen of Montreal is a laudable undertaking, and one which should receive the sympathy and the support of all our friends. The Young Irishmens' Literary and Benefit Society, provides for both mind and body, and the good they have already accomplished is a claim to the future sustenance of all their friends. On last Wednesday week a deputation from this body waited upon Mr. Edward Murphy, and presented him with a handsome and useful *souvenir*, accompanied by the following address:—

MONTREAL, Feb. 28 1877.

EDWARD MURPHY, ESQ., MONTREAL.

Dear and Respected Sir,—The kind manner in which you acceded to the request of the Young Irishmens' Literary, and Benefit Association to lecture before them and their friends, now affords us an opportunity of tendering to you our heartfelt thanks, assuring you on our own behalf as well as on behalf of our friends, that the Lectures were not without their fruits; they instilled into us a love to study the workings of nature, and furnishes us with an additional proof of the existence of an Omnipotent Being whose will regulates the vast firmament that surrounds us. And for the valuable scientific instructions with which you have honored us, we humbly beg of you to accept this little present, not of intrinsic value if you will, but no doubt valuable to you as a mark of the esteem and admiration in which you are held by the members of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association. We have also much pleasure in conveying to you the good-wishes of the association to yourself and family.

On behalf of the Association, we remain,
Yours sincerely,
P. J. BRENNAN,
E. TOBIN,
JAMES MCCARRIES.

In reply Mr. Murphy thanked the deputation for the present he received, and expressed his satisfaction at hearing that his lectures had borne fruit. He said it always gave him pleasure to be of use to his countrymen, and hoped that the spirit of scientific enquiry into the minute world as revealed by the microscope, in or into the infinity of space, as revealed by the telescope where worlds were as atoms, and suns as plentiful as stars, that the young Irishmen and their friends would see in all these studies which elevated a man up from nature unto nature's God.

LINDSAY.

We are requested to announce that the time for making the return of the duplicates for the prize drawing at Lindsay, has been postponed for one month. We are sure that our Catholic friends will generously sustain Father Stafford in his efforts and send in without delay the remittances which they have already collected.

CITY AGENTS.—Mich. Murphy and W. P. McNalley.

REV. MR. BRAY AND THE "TRUE WITNESS."

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.
SIR,—I have read in last week's issue of the True Witness your remarks on Rev. Mr. Bray's lecture on the "Romish Church." I am glad to see that you do not judge all Protestants by Mr. Bray, but are of belief that "Christ died for all." I think it would be much better for many of our religious teachers, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, if they should waste less time in searching for the mote in their brother's eye and devote a little more to the cultivation of Christian unity and charity among the people. It is a pity there is no isolated lazaretto into which those fire brands of dissension of all denominations, might be thrown to bane their venom against each other without danger of polluting society with their poison.
Yours,
A PROTESTANT.

Montreal, March 5, 1877.

A SCHOOLBOY AND REV. MR. BRAY.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.
DEAR SIR,—Will you please put my little article in your paper? It is almost setting me mad, I went with it to the *Star*, *Herald* and *Gazette*, and they all refused to publish it as if it were something too ugly and too weak to look at. They told me it could not be mine, though I told them more than once I alone did write it. Why can't we have a Catholic daily that would take such articles?—Can't you start one? I'll get all the boys in town to sell it for you.

To the Editor of the Herald.

DEAR SIR,—Although a mere schoolboy, I am surprised at Mr. Bray's reply to the article in the TRUE WITNESS. He sees nothing strange or offensive in the term *Romish Church*, as little as in the term *English Church*—now he would with all propriety say *Englishman* or *English lady*—would he also say *Romish man* or *Romish lady*? He says it is not regarded as an offensive term in England. He may think so, but I have been told by Englishmen that only those use it who wish to ridicule or despise the Catholic Church, even in England. Then, does Mr. Bray mean to acknowledge that he is an active partner of Satan & Co, as asserted in the TRUE WITNESS? It would seem so, when he says, "O, yes, but the editor of the TRUE WITNESS hasn't got to be a partner, he is only in the office." Mr. Bray seems also very much hurt at the familiar way in which the editor uses his name. But how did Mr. Bray use the name of our Holy Father, a man who is respected and revered even by his greatest enemies? Does Mr. Bray think that to pun upon the name of their father did not hurt the feelings of Catholics? How would Mr. Bray have liked it, if the editor had punned upon his name, and had compared his lecture to the braying of a certain animal with long ears? Mr. Bray, too, complains of the vulgarity of the article in the TRUE WITNESS. Now, when reading his reply I could not but remember the saying of "the pot calling the kettle black."

Would it not be better for Mr. Bray to preach the Gospel than to throw mud at others, because he imagines that others have been throwing mud at him? As people are talking so much about the lecture and the replies, I thought it not out of place to let them hear something on the matter from

WILLIAM MCCAFFREY,
A Pupil of a Catholic School.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

CALLISTHENES—DEATH OF A MISSIONARY—ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR AFFAIRS—LECTURE—PATRICK'S DAY PREPARATIONS—PARLIAMENTARY—THE WEATHER, &c.

The pupils of the Congregation of Notre Dame Convent (Gloucester Street) were assembled on Saturday night in the Salle de Manger of that Institution and put through a series of Callisthenic exercises by Mr. Darnley, their Professor in that branch. A great many of the friends of the young ladies were present and Lady Macdonald the old friend of Notre Dame convent presided. The pupils were dressed in red Garibaldi Jackets which gave them somewhat of a military appearance but their orderly evolutions and general discipline still more heightened the illusion. They were arranged in columns, single rank, from which they occasionally wheeled into line or filed to the right and left by sections in time to the music of a piano played alternately by Miss Bessie Caldwell and Miss Marcum.

These marchings up and down were done with the view of allowing them an occasional rest from the club drill. They went through the club exercise with an ease, and grace, and a uniformity that were perfectly marvellous in young girls, and would not disgrace a battalion of the *chasseurs de vincennes*. When it is considered that each pupil held two clubs, the movement of which she was not only to regulate by each other, but keep time with those of her comrades, it is not surprising that the spectators were at times lost in admiration at the skill displayed. Neither is it surprising that the young ladies turned out by this convent are famous ever after for the light springy carriage and graceful motion which a complete course of club callisthenics alone confers. It is besides conducive to the perfect development of the system, and as a consequence to good health. Sister St. Gabriel informed your correspondent, in fact, that since the beginning of last September there has not been a single case of sickness reported. This is something in an institution that possesses four hundred pupils. When the young ladies had been exercised *en masse* the most expert were brought forward to compete for prizes under the supervision of Lady Macdonald. Two of these competitors more particularly distinguished themselves, and one Miss Clement a girl of fourteen, swung the clubs with such precision and grace, keeping her body so well poised and steady during the performance that she gained first prize, an elegantly shaped and highly ornamented pair of clubs were presented to her by Lady Macdonald, Miss Brophy received a copy of Longfellow's works, and two others, gifts commensurate with their degree of proficiency. Before the conclusion Dr. Grant, on behalf of the Lady President, and at her request, delivered a short address to the pupils enlisting their appearance, and their efficiency in general in callisthenics. He complimented Sister St. Gabriel, the Lady Superior, on the marked improvement such exercises produced. He only hoped that all the convents and educational establishments in Canada would copy as good an example. He also complimented Mr. Darnley, after

which the spectators dispersed (as the daily papers say).

