

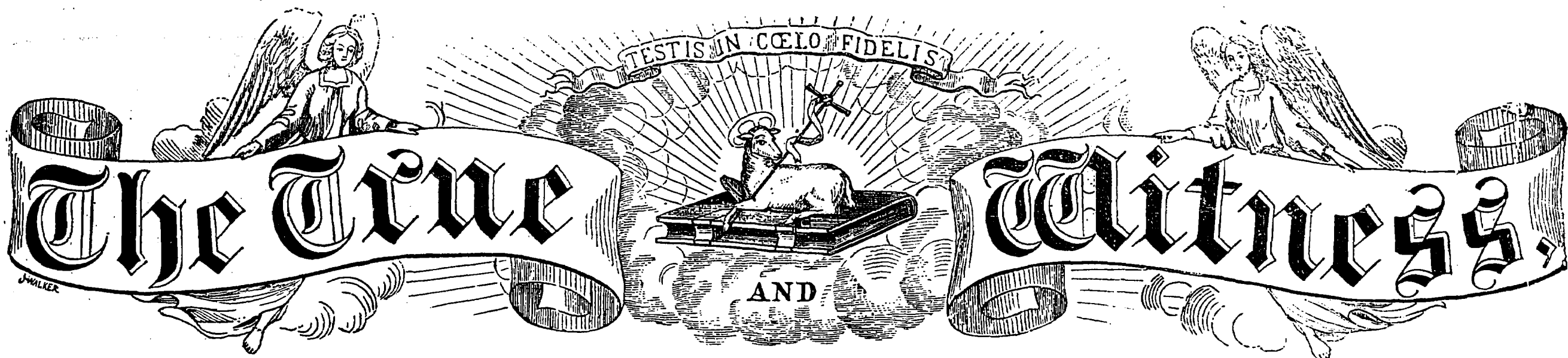
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXV.

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NO. 44.

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

TALES OF THE JURY-ROOM. Eximus in jus. PLAUT. Pomilius, Act v. Dogberry. Are you good men, and true? Much Ado about Nothing. BY GERALD GRIFFIN. AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE MONSTER FESTIVALS," ETC. THE ELEVENTH JURYMANS TALE.

THE PROPHECY. GAOLER.—"Come Sir, are you ready for death? POSSESSUS.—Over-roasted rather; ready long ago. GAOLER.—Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready." CYMBELINE, ACT V, SCENE III. "In a ramble," said the Eleventh Juror, "which I once made to visit the many beautiful lakes that, far away from the ordinary route of the traveller, lie hidden in the depth of wild and lonely mountains in the County of Clare, I was excited one night, at the house of a country gentleman, Captain O'Kelly of Kilgobbin upon whose hospitality accident had thrown me. He had overtaken me in the midst of a thunder shower while endeavouring to make my way through a mountain pass leading from one of the lakes, and observing that I was, like himself, on foot, and drenched with rain, he kindly brought me to his residence, which offered the only shelter within many miles. During the very pleasant evening I passed there, which I shall ever recollect with feelings of enjoyment, my attention was particularly caught by the appearance of a wild, grey-faced, awkward looking serving man, who waited upon us at table. He moved backward and forward, performing his part with the utmost assiduity and interest; but the expression of his countenance never lost its sadteness, nor indicated the slightest diversion of his mind from the duty he was engaged in. All the amusing stories of my good-natured host, as well as some happy e-says, if I may so call them, of mine own to pass the winter's night, failed to elicit even the subdued smile in which the merriment of the table, becoming fainter and fainter as it reaches the confines of the apartment, so often expires upon the constrained countenance of the footman. Even when conducting me to my room at bed-time, and assisting me to undress, he preserved the same mild, taciturn manner, speaking only when obliged to reply to any interrogatory of mine, and then in a few words as the occasion would admit of. My curiosity was very much excited by a demeanour so unusual, but seeing no fit means of satisfying it, and being greatly fatigued after the exertions of the day, I turned into bed, and was soon buried in a deep and dreamless sleep. I cannot tell exactly what time might have passed, when I was startled by a loud jingling noise, like the falling of fire-irons upon a flagstone. It was succeeded by momentary silence, and afterwards by sounds as if some one was endeavouring to compose a giddy poker and tongs in their place by the hearth. Another short pause followed, and then came the murmur of a voice as if engaged in a long colloquy and the murmur continued so long, that I grew somewhat uneasy, and resolved to ascertain from whence it proceeded. Descending the stairs in the dark, and creeping cautiously along a cold passage, I found myself at the door of the kitchen, which stood half open, and disclosed to my view the figure of the grave serving man on his knees near the fire, holding a string of beads in his left hand, and beating his breast unmercifully with his right. He was looking towards the ceiling and praying in an unsuppressed tone of voice, but he ran over the words so rapidly, that I could only catch the conclusion of each supplication, which as if to avoid the monotony, was slightly varied in the repetition. The