Father Rebaul, died of inflammation of the brain in a raftman's shanty on the Maltawa River a few days ago. The deceased priest was an extraordinary man and in his day had rendered service to humanity. He devoted himself almost entirely to raftsmen who live in shanties in the woods that skirt the Upper Ottawa on either side, he was their friend philosopher and guide, and sorely will they miss their dead benefactor from amongst them. Immediately after the Spring opened every year Father Rebaul left Hull, his head quarters, for his annual trip up the Maltawa and until his return never ceased toiling, praying, hearing confession, curing the sick, for he looked after the bodies as well as the souls of the raftsmen. He was to-day in the woods where he had penetrated alone and on foot, to-morrow on the raft, next day in the shanties but always and ever doing good. He collected money enough along the river to erect the handsome structure in Hull (across the river) sometimes called the "Raftsmen's Church." Requiem masses were said for his soul in the Cathedral Church on Thursday. His body will arrive in Ottawa on Tuesday next where it will be interred. Father Rebaul was comparatively speaking a young man and those who have once seen his kindly face, bronzed by the sun and toil and his bright benevolent eyes will long remember him, long and kindly.—*Requiescat in pace.*

The Bazaar for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Church fund closed on Wednesday night with a promenade concert. The results achieved by the ladies who worked at the bazaar must be highly gratifying to them in every respect. The amount realized is not yet known but it cannot fall far short of \$2,500. The voting by ballot for the most popular candidate for parliament netted above \$600 and was the cause of no little excitement, the ladies working for their respective favorite with the enthusiasm and eagerness to win of veteran politicians. The candidates were Mayor Waller, Dr. Grant, and Mr. McIntosh all, it is said real aspirants for parliamentary honors. The last named gentlemen polled the greatest number of votes (3492) but it is charged against his followers that they, at the last moment obtained \$200 from the Carleton Club and other sources and swamped the regular vote which was highest for Waller. As the Mayor said at the concert however "I only wish they had bought 6000 votes for my rival as it would be all the better for the bazaar." Father Whelan and Mr. Cruick at the close of the concert returned thanks to the Hon. Mrs. Scott and the other ladies who had done so much towards the success of the bazaar, as indeed well they might for they worked well and earnestly in the cause.

Captain Kirwan of the True Witness lectured in the St. Patrick's Hall under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Society on Wednesday night the 28th ult., taking for his subject "Monuments of Dublin" to which he did ample justice. He also addressed the audience on Home Rule for Ireland. The lecturer expressed himself delighted with Ottawa which he had seen for the first time and visited the parliament buildings and sights of the city, partaking of the hospitality of the Hon. Messrs. Scott and Anglin during his sojourn.

Great preparations are being made for the coming national anniversary, St. Patrick's Day, which is to commence with a procession and wind up with a grand concert to be held in Gowan's Opera House. The Governor-General and Countess of Dufferin will be present and the best amateur talent Ottawa and vicinity can furnish has been engaged for the occasion. A considerable number of Irishmen in Ottawa, as indeed I believe elsewhere, are beginning to think the usual procession might be profitably dispensed. However the question is an open one yet.

Meanwhile, Parliamentary debates wax warmer and warmer each night as the session wears on, and notwithstanding the agreement entered into that in case the discussion did not bear upon questions of paramount importance to the country, the house should adjourn at 11 p.m., it sometimes occurs that honorable members have to sit up till three in the morning and though the desks are convenient things to lay your weary head upon and sleep, they are not half so pleasant as pillows for the purpose manufactured. British Columbian affairs occupy a good deal of the attention of the house. The utterances of the Governor-General while in that far off refractory province are the constant theme of comment by the Opposition, especially on that vexed point, the Esquimaux and Nanaimo railroad bill. Sir John McDonald contends that the Government is responsible for the sayings of His Excellency, while the Hon. Mr. McKenzie maintains that he is not responsible for an achroism, which I suppose in this instance, means a mistake. The British Columbian members, ministerialists and opposition go in for the Carnarvon terms in full, or in other words, the road, the whole road, and nothing but the road, and dispatches come down to the house almost daily, which show a considerable amount of darkness on a subject dark enough already. Then there is the tariff question, a most unhappy one which the wisecracks say "will end strangely," whatever they mean by that ambiguous expression. It is going on to-night (Monday), and it is supposed a division will be taken on it, a consummation most devoutly to be wished for if it puts an end to the somewhat superfluous amount of parliamentary clatter going on at present. In the course of these debates we have Sir John's old flashes of wit and Mr. McKenzie's dry caustic humor to somewhat relieve the monotony of such eternal expressions as *ad valorem*, 17 1/2 per cent., "reciprocity and the country is ruined."

The weather in Ottawa is cold, yesterday it was sloppy, and the day before slushy, while to-morrow it will be worse if possible. There is strictly speaking neither sleighing nor wheeling and consequently our staple trade—lumber—languishes and the worst of it is that we have not in Ottawa a poor house big enough to contain us all, except it be the Parliament buildings.

His Lordship Bishop Duhamel and the Revd. Dr. O'Connor have returned from their Lenten tour through the mountains.

NOTES FROM ROME.

ROME, FEBRUARY 10th, 1877.

A splendid ornament for the Hall of the Conception in the Vatican has arrived in Rome from France. It was conveyed in sixteen immense chests, and occupied eight railway vans. It forms a large monument, constructed of various kinds of wood, inlaid and adorned with mosaics and pictures on Sevres porcelain and rich metals, the whole surmounted by a silver statue representing the Immaculate Conception, crowned with a garland brilliant with diamonds and precious stones. The monument has compartments to hold several volumes, in every language in the world, containing translations of the Bull defining the Immaculate Conception. These volumes are richly bound and adorned with paintings by celebrated artists and by one of the sovereigns of Europe, as well as by some of the natives of Oceania and Australia who were recently converted to Christianity.

The Brazilian pilgrimage will leave Rio on some day between the 6th and 25th of April, and will arrive in Rome on the 3rd of June. At Lucerne a Swiss pilgrimage is in preparation. A pilgrimage from Dalmatia is also spoken of.

In Montelepre, in the province of Palermo, a soldier committed suicide. The parish priest refused to inter the body within the church, and for this refusal was sent to prison in Palermo by the Prefect. On the case coming before the court the parish priest was declared innocent and liberated. He had in fact merely fulfilled a manifest duty, and at the same time he carried out the laws of the State. But he receives no compensation for the insult done to him by the illegal incarceration. The real law-breaker, the Prefect, escapes with impunity.

The Carnival for this season has been the very worst since 1870. The King went to Naples, and a great many of the Roman nobles went to their country seat, to avoid what is freely termed at Rome the nuisance of the Carnival. The new comers tried to enliven the Corso by shocking the sense of decency which still forbids displays of vice in the streets, and in some of the waggons which carried maskers were placed women most indelicately dressed, or rather, apparently, undressed. One of the shops in the Corso displayed to public view a personification of the shape of a beautiful woman posed in such a way as to disgust the passers-by, and one of the principal balconies was decorated by three female figures in Adamite costume. These immoralities attracted so much hostile comment that many respectable men refused to allow their children to witness the Carnival and eventually the indecencies complained of were removed or altered. A terribly sudden death marked the commencement of this year's Carnival. The Countess Emma Marignoli was a great favourite in certain circles in Rome, as she was rich, handsome and accomplished. She had made every preparation to enjoy this carnival, and had chosen for her masquerade costume a Chinese or Japanese dress. On the 5th of February the Countess Marignoli took her place in her balcony and began to throw confetti. Suddenly those near her observed her trembling and putting her hand to her head and stifling a cry of pain.—They removed her to a bed, and in two hours she expired. She was noted for her charity and good nature.

The Festival of St. Agatha was duly commemorated in the church of the Irish College on Monday, the 5th of February. Dr. O'Mahony, Bishop of Armidale, sang the High Mass. The Earl of Kenmare, Viscount Castlerosse, and Sir Charles Douglas were invited to attend the festival, and the Archbishop of Turin, the Bishop of Tivoli, and the Archbishop Jacobini were also present.

The President and General Secretary of the Association of the Catholic Youth of Italy have addressed a circular letter in Latin to the Catholic Bishops of Italy and other countries, enclosing a memorandum addressed to all Catholics with a view to organizing the celebration of the approaching Episcopal Jubilee of his Holiness Pius IX. As on the 11th of April, 1869, the Catholic world celebrated the Holy Father's Sacred Jubilee, and as on the 16th of June, 1871, it celebrated the completion of the 25th year of his Pontificate, so now on the 3rd of June, 1877, it is called upon to rejoice at the fiftieth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop in the Church of St. Peter and Vincula, at Rome. His consecrator was the venerable Cardinal Francis Xavier Castiglioni, Bishop of Frascati, and afterwards Pope under the name of Pius VIII. At this time, when the Church and its visible Head are subjected to such outrages and persecutions, Catholics should neglect no opportunity of professing their veneration for, and union with, their Chief Pastor; and the council of the Association suggest:—1. Constant daily and more fervent prayer for the Supreme Pontiff; 2. Offerings for his relief under the spoliation inflicted on him, which offerings are to be collected and presented at the Jubilee as a "symbol" of filial affection; 3. Offerings of products of the arts and industries exercised by Catholics, which are to be collected into an exhibition to be opened in the Vatican, and for the best specimens among which diplomas of honour and medals are to be awarded by judges delegated for that purpose. This Exhibition is to be opened after the middle of May, and is to embrace all objects and matters having relation to Catholic worship. These are to be divided into four classes:—1. Linen, silk, and woolen fabrics; 2. Object of metal, wood, and glass; 3. Books; 4. Liberal and kindred arts, architecture, painting, sculpture, music, &c. Lastly, it is proposed that pilgrimages should be made to the Basilica of St. Peter and Vincula.