heartfelt and imploring tone in which these words were uttered, and the fervent manner in which he struck his chest at the termination of each sentence seemed to imply some deep apprehension of impending evil, which the unfortunate man could hardly hope to escape. Impressed with a feeling of strong sympathy for his unhappiness, I was about to retire when his prayers, taking a new direction, again arrested my attention. He begged that every possible blessing might attend on his master and mistress, that their guardian angels might always protect them from harm, and in conclusion, but in a fainter and more seductive voice, he implored the assistance of the grace of Heaven that before he died himself, he might bring his heart to forgive his bitter enemy and destroyer, Will Wiley. Wondering what surpassing injury the latter could have done him to occasion such deep feelings of resentment, or what circumstance could have led to his apprehensive and desponding state of mind, I at length returned to bed, and midnight having resumed its quiet, endeavoured to win back the unconscious sleep which had been so unceremoniously driven off by the sound of the rattling fire-irons. Several hours had passed, when I was startled anew by loud voices apparently in violent altercation beneath my window. Springing from the bed, and hastily withdrawing the old-fashioned heavy morose window curtains, I perceived at a little distance upon the lawn, in the broad morning sunlight, the sad faced little man, to whose devotion I had been a witness in the night time. His character and appearance were, however, entirely changed his countenance was inflamed, his eyes sparkling, and he stood in a threatening attitude, armed with a large stone, opposite an ugly deformed, little person, who appeared rather amused than alarmed at the ferocious looks directed towards him. "Get out of my sight, you hump-backed villain," exclaimed the enraged domestic. "Eyah, what's the matter, Morris?" returned the deformed, quietly, elevating his arm a little, as he spoke, lest the stone might unexpectedly reach him. "Get out of my sight again, you informing Dane!" "Begannies, isn't easy, Morris; you keep sitch a sharp eye on one?" "I tell you I'm dangerous!" "Eyah, you look like it, any way! I never see you in sitch a passion since the day at Clondegad." It seemed as if the name of the locality just adverted to had some peculiarly irritating association connected with it, as it brought the indignation of the party addressed to a sudden climax and the stone, which had been long poised uncertainly in the air, was at once projected through the intervening space and passing close to the Humpback's ear, left it a matter of doubt for some moment whether it had not clipped off a portion of that organ. Having satisfied himself that no considerable damage was done, the Humpback looked up with apparent astonishment at his assailant. "Why, then, I wonder at you entirely Mr. Moran! Is it to murder me you want?" Morris's countenance abated nothing of its fury his face grew more red, his mouth foamed, and his eye wandered from point to point in search of another missile. But not seeing one within reach, he glanced furiously again at the deformed, and shaking his clenched fist at him, exclaimed: "I tell you once more, you vagabond of the earth, beware of me! go along about your business; put the side of the country betwixt us, or I'll be the death of you!" "See that, now," returned the impatient humpback; "there's nothing will teach some people—'tis by sitch courses one is led to the gallies. You ought to know that, Morris!" "You ought to know it better yourself, you ungrateful sinner—'tis often you earned it, late and early spying and murdering, and betraying innocent craythurs that arn't cut enough for you. Sayzur, when, sayzur, halloo—halloo—halloo. good dog, good dog—halloo, halloo, halloo!" These last few words were addressed to a large, shaggy Newfoundland dog who, hearing an altercation going on, sprang from an adjoining wall to inquire into the merits of the affair. Discovering that one of the house of Kilgobbin had been subjected to some unparalleled ill-usage, which he inferred from Morris's indignant look, and gestures, he instantly started in pursuit of the offender. The latter, whose tantalizing equanimity of manner, under all the opprobrious epithets heaped upon him, might have aggravated the ire of a saint, lost all disposition to continue his bantering, when he beheld the wide-mouthed animal bounding towards him, and seized with evident terror at so unlooked for an attack, fled across the lawn, with a speed perfectly astonishing, in a person whose ill-made limbs seemed so little adapted for fleetness. Caesar however, was no way lazy in the pursuit, and hallooing, sometimes pausing to take breath, sometimes to clap hands and encourage him by gentle suggestions of the manner in which he was to treat the offender as soon as he overtook him. That's right, Sayzur—tear him, boy—tear him—good dog—halloo—halloo—halloo. Alarmed lest any serious injury might be inflicted on the unfortunate fugitive, by so ferocious looking an animal, I threw on my clothes, and, hurrying down stairs, I found Captain O'Kelly already in the breakfast parlour. On describing the scene to which I had been a witness, and expressing my apprehensions for the fate of the Humpback, he fell into immoderate fits of laughter, recovering from which, he assured me Old Will Wiley, as he called him, would suffer no other injury from the chase, than the long run, or his own terrors might bring upon him. "Caesar," he said, "was a most humane dog, whose worst threatenings always ended in mere sound and fury. Having related what I had seen in the night, and the pathetic manner in which the melancholy Morris deploricd his unextinguishable resentment against that same Will Wiley, the Captain informed me that the figure of their falling out was not only an interesting but a very curious one, and requesting me to draw a chair to the breakfast table, entertained me with the following narrative.