Quite a fitter was caused in Roman society by the arrival of Mr. Rousher, ex-Minister of Napoleon the Third. So distinguished a man was not likely to escape lionising in a society so hospitable and patriotic, and all the salons were placed ajar for his entry. But the statesman seemed to have a programme of his own.

The extent of religious freedom in Germany under Bismarck has just had a beautiful illustration. Cardinal Ledochowski, has been sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment and a fine of 300 marks. He has also been found guilty of high treason. The sentence however troubles the Cardinal very little. He is at present residing in Rome.

NOTES FROM DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 20th 1877.

I have not much news to send you this week, as usual I am in a hurry and I must bring the pen-knife to my aid. I find that *work, hard earned work* has been commenced in the House of Commons.

A weak-kneed Irish policy in Parliament will find no supporters in Messrs. Biggar and Parnell. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* says:—"The Home Rule party have given notice of opposition to every measure which the Government have introduced or announced their intention to produce. Mr. Biggar is to oppose no fewer than ten of the Government bills, and Mr. Parnell will attempt to stop the progress of six."

Parliament was opened on Thursday week by the Queen who appeared in the raiment of royalty—"The satraps thronged the hall" as she whisked passed them in little state. Then her address was read to the faithful Commons, and the liege Lords. A string of nothings was spoken in her name, and one of these nothings was intended for this country. "You will be asked" (she said) "to constitute one Supreme Court of Judicature for Ireland, and to confer an equitable jurisdiction on the County Courts of that country." The party in opposition had something to say in reference, not to the Address directly, but to English affairs in general, and they spoke by the mouth of their prophet, the Marquis of Hartington, who touched upon questions of home and foreign policy. The utterances of the leaders out of office were tame and dull in both Houses.

The first division of the session took place upon the Sunday Closing question; the third was upon Mr. Parnell's Irish Church Act Amendment Bill. Here was an opportunity for the Government and the House of Commons to show a considerate regard to the material interests of Ireland, if such a feeling existed in such a quarter. The member for Meath simply proposed to give to the occupying tenants of Church lands the same facilities for purchasing their holdings as those given to the landlords for purchasing the tithe-rent charge. No proposal could well be less revolutionary; the bill could not be said to trench in any way on the "rights of property"; yet the land lords came down in full force to denounce and oppose it, and they found willing assistance from the Government. Sir M. H. Beach and Mr. David Plunket joined Messrs. Macartney and Mulholland in speaking in opposition to the Home Rulers, and on a division, Mr. Parnell was defeated by 150 votes to 110.

The Central Tenants' Defence Association have this week issued a report of their operations for the year ending last December. It is a clear and not altogether discouraging statement, and will, I am sure, attract the earnest attention of the advocates of tenant-right. It concludes by mentioning a fresh instance of Mr. Butt's self-sacrifice and devotion to the interests of the Irish farmers. "He has," we read, "placed his professional services at the disposal of the tenantry in the most disinterested manner. Any tenant requiring legal advice has but to communicate with our central offices, when he will receive Mr. Butt's opinion gratis on the peculiar circumstances of his case." I am confident that such generosity will not only not be forgotten, but will be reciprocated in full measure by the tenantry of Ireland.

In his Lenten pastoral Cardinal Cullen says:—"A practice exists in some of the back streets and lanes of this city (Dublin) of having dances, singing, drinking, accompanied by gross immorality at wakes. Nothing can be more disgraceful. It is indeed proper to respect the remains of the dead who die in the Lord. We should do so by thinking upon death, and recommending the departed souls to the mercy of God. Profane and immodest amusements in the house of mourning should not be tolerated, and all good Catholics should unite in putting an end to scandals which are an abomination in the sight of God, and a cause of ruin to many souls. I see your old friends in England are working away. There are two elections pending just now. The London correspondent of the *Freeman*, telegraphing on Friday night week says:—

"The Halifax Home Rulers have held several enthusiastic meetings in preparation for the election which is shortly to take place in that town. A committee has been appointed to watch over Irish interests in the contest, and it will at once wait on Mr. Hutchison, who has been adopted as the Liberal candidate. In Newcastle under-Lyne Mr. Wright, the Liberal candidate, has definitely given in his adhesion to the Irish policy. He states that he will not only vote for Mr. Butt's Home Rule motion, but for any bill generally supported by the party. Curious enough, an Irishman, Mr. O'Keefe, a local damask manufacturer, will probably be the Conservative candidate, and he also is said to be favourable to Home Rule and amnesty for the political prisoners."

The same correspondent, telegraphing on Monday night, says:—"It is no small indication of the influence of the Home Rule organisations on English elections that yesterday a deputation headed by Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., waited on Mr. Butt, requesting him to write a letter approving of the Liberal candidate for Newcastle-under-Lyne, Mr. J. S. Wright. Mr. Butt required the most explicit pledge from Mr. Wright before entertaining the proposal. The Irish voters hold the election in their hands, but I can say, from over a dozen years' personal intimacy with Mr. Wright, that an honest or more sincere well-wisher of Ireland does not exist in England to-day."

The wonderful "prosperity" of Ireland—which has so much astonished the newly arrived English Viceroy—is bearing fruit in the quiet town of Mountmellick in the Queen's county. There are many poor suffering the pangs of cold and hunger. They want food and fuel, but they have no means to supply themselves with these necessities. Moved by compassion for the suffering people, a committee of local gentlemen is engaged in collecting funds. Seventy pounds have been subscribed, and I hope the amount required to preserve the poor from the pangs of privation will be forthcoming in time for relief. The Duke of Marlborough should be asked for a subscription.

Mr. Gibson, the Irish Attorney-General, was re-elected member for Dublin University without opposition.

LATEST NEWS.

Hayes was sworn in as President on Saturday evening.

The 44th Congress of the United States has just closed.

The members of the Louisiana Returning Board have been discharged from custody.

On Saturday night Grant gave his last state dinner, in honour of the President-elect.

Maple sap commenced to run on the 29th January in the vicinity of Jollette.

An influential movement is on foot to organize an Irish Benevolent Society in London Ont., irrespective of all differences of creed.

Complaints are made of the irregularity of letters from Manitoba to Canada; some never arrive, and others long after date.

It is said that the Northern Railway intend transforming the site of the late Couchiching Hotel into a picnic ground.

The importation into the United States of cattle and hides from England has been prohibited as a precautionary measure against rinder pest.

Several members of the Commons have had an interview with the Premier on the subject of Sunday labor on Canals and Government railways.

The Democratic members of the Electoral Commission contemplate issuing an address to the public.

An encounter took place on the floor of the House of Representatives on Saturday between Morrison and Page.

The London Times says United States funds are now almost the only legitimate object of investment in the foreign market.

The suspension is announced of Samuel Whiteham, of the Calder Vale Iron Works, Wakefield, England; the liabilities amount to £400,000.

FATAL DUEL.—The Marquis Compiègne, the distinguished African traveller, has been killed in a duel at Cairo.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A pilot named Laberge, of St. Jean, Island of Orleans, fell on the ice on Saturday, and when raised up was found to be dead.

The Executive Committee of the Manitoba and Western Railway has adopted a petition to the Governor-General, asking for aid in the shape of a grant of land.

It is rumoured that Hon. Mr. Lafontaine has withdrawn his refusal of the Judgeship offered him and will accept the position of Judge in Bankruptcy.

Mr. Duggan, clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec, has been called to Ottawa to appear as a witness before the Committee appointed to enquire into the charges against Judge Loranger.

THE SEAL FISHERY.—Only three sailing vessels are fitting out at St. John's, N.F., for the seal fishery. The business will be confined almost entirely to steamers this year.

The House of Representatives, on Saturday, by a party vote of 137 to 88, agreed to consider the resolution from the Privileges Committee declaring Tilden and Hendricks elected.

The House of Representatives having receded from its position on the question of the reduction of the President's salary, the latter will remain at the original figure of \$50,000 per annum.

BAD HEALTH.—The Mayor of Toronto obtained leave of absence for two weeks on account of rheumatism, and Alderman Close was appointed President of Council while His Worship was away.