THE PROPHECY. Morris Moran lived on the outskirts of a retired village, in the county of Clare. He was an industrious, harmless, quiet little man; and though, like Sancho Panza, not unwilling upon occasion, when passion prompted, to punish an adversary at fifty-cuffs, he had the reputation of being a very timid and apprehensive being. He could not well be called a coward in the usual acceptation of that term, for he felt no sense of shame or indignity in any effort, which he conceived it his duty to make, to escape personal danger, and would willingly, in such instances, have every thought or feeling of his mind published at the market cross. He could never, indeed, conceive the object or utility of that self-appreciation which makes men so very captious of indignity, nor had he a notion of that enthusiastic passion for earthly fame, which leads the soldier to seek "The bubble reputation Even at the cannon's mouth." True glory with him lay either in avoiding or dexterously escaping from danger; and his most important study, from the time he began to reason, was to discover how he could best fulfil the primary law of nature—self-preservation. This he considered to be no such easy matter as it was held to be by ordinary persons. On the contrary, with all his care, and vigilance, and foresight, the multiplicity of ways by which a man may be put of existence, made it seem excessively difficult for him to accomplish his purpose of remaining a denizen of this squalid sphere for any considerable length of time. By a life of exercise and temperance, he might, perhaps, for some years escape the evils of disease; by never venturing on ship-board, he might escape drowning; by the ready egress from his little cabin, which two frail doors afforded, the danger of a conflagration might be averted, and a quiet harmless life might, at least for a period, protect him from the perils of the law. But what was to preserve him from the thousand incidental dangers inseparable from the circumstances of humanity—subject to have his cabin entered by Terryvalls at any hour of the night—to be waylaid by murderers on the highway returning from fair or market—to be run over by a restless horse—to be gorged by a furious bull—or to have a fissure made in his skull, by the falling of a slate from a house top in the great town. The shades in fact of a hundred deaths stalked through his imagination like the ghosts by Richard's couch, whenever he ventured to calculate the positive chances in favor of a prolonged existence: a calculation, indeed, not usually entered into by the mass of mankind, (facturers of insurance companies excepted) with that grave consideration which its deep interest merits. But of all the ministers of death, in a world out of which some one hourly makes an unexpected exit, none appeared so frightful to him as the implements of human warfare; and of all those implements, none so specially terrific as the barrelled gun. When one of these happened accidentally to be placed near him, he would often break out of some fit of musing, and gaze upon it with all the perplexity which one might be supposed to feel in investigating the end and aim of some complicated piece of machinery, when first introduced among men. He would view the lock and screws and various devices, with a suspicious wonder; he would, with a sort of nervous creeping, fix his attention upon the trigger, whose dreadful click was so often the forerunner of blood and slaughter; or look down in palsied horror, like a fascinated bird, into the small dark mouth of the barrel, as if he thought fire and thunder, without any human agency, might suddenly issue from its secret recesses. He sometimes, too, pondered in no little amazement on the prospect which a quiet monk could have proposed to himself in the invention of gun-powder, and was never fully convinced that such contrivances or discoveries originated in any thing beyond the mere pastime of busy and ingenious minds, until he saw an account of the construction of Mr. Perkins's celebrated steam gun, which was capable of destroying so many hundred men a minute. He heard this invention so highly applauded by most persons, and spoken of disparagingly only by those who doubted its application on a larger scale, or the probability of its effecting an extent of slaughter proportioned to any increase of magnitude, that he began at length to suspect man was a much more bloody and ferocious animal than he had at all imagined. The early period of Morris's life was the golden passage of his existence, during which he knew neither pain nor trouble. When in the gloom and mistrust of after times he glanced back in recollection over its many sunny hours, he felt as if the better age of the world had gone by with his boyhood, and the future was to be to him one dark struggle with the iron destinies of a corrupt generation. Alas! for the day's when he sprang from his bed in the morning, like the lark from the nest, as the ebbing beams from the eastward brought announcement of the dawn! when he whistled along the fields amidst dew and perfume and health-breathing airs, too full of the blessings which nature offers to us so freely and often so vainly to entertain an earthly care of sorrow, when he whirled his hurly on the soft green turf, and sent the exulting ball bounding away from its pursuers; or essayed at innocent display in the evening dance, when all the happy young heart of the village were assembled round the bag-pipes at the meeting of the roads. There were then no police—no soldierly to disturb his thoughts by day, or bring him an unquiet dream by night. The plough was seen dividing the furrows, or the spade turning up the soil, where dragoons were afterwards seen daily galloping with brandished broadsword in pursuit of the terror-stricken peasantry, and the toil-worn laborer rested on the hill side on his far way home, watching the sun going down in the bar water of the west, without fear of the Curfew. Before touching on the events of the perilous times more strictly connected with our present story, it is necessary to advert to an incident, which, though occurring in the earlier and happier period of Morris's life, made an impression on his