A special says the reply of the powers to the Russian circular will be presented next week. It will acknowledge the meritorious zeal of Russia in behalf of Christians, and propose granting time to the Porte for the execution of the reforms.

The consul at Sydney, New South Wales, reports that a passenger on the mail steamship Australia, from San Francisco, died of small-pox. The steamer is in quarantine at San Francisco, and other eastern ships may be quarantined hereafter.

It is said that several members of the Ontario Legislature who did "the square thing." In the recent street railway contest, were presented with free tickets on the occasion of Miss Neilson's benefit at the Grand Opera House, Toronto.

The celebrated South Carolina *habeas corpus* case has been terminated by the discharge, under the joint order of Judges Willard and Wright, of the convict whose pardon formed the ground of dispute.

The Democratic members of Congress are about to issue an address to the country, protesting against the declaration of the election of Hayes and Wheeler and criticizing the action of the Electoral Commission.

An Association has been formed in Edinburgh for the purpose of purchasing and slaughtering cattle in the United States and Canada for the British market. The association will also purchase farm produce.

A mass-meeting was held at Victoria, B.C., on Saturday night, at which a resolution accepting Lord Carnarvon's policy was unanimously adopted, and a second resolution demanding the resignation of the Premier was lost, not a single vote being cast in its favour.

Rumour speaks of a Ministerial crisis at Constantinople. Warlike preparations are still going on at Belgrade and along the Danube, and Russia is making arrangements for the transport of large bodies of troops to the frontier. Roumania, it is stated, will appeal to the Powers for protection.

All reports from Constantinople represent the condition of the Empire as very desperate. A correspondent, who is very pro-Turkish, writes:—"Only disarmament can avert Turkey's ruin. The warring debaucheries of the unfortunate Sultan, as well as his fits of melancholy and terror, know no limits; his ministers are hardly ever allowed to see him."

A letter from Constantinople says that the first official act of Mgr. Nil Isvorenff, the newly installed chief of the United Bulgarian Church, was to consecrate a new church of his rite at Galata, Constantinople. There were present the Delegata Apostolic, Mgr. Grasselli, and Mgr. Hassoun, the Catholic Armenian Patriarch, with a large assemblage of dignified ecclesiastics belonging to the Oriental Catholic Communions, and other persons of distinction.

A letter from Rome says that the Holy Father lately received at an audience in the Vatican, two Catholic gentlemen from Lille to whom the Pope expressed his high gratification at the excellent manner in which the new Catholic University has been founded in their city, and at the admirable principles professed by all those who have taken part in it. His Holiness was also pleased to say of that University that it was destined to become the model of the other Catholic universities that are already, or are about to be, created in France.

PERSONAL.

POWER.—Mr. O'Connor Power lectured in Quebec on "English rule in Ireland" last Monday.

HANNAN.—The Vicar-General Dr. Hannan is to be Archbishop of Halifax.

KENNEDY.—Mr. Kennedy has been elected for St. Ann's Ward, Montreal, in place of A. McShane.

MACDONALD.—Lieut.-Governor MacDonald is the guest of His Excellency the Governor-General.

GIBBONS.—It is said that Dr. Gibbons, Bishop of Richmond, has been made coadjutor to the Archbishop of Baltimore.

DOMINICAN.—A Dominican Friar, professor of philosophy at Benicia, is to be coadjutor to Dr. O'Connell, the Bishop of Grass Valley.

GILMOUR.—Mr. Gilmour the missing lumber merchant is said to have been seen in Prescott on Tuesday of last week.

ALBANI.—It is announced that Mlle. Albani, the Canadian prima donna, is to marry, early next summer Mr. Gye, son of the London impresario.

SMYTH.—Major-General Smyth's report on the state of the Canadian Militia has been submitted to Parliament.

CORRIGAN.—Monsignor Michael Corrigan, Bishop of Newark, has arrived in Rome, and is staying at the North American College.

COCHRANE.—The conversion is announced of Rev. Mr. Cochrane, of Cupar, Scotland, a renowned Theologian of the Presbyterian Church.

COLLETH.—Rev. Mr. Colleth, Baptist minister at Ringstead, England, well known for his lectures on "Spiritualism," has become a Catholic.

MCCLOSKEY.—The forty-third anniversary of Cardinal McCloskey's ordination to the priesthood occurred on the 12th ult.

GLADSTONE.—Mr. Gladstone devotes much of his leisure to giving readings from popular authors to the inmates of reform and industrial schools.

O'MAHONY.—The funeral of Colonel O'Mahony took place in Dublin on Sunday last. It is said that 100,000 persons were present.

KAMOURASKA.—The nominations for member of Parliament for Kamouraska takes place on the 12th and voting on the 19th inst.

HOGAN.—The son of the great Irish sculptor, Hogan, is a resident of Rome, and is himself a sculptor of great promise.

CORCORAN.—W. W. Corcoran, the wealthy Washington banker, is the son of an Irishman, and was a mechanic before he became a financier.

LEFEBVIER.—The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec has arrived in that city, and is making preparations for taking up his residence with his family at Spencer Wood.

MANNING.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has decided to exclude from the churches of his Diocese all music that is not strictly ecclesiastical.

MACDONALD.—The Ontario Legislature was prorogued on Friday afternoon by His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor MacDonald, who assented to the various measures passed during the Session.

MURPHY.—Mr. Edward Murphy, of Montreal has been presented with an address and testimonial from the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society.

O'BRIAN.—The oldest citizen of Lee, Mass., is Mrs. O'Brian, who was born in Ireland in the memorable year of 1776, and who enters on her second century of life healthy and hopeful.

O'KEEFE.—From a letter received by Mr. E. O'Keefe, of Toronto, from the Administrator-General of Bengal, it would seem that the rich relation, said to be worth \$21,000,000, did not die in India.

POWER.—Mr. O'Connor Power was most enthusiastically received at Quebec on Monday. He was met by a procession, headed by a band of music, and escorted to the Albion Hotel. He lectured there at night.

FULTON.—It is proposed to erect a colossal statue to the memory of Robert Fulton, the Irish-American inventor, at his birthplace, Fulton Township, Pa., and a park of ten acres will be secured for the purpose.

COSGRAVE.—Father Cosgrave, of Pittsburg, Pa., has some forty-nine relatives dedicated to the services of God, in the religious life. Three of his cousins are Sisters of mercy, in Buffalo—Mother deSales, Sister Gertrude, and Sister Mary Xavier.

LEDUCHOWSKI.—Cardinal Leduchowski, has been sentenced to two years and a half and a fine of three hundred marks, or in default to three months imprisonment, for alleged violation of the Ecclesiastical Laws of Prussia. He has also been found guilty of high treason.

WALSII.—A beautiful piece of sculpture, representing the dead Saviour being taken down from the cross, purchased by Bishop Walsh in Paris for St. Peter's Cathedral, London, Ont., has just been received in a broken condition. It is being repaired.

LYNCH.—A meeting of the Hierarchy of the Province of Ontario has been called by Archbishop Lynch, for May, to consider the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop for the diocese, and the erection of a new diocese in Niagara district.

ROONEY.—Rev. J. A. Rooney, the great Dominican, is now in California giving missions. He takes great interest in the new movement to establish Catholic colonies throughout the country and recently delivered an effective address on the subject at a meeting in St. Louis.

KEENAN.—The Very Rev. Bernard Keenan, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Harrisburg, fifty-four years pastor at Lancaster, Pa., and at the time of his death one of the oldest priests in America, passed to the reward of his long, laborious, and well-spent life on the 19th of last month. May his soul find rest with God.

MURPHY.—Mayor Murphy of Quebec reports that the city funds in the hands of Baron Grant, amounting to over £30,000 sterling is to be paid over on 1st of April, being in the meantime secured by first class mortgages which the city can foreclose if the money is not paid on the day promised.

KEARNEY.—Mayor Michael Kearney, of Wilkes-barre, Pa., died on Sunday, 11th ult. On account of his affiliation with the Masonic fraternity, Bishop O'Hara of Scranton, Pa., refused to allow religious services to be performed over his remains. He was, however, interred in consecrated ground through special dispensation from the Bishop.—*Western Watchman.*

GUIBERT.—The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, in his Lenten pastoral, states that marriages with nieces and sisters-in-law, formerly almost or quite unknown, have lately increased in melancholy proportion. His anxiety has been aroused by the demand for dispensations for very near degrees of consanguinity or affinity, and he exhorts the faithful to a faithful observance of the laws of the Church on marriage.

EVARTS.—Mr. Everts is credited with saying a very good thing during Mr. O'Connor's speech before the Commission. The Nestor of the bar had just got through his opening remarks when his distinguished opponent turned to a friend and said: "O'Connor has been ten minutes occupied in trying to exalt the members of this Commission in their own esteem—that is a thing, which no fellow could do in a week!"

FATHER BURKE.

SERMON ON "CHRISTIAN PURITY."

The Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O.P., preached at the Cathedral, North Parish, Cork, on Sunday, Feb. 4, in aid of the Magdalen Asylum, under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

The Very Rev. Preacher took the following for his text—"Who is weak, and I am not weak? Who is scandalized, and I am not on fire?"—St. Paul, 2d Corinthians.

Dear beloved brethren, these words, spoken by the inspired Apostle, express the whole mind of the Catholic Church of Jesus Christ. He who founded her gave into her charge the souls of all men; and whenever a single solitary soul is weakened or injured the heart of the Church burns with indignation and with love.

Wherever, therefore, my beloved, we find the Catholic Church in existence and in action wherever we find her standing a living real thing, exercising her own influence over the minds and over the souls of men, and at the same time propelling her children to action, there of necessity must we find an illustration of the Church's motives—in other words, there must we find the play of Faith and Love.

I am come to speak to you in this great Catholic city, and to speak of one of the greatest charities that exists in the midst of you; the Magdalen Asylum, as ruled and governed by the Sisters of Charity—by an association of Irish ladies, children of the soil, daughters of our blood, the very best and the highest, the purest, the holiest that Ireland's Catholic blood can produce.

And I am come to speak to you of the action of those nuns, consecrated to God, who have brought into the cloister the precious pearl of unstained and unsoiled innocence, and of virginal hearts—the action of these nuns towards the other pale of society, towards the poorest, the most wretched, the most degraded, the most helpless and miserable of those upon whom the eye of man may rest—namely, the woman fallen from her high estate, and recovering through the slow and tedious labors of repentance, the glorious position which she once held before God.

And surely, approaching this great subject, this great restorative labor of the Church of God in the midst of her children and of her people—I am justified in asking myself the question, and to that question inviting your consideration: How are the principles of the Catholic Church developed here, and how do her motives manifest themselves to us?

honored of all. . . . What is there so fallen as the fallen woman; what depth so low as that to which she sinks; what corruption so indefinable as that with which she is clothed? Other sinners go down to the nether hell for their sin, but she of whom I speak is the very impersonation of sin. The sight of her is sin; the touch of her is defilement; the breath from her lips is destruction.

False! False, I say; false as hell! It is a lie in the face of that God who made her the depository of learning, as her history shows. When, therefore, we meet to consider any one point of our divine faith, or our religion, my beloved brethren, we can always rest that faith, that practice, that point of religion, upon an intellectual basis.

Confession is not unnatural, it is, he continued, natural to the mind to seek a relief from guilt by manifestations. This fact is proved by experience in everyday life. We often hear of criminals being forced by conscience to confess.

Do you reprove the medical profession because it obliges its members to become acquainted with every kind of disease. He then read some quotations from Voltaire, Leibnitz, Neville in support of his affirmation. They looked upon confession as a divine institution. If invented, can you tell me when? by whom? 500 ministers petitioned the English Parliament to have confession established.

Thanking you for the space occupied in the columns of your paper, I remain, dear Sir, Yours truly, H. WILL.

PASTORAL TOUR.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

PONTIAC Co., March 1st 1877. Dear Sir,—On the 15th of February, His Lordship J. T. Duhamel left Ottawa, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. O'Connor on a pastoral tour through the Upper Ottawa parishes.

Never did a larger crowd accompany His Lordship than on this occasion, every church seemed too small to accommodate the multitude of pious and devoted faithful. His Lordship preached twice a day in French during his visit, and heard confession besides, and Father O'Connor spoke in English.

His lecture "on Confession" which he delivered in Franktown Church the 25th Feb. for the benefit of Father Mathew Temperance Society, deserves especial praise. After having paid the members of Father Mathew Temperance Society of Franktown a well deserved compliment for their noble efforts in promoting Christian sobriety, he then said that the subject he had selected to lecture on was "Confession."

Confession is not unnatural, it is, he continued, natural to the mind to seek a relief from guilt by manifestations. This fact is proved by experience in everyday life. We often hear of criminals being forced by conscience to confess.

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Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College, Toronto, March 1, 1873

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, No. 841.

Dame Janet McAdam, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Daniel Munro, of the same place, Plumber and Trader, and judicially authorized a *ester en justice*.

vs. The said Daniel Munro, Defendant. An action *en separation de corps et de biens* has been instituted in this cause.

GILMAN & HOLTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 8 February, 1877. 27-5

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A Choice Assortment of GENTLEMENS' HABERDASHERY.

GRAND LOTTERY,

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2. 6 Lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (St. Olivier Street) each valued at \$550..... 3,300 00
3. 5 Lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation Street) each valued at \$450... 2,250 00
4. A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at..... 400 00
5. A beautiful Gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at..... 100 00
6. "Ecce Homo," a fine Oil Painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Dolce..... 100 00
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8. 2 Lots of \$60 each (1 French Mantel Piece Clock, and 1 Gold Watch)... 120 00
9. 7 Lots from \$30 to \$50 each (1 Bronze Statue, 1 Winter Carriage, 1 Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu)..... 280 00
10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles..... 250 00
11. 20 Lots from \$15 to \$20 each, different articles..... 350 00
12. 30 Lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles..... 375 00
13. 40 Lots from \$6 to \$10 each, different articles..... 320 00
14. 50 Lots from \$4 to \$6 each, different articles..... 250 00
15. 75 Lot of \$3 each, different articles 225 00
16. 150 Lots of \$2 each, different articles 300 00
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100,000 Tickets.

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

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The General Hospital of the Grey Nuns, Guy Street. Savings Bank of the City and District, 176 St James Street, and at its different Branches—St. Catherine, 392; 466 St. Joseph, and corner of Wellington and St. Stephen Streets.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, } of Lower Canada.

The twentieth day of January, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-seven.

PRESENT: The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE PAPINEAU. No. 1871.

Jean Baptiste Amedee Mongenals, grocer, of the village of Rigaud, in the district of Montreal, doing business as such at Montreal, District of Montreal, under the name, style and firm of "Dufresne & Mongenals," PLAINTIFF,

vs. Dame Mary Cassidy, of the City of Montreal, widow of the late Myles Murphy, in his lifetime of the said City of Montreal, wood and coal merchant, and with whom she was *commune en biens*, and Myles Murphy, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, Police Officer, and Thomas O'Rourke, of the City of Montreal, laborer, and Edward Murphy, of the City of Montreal, laborer, and Demesselle Anne Murphy, of the said City of Montreal, *fille majeure et usante de ses droits* and Edward Murphy, of the City, County and State of New York, one of the United States of America, and Thomas Murphy, of Tarrytown, County of Westchester, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and Michael J. Murphy, of Yonkers, County of Westchester, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, DEFENDANTS.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs Pagnuelo & Major Counsels for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of R. Lessard, one of the sworn Bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued written, that the Defendants, Myles Murphy, Edward Murphy, Thomas Murphy, & Michael J. Murphy has left their domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the district of Montreal that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called The True Witness and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of the said City, called Le Nouveau Monde be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court.) HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON. P.S.C.

MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

will allow the usual discount TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Be careful to examine every week or ten days the roots of your chicken house, and if anything be found in the way of vermin, give them a washing in the way of napha or kerosene. The former is the most effective in destroying vermin.

As gain is the object for which most men work, then let each do well what he undertakes; as there are no good results from half performed service: The better care you take of stock the more comfortable you make them, the better you feed them, the better will be your reward.

Every family should have one or more safety lamps, and allow no other to be carried about the premises. In each room in the corn crib or about the barn where the lights are frequently needed, should be suspended a hook out of the way in passing on which to hang the lamp. Never allow it to be deposited on the floor where a careless passer perchance might knock against it over and give trouble.

The objection to pruning trees in the winter, especially at the north, is that the weather is variable, sometimes severely cold, and then again warm enough to start the sap. And the exposed surfaces made by the saw or knife leave the tree insufficiently protected. After February is the best time to prune, but care must be taken not to cut after the sap has started. Spring is the worst time for pruning.