mind that in some degree influenced his after fortunes. It happened on some one of those long-gone November eves, which, while yet a youth, he had spent in his father's cabin, that a number of persons, young and old, were gathered round a blazing fire, a merry making, in honor of the festival. It was a scene of fun and merriment rarely surpassed even on so moving a night. At one side of the hearthstone were sly-faced maidens, intently watching the burning of some nuts, with which their fortunes were wound up, and giving notice now and then, when an explosion took place, by peals of laughter reverberated from the rafters. At the other was a party equally delighted at the merry game of snap-apple, and in the centre of the floor, most boisterous of all, the younger fry stripped to the waist, amusing themselves by diving their heads into a tub of water, after a huge floating red-streak which was to become the prize of him, who should bring it up in his mouth. Behind the revellers, and a little apart, were seated the grave and reverend seniors of the assembly, with their ancient partners, who entered into the enjoyments of the several groups, with all the zest of earlier life, though displayed in a more subdued and quiet manner. 'Tis, it is admitted, will bide no man's bidding, and the happiest hours must have an end. As the night wore away, the spirits of the gayest began to flag, the mirth became fainter, and several of the guests successively departed for their homes. The tired few who remained, gathered more closely round the decaying fire, and endeavored to repel the advances of approaching sleep, by recounting strange stories of ghosts or fairies, to one another. A deaf and dumb old woman, a fortune-teller by profession, who sat huddled up in a corner, dead to the absorbing interest of the wonderful legends which engaged the attention of all around her, was the first whose drowsy notes gave notice of her passage to the land of dreams. As an example so tempting was portentive of a close to their night's amusement, it was at once agreed upon to awaken her, and for the more effectual prevention of a return of the drowsy influence, to invite a display of her prophetic skill in reference to the fortunes of the little party. Old Vauria, (so the dummy was called), evinced sundry symptoms of displeasure at the unceremonious disturbance, and it was only after many humiliating apologies on the part of the principals, and with much peevish asperity of manner, that she at last condescended to reveal those mysterious destinies, which to ordinary mortals, lie profoundly hidden in the future. Morris happened to be the first who was pointed out to her as an interesting study. She fixed her eyes on him with a look of intense scrutiny that made him shrink back from the circle—paused for a few minutes, looked down thoughtfully, and then gazed upon him again. In a little while, she turned from him, broke a small branch of rod from a broom that lay near her, and smothering the ashes on the hearth at her feet, began to trace lines in it. The deepest silence fell upon the group, as they watched with anxious curiosity, the progress of her sketch, but nothing could equal their astonishment, or Morris's horror, when there appeared, clearly delineated on the smooth grey surface before them, a lofty gallows. Some, who had little faith in the fortune-teller's gift of prescience, were amazed at the occurrence, but the credulous majority, fully assured of her power, gazed upon the fearful design with feelings of awe and apprehension. Many of the serious conjectures—not indeed as to the nature of the prediction, for that was too apparent, but as to the manner in which it was possible for an honest boy like Morris to be brought to so nefarious an end; while others, treating the matter more lightly, banded jokes back and forward, touching the large produce of hemp for the year, the skill of certain persons in envious slip-knots, or the expertness of their performances, on great public occasions. No one distinguished himself more for the brilliancy of his wit in the affair, than a little Humpbacked shoemaker, known by the name of Will Wiley, a sort of rustic, Sir Malachio Malgrowther, whose happiest moments seemed to grow out of the miseries of his neighbors. After all the most obvious points of annoyance to poor Morris were worn out, the Humpback observed, in a consoling tone, "that the old ooman, sure as she always was, might be out in her reckoning for once, and that even if she was right, the unlucky day might perhaps come late in life, and give him a longer run than many who died in their beds. 'Twas a shame to be down on the boy that way, sure all must die, young and old, handsome and contrary. The buly question that was of real consequence to Morris was the time it was to happen, for, matterally enough, no one likes to be cut off in the bloom of his days." It may be imagined the effect such consoling observations had on the mind of a simple, timid, superstitious lad like Morris's. He summoned up sufficient resolution at first to join in the general merriment, pretending to regard the affair as mere pastime; but he soon grew fidgety, his humor appeared constrained and unnatural, and at length assumed an expression, that it became quite ludicrous. Unable any longer to sustain his expiring spirits, his countenance fell, and with pale cheek and compressed lip, he shrunk back into the corner, opposite to the fortune teller, the devoted and unresisting victim of the party. There was but one person of all present who took no part in this unmerciful persucution, — a near neighbor of Morris's, named Peter Nocton. He was much about his own age, sat upon the same form with him in school, and was his constant playfellow out of it. Possessed of acuteness, and much less timidity of character than Morris, he felt the greatest indignation at the cruel bantering directed against his friend, and had much difficulty in restraining himself from openly declaring his feelings on the subject. His reserved manner did not escape the notice of his companions, who, looking upon it as a tacit condemnation of their proceedings, resolved by common accord to make him their next victim. The future destiny of Peter was, therefore, instantly demanded of the fortune teller, and the more strenuous his objections to tempt an inquiry which had proved so distressing to his friend Morris, the more resolved did they appear to over-rule them. Old Vauria, ever since the conclusion of her terrific prediction, was occupied apparently in watching the