THE TORTURE OF BEARING-REINS.—The severe bearing rein, as used by coachmen generally, is nothing more nor less than horrible and needless torture to the poor suffering horse—torture while in harness and the cause of internal maladies when he is put back into his stall for food and supposed rest. If there is one thing more opposed to natural health than another it is the increased production and then the waste of the saliva which is so necessary to the functions of the body. Who ever saw a horse in a field foaming at the mouth? Who ever saw a properly bitted hunter do so when ridden to hounds in an easy bit and obedient to a light hand? I never saw it, nor do I think any one else has seen it; therefore, to begin with, the position of the carriage horse's head, gagged with a bearing-rein out of place, and that profusion of saliva ever falling from the mouth, must show something essentially wrong. The perpetually tossing head arises from the fevered state of the poor animal, and his consequent attempts to get rid of an irritating irritation, and not from the vulgar idea of a fiery wish to be put in action. Of this I am certain, that the less artificial constraint you put into a horse's mouth the better. The less you cumber his graceful limbs with lumber in the shape of harness the better. The freer you keep his limbs and his respiratory organs the longer he will serve you, and the greater will be the labor he will perform for you.—Hon. Granley F. Berkeley.

HELPING THE SOIL.—The good farmer does this. Nature does not always make a perfect soil—indeed but seldom. Then the farmer's aid comes excellently. He is supposed to be a man of understanding; if he is not, he had better be employed in something that he has capacity for. The means to help the soil are not scant. What ground generally lacks is manure; manure is the best one ingredient that can be applied, as it contains the principles of many others. It moistens, it mellow, it guards against frost and sun, it drains; this is the reason so much manure is used, and, comparatively, little else. People will do without a sub-soil plow, without ditching, without a mowing machine, without even a horse-rake—but they will use manure more or less. It is well for the land that this is so. Nature has made some soils too wet for farming purposes—though to meet her end they were properly made. The farmer need not be told that to help his soil he must drain it. He then gets the undeveloped richness. Pulverizing and stirring the soil deeply, so that heat and air can get down, is another greater thing. These are the main things, simple yet how little done. Nature gives you the soil. You help her, and she helps you in turn—helps you while you are doing it.—She keeps your ground moist when you mellow it, and she lets the air pass into it with its fertility which she took from neglected barnyards, and this fertility she leaves with the soil, so that the farmer and nature are helping each other. Thus our farms are improved. How are they deteriorated? By just the opposite course—by neglect. The more we do for our farms the more nature will aid us, and thus the better will be our land. The truth is, we are only helping nature at the best—and she pays us for what we do for her. The land is still hers; she forever holds the title deed.—Rural World.

FARMERS' CLUB QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—Does rye make good fodder? Rye for fodder makes probably the best early feed that can be grown, but care must be taken to cut it before it gets ripe or stock will not relish it.

Can fruit trees be grown successfully in wooden troughs? Very prolific dwarf trees may be produced in wooden troughs in the open air. As in pot culture so in these troughs, the roots are restricted and an early fruitful condition secured. Farmers who have plenty of land have no need for adopting this mode of culture, but persons in cities have furnished considerable fruit in this way. In latitudes where apricots and nectarines have not time in ordinary orchard culture, an arrangement of this kind on the sheltered side of a garden fence has been introduced with profit.

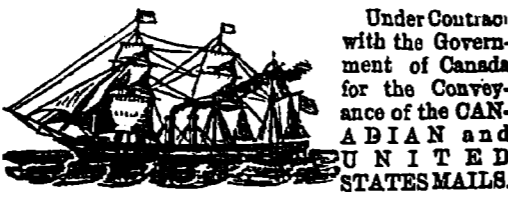
In what proportions are these troughs or boxes made? They are usually made with twelve inch-wide boards for sides and bottom to guard against roots protruding into the soil beneath; these may be of any length; the trees are generally set about three feet apart.

Can anything be done at this season to assist in bringing back a good even growth of grass to a lawn that has become thin? Yes; give it a top dressing of good stable manure at once. Let it be well laid all over the surface, and have a care that the manure is well rooted. As occasion offers, it would be broken up and manipulated with an iron rake. The object is to distribute it evenly over the entire surface, so that it will settle down and moisten the good roots. When spring opens the rough straw portions, if any are left, should be removed, otherwise it will interfere with the proper keeping of the surface.

Why are not liquid manures more generally used on farm crops? The expense of their application on a large scale prevents the extensive use of liquid manures. Their value in floral cultivation is acknowledged by all. In the pot culture of plants, where the amount of soil is limited, when judiciously applied liquid manure is of vast service. Much harm, however, may be occasioned by its indiscriminate use. Healthy and well rooted plants, such as well applied with hungry roots, but grow slowly for want of nutriment, as orange and lemon trees, etc., for years in the same pot or tub, are greatly benefited by its application.

For what crops are ashes especially beneficial as a fertilizer? Ashes are among the best of fertilizers for onions. For this crop they should be strewn along the rows, lengthwise, and the cultivator then run between them, or else hoed by hand. Applied to Indian corn, a handful to each hill, immediately before a rain storm or just before a crop is hoed, ashes give good returns. For vines in the garden they are also desirable. Ashes applied to grass lands just after the first crop of hay has been taken off is said to have a fine effect.

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

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Mic-Mac Remedy for the Prevention and Cure of Small-Pox. It has never yet failed to effect a cure when properly administered.

Sworn Statement of ARTHUR BRADY, 70 Grafton St., Halifax, N. S.—I witnessed the administration of Major Lane's Remedy to a boy two and a half years old, whose body was a perfect Furnace of Burning Fever, his face and his features entirely lost in a COMPLETE HEAP of BLACK SMALL-POX, the disease extending down the mouth and throat, so that when Dr. Morris gave the Remedy, blood came out of his mouth as the medicine went down; yet in twelve hours, so marvellous was the cure, that he fell into a sound sleep and awoke with the disease so subdued that he began to ask for food, and is now rapidly recovering, to the astonishment of his parents and the whole neighborhood.

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GRAND LOTTERY OF THE SACRED HEART!

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Honor JUDGE COURSOL, President of the Committee of the Sacred Heart,

And of the Honorables

J. A. CHAPLEAU, and G. OUMET.

And of

M. P. RYAN, Esq., L. A. JETTE, Esq., M.P., O. J. DEVLIN, Esq., M.P., R. H. TRUDEL, Esq., M.D., ALFRED LAROQUE, Esq.,

C. A. LEBLANC, Esq., Sheriff, R. A. R. HUBERT, Esq., Prothonotary, MICHAEL STEWART, Esq., C. S. RODIER, Esq., PIERRE LESPERANCE, Esq.

And under the supervision of all the members of the three Committees, composed of the most respectable citizens, especially organized to that effect.

The most careful arrangements have been made to insure a fair and honest drawing of the four thousand prizes offered, from \$1.00 each to

THE GREAT PRIZE, \$10,000 IN GOLD.

List of Prizes:

Table listing prizes in gold and silver, including 1st Prize in Gold of \$10,000, 2nd Prize of \$2,000, etc.

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeit, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases.

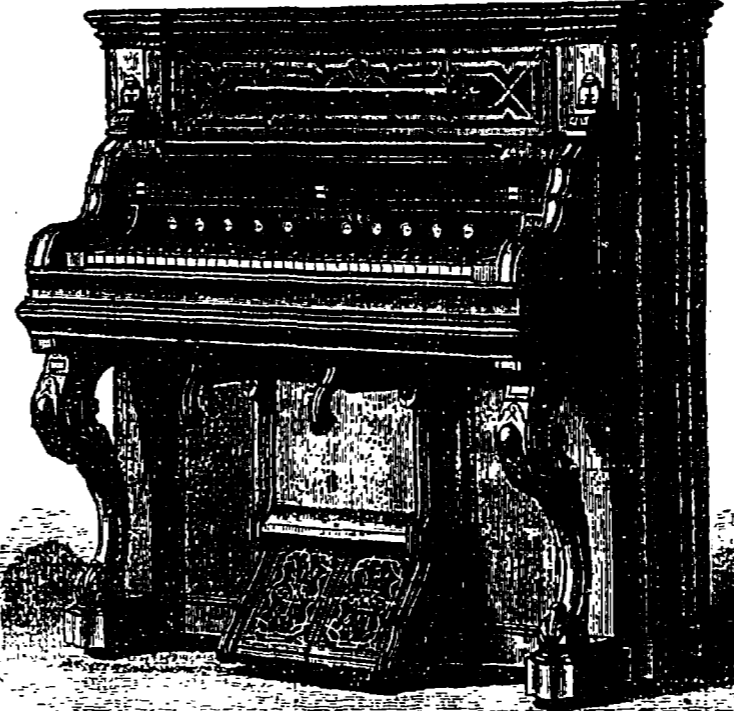
The FIFTEENTH of AUGUST, 1877, is the day appointed for the Drawing. Eleven tickets for ten dollars.

Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets. Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-Director

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Humans, and Piano. The latter never requiring Tuning, and giving the Organ the Brilliance and promptness of the Piano.

These remarkable instruments possess capacities for musical effects and expression never before attained. Adapted for Amateur and Professional, and an ornament in any parlor. Beautiful New Styles, now ready.

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Dr. Off for Sore Throat, I GO TO HEBLAN'S BOOT STORE, 242 ST. JOSEPH STREET, and get a pair for yourself for almost nothing!!! Follow-up, let him go quick.



MICHAEL FERON, No 23 ST. ANTOINE STREET, BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. [Montreal, March, 1871.]

LIST OF BOOKS, DEVOTIONAL & INSTRUCTIVE FOR THE SEASON OF LENT AND HOLY WEEK.

Voice of Jesus Suffering to the Mind and Heart of Christians, a book on the Passion, by a Passionist Missionary Priest. \$1 35 The Agonising Heart, Salvation of the Dying, Consolation of the Afflicted, by the Rev. Father Blot, 2 vols., cloth. 1 20 The Perfect Lay Brother, by Rev. Felix Cumplido. 1 45 Meditations on the Life and Doctrine of Jesus Christ, by Rev. N. Avancinus, S.J., 2 vols. 3 35 A Hundred Meditations on the Love of God, by Rev. S. Southwell, S.J., 2 10 The Works of Bishop Hay, containing: Sincere Christian, Devout " Pious " On Miracles Complete in 7 vols. 9 50 Nouet's Meditations for Every Day in the Year. 2 50 Short Meditations for Every Day in the Year, by Rev. Theodor Noethan. 1 50 Union with Our Lord Jesus Christ, in His Principal Mysteries, for all Seasons of the Year. By the Rev. Fr. John Baptist Saint Jure, S.J., Author of "Treatise on the Knowledge and Love of Jesus Christ," etc. Translated from the French, and the translation revised by a Father of the same Society. Published with the approbation of His Eminence John Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York. 1 00 Leuten Thoughts. By the Bishop of Northampton. 0 70 The Lenten Manual. By Rt. Rev. D. Walsh The Lenten Monitor; or, Moral Reflections, etc. 50 Sermons for Lent. By Fr. Signeri, S.J. 1 50 Feasts and Fasts, and other annual observances of the Catholic Church. By the Rev. Alban Butler, D.D. 1 25 The Office of Holy Week according to the Roman Missal and Breviary; in Latin and English; containing instructions when to kneel, stand, etc. by Rev. F. X. Wenninger, S.J. 75 The Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius. 1 50 The Christian Directory, Guiding Men to their Eternal Salvation. Parsons. 1 75 Meditations for the use of the Clergy for every Day in the Year. 2 vols. 2 70 St. Anselm's Book of Meditation & Prayers Prayers and Reflections for Holy Communion, with a Preface. By Cardinal Manning. 1 50 Think Well On't. By Challoner. 26 St. Liguori's Way of Salvation. 75 " " on the Commandments Sacraments. 40 " " Spirit of. 30 " " Moral Dissertations. 38 " " Life of. 75 " " On the Love of Our Lord Jesus Christ. 30 " " Jesus Hath Loved Us; or Clock of the Passion of Jesus Christ. 75 " " Meditations on the Incarnation. 75 Anima Devota; or, the Devout Soul. 60 Student of Jesus Crucified. 60 A Little Book on the Love God. 60 Spirit of St. Therese. 60 The Words of Jesus. 60 The Spiritual Consolator. 60 The School of Jesus Crucified. 60 The Christian Armed. 38 Introduction to a Devout Life. 75 " " cheap edition. 30 The Sinner's Conversion. 45 Prayers of St. Gertrude. Cloth, 40, cloth red edge. 60 Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. 75 Light in Darkness. 75 Practical Piety, St. Francis de Sales. 1 25 Spiritual Retreat. David. 1 10 Christian Perfection. Rodrigue; 3 vols. 4 00 Sinner's Guide. 1 25 The Sincere Christian. By Hay. 75 " Devout " 75 Cottage Conversation. 75 Manual of the Sacred Heart. 60 Spiritual Doctrine of de Lallemand. 1 50 Mental Prayer. 75 Life of Revd. Mother Julia. 1 50 Flowers of Mary, or, Devout Meditations. 1 00 Religion in Society. Martinelli. 30 Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary. 30 Following of Christ. 40 St. Augustine's Confessions. 60 God our Father. 60 Holy Communion It is My Life. 90 The Love of Jesus. 45 Devotions to St. Joseph. For the month of March. 60 Legends of St. Joseph. By Mrs. J. Sadlier 80 Life of St. Joseph. 60 Month of St. Joseph. 60 Little Crown of St. Joseph. 90 Novena to St. Patrick. 15 Life of St. Patrick. By Rev. M. J. O'Farrell 75 Our Lady of Lourdes. By Henry Lasarre. 1 25 Daily Steps to Heaven. 1 50 Jesus and Jerusalem, or, The Way Home. 1 50 75 Devotions for the Ecclesiastical Year. 1 50 The Spiritual Combat. 35 Gentilism, Religion previous to Christianity. By Rev. Aug. J. Thebaud, S. J 3 00 Life and Labors of St. Thomas of Aquin. By The Most Rev. Roger Bede Vaughan, O.S.B. 8 00 Sermons for every Sunday and Holy Day of Obligation. By Rev. Wm. Gaban. 2 50 History of the Catholic Church in Scotland. By Walsh. 2 75 Lives of the Saints; illustrated, 1 vol. 2 00 Mathilda of Canossa. By Anna T. Sadlier 1 50 Life and Letters of Paul Seignier. 1 50 Life of St. John the Evangelist. By M. L. Bannard. 2 00 The Child. By Dupanloup. 1 50 The Bible and the Rule of Faith. 1 00 The Flower of Heaven, or, The Examples of The Saints. By Abbe Orsini. 90

Any of the above Works sent free by Mail on receipt of price. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

FATHER FABER'S WORKS. All for Jesus; or, the Easy Way of Divine Love. 1 30 The Blessed Sacrament; or, The Works and Ways of God. 1 30 Growth in Holiness; or, Progress of the Spiritual Life. 1 30 The Foot of the Cross; or, the Sorrows of Mary. 1 30 Bethlehem. 1 30 Spiritual Conference. 1 30 The Precious Blood; or, The Price of Our Salvation. 1 30 Life and Letters of Father Faber. 1 30

Any of the above Works sent free by Mail on receipt of price. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, 19-12m.

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- St. Lawrence Hall, Ottawa Hotel, St. James's Club, Metropolitan Club, Hochelaga Convent, Providence Nunnery, St. Catherine Street, Mrs. A. Simpson, 1127 Sherbrooke Street, Convent of Sacred Heart, St. Margaret Street, O. Larin, City Hotel, George Winks, Dorchester Street, O. McGarvey, Palace Str.
- R. O'Neill, St. Francis d Salle Street, A. Pinsonneault, Janvier Street, M. H. Gault, McTavish Street, James McShane, Jr., Metropolit a n Hotel, Notre Dame Street, W. Stephens, Pointe aux Tremble, Alex. Holmes, 252 St. Antoine Street, St. Bridget's Refuge.

675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.—[April 2 '75]

CITY ITEMS.

A successful operation was performed in this city on Friday, when a young man named Stoke, of the Eastern Township, had a tumor weighing twelve pounds removed from his side.

A Chinese firm have started a private laundry on McGill street, and are doing a thriving business. This is the first importation of Chinese labor.

Work on the entire length of the Laehne Canal enlargement is proceeding satisfactorily, the recent difficulties among the men having been adjusted.

BAPTISM.—The ceremony of blessing and baptizing a bell for the Church of Notre Dame du Sacre Cour, was performed Sunday afternoon, by His Lordship Bishop Fabre.