lickering light of the burning bogwood on the hearth stone, with an expression of quiet satisfaction. She now, however, looked up as if to learn who next was about to make inquiry of coming events, and though unable to hear a single word that was uttered by the parties, evidently comprehended the general bearing of the discussion and the relative situation of the two friends and their tormentors. Peter's silence, his resentful expression of countenance, and utter dislish of her art had not escaped her, and she was with a look of vindictive pleasure she now saw him dragged forward by the boisterous merry makers before the full light of the fire, that she might more faithfully read the lines which destiny had drawn in his angry countenance. After scrutinizing his features for a time, with the same fixed look which she had assumed in examining Morris Moran's, she again smoothed the ashes on the hearth, and commenced a second sketch. The interest was now more intense than before; the stooping faces met in a condensed crescent over the dummy's shoulder, and when the drawing was sufficiently advanced to admit of a conjecture as to the intention, a universal cry burst from among them. There was the gallows again, but in addition to it, close to its foot, was distinctly described a coffin with the letters P. N., on the lid. Peter, notwithstanding his natural strength of mind and his mistrust of all such pretensions to foreknowledge, was a little startled at the result, but speedily recovering his confidence, resolutely declared, "that he did not care a rush what any old hag like her ud draw, that she knew no more than himself what was to happen in the world, and that, if she met what she deserved, she'd be shut up in the jail by the magistrates for her lies and mischief making." There was a general exclamation against this disbelief of the mysterious gift of fortune telling and the contempt so unhesitatingly expressed of the unconscious dummy. Sundry stories were related of the fulfillment of many of her former extraordinary predictions, which seemed at the time as improbable as those now given; and such irrefutable evidence was fluently accumulated, that none but the most incredulous infidel could longer entertain a doubt on the subject. The certainty of the dummy's prescience being thus satisfactorily settled, the interest of discussion naturally turned upon the interpretation, which should be given of the two designs. They differed only in the circumstance of a coffin having been represented at the gallows foot, in the sketch referring to the fate of Peter Nocton. The general opinion appeared to be, that the gallows in the first sketch only indicated imminent danger of death by suspension for Morris, but as there was no coffin, that he would finally escape, while the second design clearly intimated that the party would not only be brought to the gallows, but would actually suffer there. Morris, forgetful of the fate to which this explanation doomed the unfortunate Peter, felt for a while as if a heavy load was taken of his heart. The relief, however, proved of short continuance, for the cobbler, who had been attentively listening to the various interpretations proposed, declared his dissent from them all; and, looking at Morris in a melancholy manner, observed, "that it went to his heart to say it, but what they were thinking of wasn't at all the meaning of the picture—the old ooman had drawn in the ashes,—he wished to heaven it was,—but there was no going again the will of providence, and it was our duty to submit to whatever lot was ordered for us, be it good or evil.