SHORTLY SEEN TO.—Many of the narrow lanes and alley-ways in the eastern part of the city are becoming completely filled up with ashes and vegetable refuse discharged by householders.

THE NEW CITY COUNCIL.—The first meeting of the new City Council will take place next Monday, when the new Mayor and Aldermen will be introduced and sworn.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.—There were 131 interments in the city cemeteries for the week ending March 3rd. In the Catholic cemetery there were 108; small-pox, 18; diphtheria, 6. St. Ann's Ward, 12; St. Louis, 9; St. Mary's, 22; St. James, 18; St. Antoine, 7; East, 3; St. Lawrence, 8; outside of city limits, 26.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

A teamster was attacked by four wolves while on the road only about four miles from Buckingham.

Grain thieves are at work in the vicinity of Galt, and several farmers have suffered by their operations.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has issued his writ for a new election for the county of Charlevoix.

Steps are being taken, for the quashing, if possible, of the Auburn Mills bonus by-law lately passed by the Peterboro' Town Council.

The Canada Southern Railway has commenced the construction of a new station at Welland. It will be completed at an early day.

Steps are being taken for the quashing, if possible, of the Auburn Mills bonus by-law lately passed by the Peterboro' Town Council.

Mr. George Cook, of Amherstburg, lately shipped a car load of sycamore lumber over the Canada Southern on its way to Sydney, Australia, via New York.

The Clifton Town Council has appropriated during the past year about \$700. The audited accounts for the month, audited at the last session, amounted to \$120.

The Guelph poultry show, which opened on Tuesday, is said by exhibitors to be the best ever held in the Province. There are about 1,200 entries.

Mr. Morton, who has arrived from England, has made arrangements for pushing operations at the Frontenac lead mine, and has ordered a number of diamond drills and a large quantity of improved machinery, which will no doubt give a fresh stimulus to the work.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, QUEBEC.—The annual concert of this flourishing society will probably take place some time in the month of March, and we learn that the Music Hall is to be engaged for the occasion.

Collector Seymour and Assistant Collector Kinnear of the St. Catharines Inland Revenue Division, visited the farm of Jacob Ryder, in Rainham on Thursday, and seized a small illicit still and apparatus in running order. They have brought it to Cayuga with them for confiscation.

The other day, while a commercial traveller was driving along the Governor's road west of the London Asylum grounds, the horses became entangled in a defective bridge, and before they could be extricated, were considerably injured. The vehicle was also smashed. It is likely that the county will have to foot the bill.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY INSTITUTE, QUEBEC.—Another of the deservedly popular meetings of this Institute was held in the Institute Hall, on Saturday evening, and the hall was well filled with an audience, many of whom were ladies. At the conclusion of each part enthusiastic and good-natured applause rewarded the lads for their efforts.

RETREAT.—A most successful retreat for married men terminated in the parish of St. Saviour, Quebec, on Sunday evening. The exercises commenced on the evening of Ash Wednesday and the ceremony throughout has been most imposing, large crowds having been in attendance. The young men were also admitted to certain of the exercises. Rev. Pere Daze was the preacher of the retreat. At the close of the retreat on Sunday afternoon, after a very eloquent sermon 1,200 men went forward and inscribed their names as members of the Total Abstinence Society, taking the cross at the same time.

OF course with such a splendid result as this, it would be useless to say that the twelve days retreat has been an immense success. Rev. Father Grenier, Superior of the Oblat Fathers, chanted a solemn Te Deum, and more than 2,500 communions were made at low mass in the church on Sunday morning.

EPH'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly, London."

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

BIRTHS.

COSTELLO.—At Hawkesbury Mills, Ont., on the 24th February, the wife of Mr. M. J. Costello, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DUGGAN.—On the 27th ult. Alice Mary, aged seventeen months, daughter of P. J. Duggan.

WYNN.—On the 27th ult. Charlotte, youngest daughter of Patrick Wynn.—R.I.P.

BOWLER.—At Troy, N. Y., on the 28th of February, in the 41st year of her age, Margaret Toland, beloved wife of Thomas Bowler, native of County Donegal, Ireland.—R.I.P.

LYNCH.—At Escott, Ont., on the 1st inst., of diphtheria, Catherine Anne, aged nine years and ten months, second daughter of Patrick Lynch. Though but young, she was possessed of knowledge which was suitable to one some years older. She was naturally adapted to get her lessons very well, and "Katie" was well liked by her teacher and pupils. She was the life of the family at home, and was the light and fond hope of a father. Her mother is dead. But man proposes and God disposes, and such is the tenure of human life. Our parish priest, Rev. J. J. McCarthy, gave her the last rites of the Church.—Com.

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: STOCKS, Value of Shares, Last Year's Dividend, Buyers per \$100, Sellers per \$100. Includes Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, Consolidated Bank, etc.

GREENBACKS AND SILVER. Bought Sold. Greenbacks, American Silver.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Globe). Flour & bri. of 196 lb., Superior Extra, Fancy, Spring Extra, etc.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe). Wheat, fall, per bush, do spring, Barley, Oats, Peas, etc.

GUELPH MARKETS. Flour, per 100 lbs, White Wheat, per bushel, Treadwell, Spring Wheat (Glasgow) per bu, etc.

OTTAWA MARKETS. Monday, 5th.—The snow which fell yesterday morning, although very light, has improved the roads somewhat, and as a consequence there was an improvement on the markets to-day.

GRAIN MARKET. The following is a list of prices reported daily by Alex. Taylor, flour and grain merchant, corner of Rideau and Cumberland streets and 320 Wellington street.

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

1877—ST. PATRICK'S DAY—1877. No Irish Gentleman should be without an Irish Spar Shamrock Pin.

AGENTS WANTED, in every City Town and Village, to canvass for the "TRUE WITNESS." Energetic canvassers can make from \$3 to \$5 a day.

WANTED Immediately for School section No 3, Chapeau Village, County of Pontiac, a First or Second Class Male Teacher.

WANTED—A Lady holding a Diploma from Laval Normal School, and who has had several years experience in teaching wishes to obtain a situation.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE in good condition, No. 237 St. Martin Street.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c., &c. No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL. PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all whom it may concern, that a List of Applications for Tavern, Restaurant and Grocery Licences, within the Limits of the City of Montreal (till date), is prepared and open to public inspection at the Offices of the Montreal License Commission, 175 St. James street, of this city.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE WORKS. NOS. 17 TO 29 MILL STREET, MONTREAL P. Q.

W. P. BARTLEY & CO. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND IRON BOAT BUILDERS. HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY. Boilers for heating Churches, Convents, Schools and Public buildings, by Steam, or hot water.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875. AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF. CANADA. No. 447. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } SUPERIOR COURT.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will, during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new & second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or installments.

MULCAIR BROS., PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 87 & 89 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

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

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

ST. PIERRE & SCALLON, ADVOCATES. No. 6 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. [16-6m]

JOHN HATCHETTE & CO., LATE MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCHETTE, (SUCCESSORS TO FITZPATRICK & MOORE), IMPORTERS AND GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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

DORION, CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES. No. 10 St. James Street, Montreal.

PRIZE DRAWING AT LINDSAY THE Last Week in March, 1877, FOR THE LINDSAY CONVENT. TICKETS are being distributed in all parts of the country.

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER & CABINET MAKER. 186 & 188 St. Joseph Street, Begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several

Elegant Oval-Glass Hearses, Wood and Iron Coffins of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice.

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

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. Price \$35 with Attachments. The New LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, stiffness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits.

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER, 365 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

The undersigned duly appointed License Commissioners for the City of Montreal under the authority of an Act of the Local Government past in the City of Quebec hereby give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive in the forms prescribed by Law all applications for the sale of Spirituous Liquors within the limits of the City of Montreal, for the year beginning May next.

Madame FOY'S CORSET SKIRT Supporter. Increases in Popularity every year. And for Health, Comfort, and Style, is acknowledged the BEST ARTICLE of the kind ever made.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF French Coatings, Tweeds, &c. Toronto, March 1, 1872.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY AND COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE, at a few hours notice.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design, twisted in warp and weft so as to make them extremely durable.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED

CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, No. 195 FORTIFICATION LANE, (Under "True Witness" Office).

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, Nos. 18, 20 & 22 Duke Street, TORONTO, ONT. DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

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

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

COURSE OF STUDIES. The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. SECOND CLASS. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

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

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