—'What does it signify, after all,' continued he, 'whether a man gets christian burial or no, when once the breath is out of the body.' " "Oh! murder, alive! Will," exclaimed another humorist, who fully comprehended what the Humpback was driving at, and was desirous of impressing it more fully upon Morris's mind—"you don't main that aythur of the poor boys won't get buried in holy ground alongside their ancestors, or what is it you understand be it?" "I'll tell you, then," returned Will, "and 'tis the real meaning, and nothing else; for I'd be loth to have Morris desavied about what it is of sitch consequence to him to know. When we don't know our end, God help us, and what we're suffer, 'tis thicken more of the doens of this world we are then of how we're to take our lave of it. The two gallowses signify that they'll both be hanged—the Lord betwixt us and harm! Morris I main, and Peter. The coffin at the foot of the gallows in the drawing for Peter, is a sign, that after he's cut down his body'll be given to his friends to be buried naturally, like an christian. But there being no coffin in the drawing for Morris, betokens that his corpse'll be kept over by the sheriffs for the surgeons to dissect it." This interpretation was received with a cry of horror, and the eyes of the whole party were instinctively turned upon the devoted Morris, who waxed paler and paler in the fitful firelight until his motionless features and palsied stare looked so ghastly that some of the tender-hearted of those about him became alarmed, and repented of the extreme to which they had carried their persucution. The impression the discussion had made on Peter's mind did not so readily appear. His features were perhaps paler than natural, but they underwent no other alteration, whether from a natural firmness of mind, or the momentary resolution arising from a desire to disappoint his tormentors. As soon, however, as he found himself becoming an object of such unenviable interest, he started up and flung himself from the circle around the fire with much indignation. In the precipitancy of the movement, his foot coming upon the paw of a terrier dog, who lay snoring behind him, the irritated animal, in the anguish of the moment, seized him by the calf of the leg, and inflicted a deep wound. Peter's involuntary cry started every one, and, on learning the injury he had suffered, much real sympathy was excited, and the tide of ill-nature, which had been setting against him the whole evening, now flowed in his favor full of kindness and interest. Even the malicious Humpback seemed melted to some show of humanity when he beheld the streams of blood running down Peter's leg and his features fixed and contracted with the pain. Several assisted anxiously in dressing the wound, but although the suffering was soon allayed and the leg bandaged up there seemed to be no disposition to renew the amusements of the night; guest after guest rapidly took leave, and Peter, at last, leaving upon his friend Morris, proceeded for his own home.

\* Associated bands of disturbers who went round the country breaking into houses, seizing fire-arms, &c. &c. \* A variety of apple.

For several months after this ill-omened evening, Morris was haunted by the dummy's predictions...

Every one yet remembers the disturbances in the County Clare, and their origin. A combination of circumstances—the want of employment—the low rate of wages—the difficulty of obtaining potatoe ground...

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

THE POPE AND THE REBEL.

Among the bands of prisoners brought from the field of Mentana by the Papal Zouave and their French allies was an old hazle-eyed slim, and a grey veteran, named Giuseppe Cretoni.

It is impossible that an ill-natured man can have public spirit; for how should he love ten thousand men who never loved one?

PASSING EVENTS IN ROME.

In one way or another the Italian clergy are receiving some comfort in the midst of their many trials. It has been long said they were a worthless lot, and not every Catholic would have believed that they would have stood the "fiery trial that was to try them" as well as they have done.

wiled him and left all behind to be employed in works of piety and charity; upwards of a million sterling for good works, and only two pounds for the expenses of his burial, forbidding that any more should be expended.—Catholic Times.

AN AMERICAN PILGRIMAGE TO IRELAND.

There are to be three distinct sets of American visitors to Ireland this year. Firstly, the shooting "team" is to come from the great Republic of the West (where every man may carry arms) to fire off an International match with Ireland, where only those whom the police may "patronize" have that privilege.

Let us suppose our pilgrims safely landed in Dublin. They will find many a spot there which will forcibly remind them of old Catholic times. St. Patrick's church and Christ church are among these, for, although they are both unfortunately now, for a time, in Protestant hands, they were reared by Catholic piety in that time when men did not merely talk about religion, but practically felt its benign influence.

Here was placed the holy chalice that held the sacred wine, And the gold cross from the altar, and the relics from the shrine. The pilgrims will pass on and soon reach Drogheda. They would, if only bent on examining historical places, find much here to interest them, when examining the scene of Cromwell's cruelty, and (near Drogheda) the spot where the usurping Dutchman crossed the Boyne.

After viewing the glorious scenery of the Giant's Causeway our pilgrims will wend round along the bold Donegal coast, and, passing through Sligo, will soon reach Mayo, famous for being the residence of the great "John, Archbishop of Tuam," the Lion of the Fold of Judah. St. Jarlath's will well repay a visit, and we are quite sure that the illustrious "Patriarch of the West" will give to all who come with good intentions a most hospitable and kindly welcome.

THE POETRY AND MUSIC OF IRELAND.

Ireland is a land of poetry. The power of the Past there, over every imagination, renders it a land of romance. The past is yet an actuality in Ireland; in all other parts of the British islands it is a song.

Much there is in Ireland that we most dearly love. We love its music, sweet and sad, low and lonely; it comes with a pathos, a melancholy, a melody, on the pulses of the heart, that no other music breathes, and while it grieves it soothes. It seems to flow with long complaint over the courses of ages, or to grasp with broken sob through the ruins of historic fragments of historic thought.

"EUCLID IN IRELAND"

The Melbourne Advocate of Feb. 27th has the following notice of an ingenious work, the author of which is Mr. George Robertson, Little Collins-street, Melbourne:—The illustrious Greek mathematician, having been, on the occasion of a recent visit to Ireland, escorted over the famous "National" School system, by the Argus and Mr. George Robertson, has conceived the happy idea of applying his admirable system to history.

This much premised, we hasten to give the first two problems, with such of the definitions, postulates, and axioms, as are necessary for their solution.

- DEFINITIONS. 1. Good Government (in Ireland) is a point which hath no parts, or which hath no magnitude. 10. One line encloses Ireland—va victis. 13. Englishmen and Scotchmen are the only proper persons to legislate for Irishmen and write school books for Irish children. 14. If an Irishman happened to be a Presbyterian, and imbued with a proper anti-Irish spirit, his base extraction might be overlooked, and he might be allowed to help in writing books for the training of Catholic children. 15. Otherwise no Irish need apply.

PROBLEM I. To draw up a series of national Irish school books for the use of Irish Catholic children.

Let thirteen English and Scotch Protestants and one anti-Irish Presbyterian be taken. (Post. 1), and let them compile five books, to be called Irish National School Books. Let the first book consist of 64 pages, and from the first page to the last, let there be not a single word relating to Ireland.

In fine, of 1,561 pages, let no more than 83 at the very utmost relate to Ireland. The five books so compiled shall be strictly Irish, and shall be strictly national. Because Irishmen are not allowed to meddle with matters in England and Scotland, it is quite right, by way of compensation, to put matters on equal footing, that Englishmen and Scotchmen should regulate the most important matters in Ireland.

But we have seen that out of 1,561 pages only 83 (at the very outside) refer to Ireland. Therefore a series of Irish national school books has been drawn up for the Irish: Q. E. F.

PROBLEM II. To draw up a series of Irish school-books for the Irish in Victoria, which shall be more Irish and national still.

Let the 83 pages about Ireland be suppressed, and the name of God be carefully excluded.—(Post. 1.) Let the Irish children in Victoria be compelled to use these books (Post. 2), and let the outgoing mails studiously assert that the "intelligent" Catholics of Victoria are enamoured of this Godly system.—(Post. 3.)

The series shall be more Irish and more national still! Because the more carefully a system excludes everything dear to the Irish, the more national it is (Def. 36), and because the Irish reverence God and love Ireland, and because the new series excludes both more completely than the last, a more Irish and more national series has been drawn up; Q. E. F.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERSION IN CAPPAMORE.—The last of the unhappy parties, who sorely tried in the famine years, were beguiled by the tempters, and led to renounce for a time outwardly, the faith of their fathers, the faith in which themselves believed, has been restored to the Church and the communion from which his convictions were never withdrawn, however cogent the temporal circumstances by which his unfortunate alienation was urged.

THE FRANCISCAN CHURCH, ENNIS, CO. CLARE.—ANONYMOUS MUNIFICENCE.—The Rev. J. Cahill, Definitor Franciscan Order, Ennis, has just received from some benevolent person the munificent donation of two hundred pounds, with the express condition that the name of the donor should be kept secret. The object of the well-timed charity was to enable the good and zealous Franciscans to enlarge and extend their handsome new church at Willow Bank, to meet the growing requirements of the community, which comprises the elite of the town and the surrounding districts. A donation of £20 has been received from the Rev. Jeremiah Vaughan, P. P., which will be supplemented by a collection in his parish towards this great and holy work, which invites the active cooperation and warm hearted sympathy of the faithful.—Corr. of Dublin Irishman.

The Freeman notices a story in circulation amongst "the force" in Dublin, to the effect that the officer who detained an M.P. and two other gentlemen on Sackville street Club, who were arrested at three o'clock on Friday morning last, charged with injuring the railings of one of the ornamental trees in Sackville street, has been "reduced" for his zeal.

On Sunday evening 15th ult., a meeting of the parishioners of Thomond-gate and St. Munchin's parishes Limerick, was held for the purpose of co-operating in the movement for presenting a national testimonial to Mr. Butt. The assemblage was addressed by Mr. J. F. Walker, T. C. Rev. Mr. O'Donoghue, C.C., Mr. Hartigan, and Mr. M'Namara, and a subscription list was opened for the parish, those present subscribing £16. At a meeting of the citizens of Limerick, on Wednesday, the sum of £23 was subscribed.

Judgment was given on the 26th ult., by the Court of Common Pleas upon the questions reserved by Mr. Justice Keogh in regard to the Tipperary petition. The judges held that the disqualification of Mr. Mitchell was a matter of notoriety at the time of the election; that the votes recorded in his favour were thrown away, and that Captain Moore was the only qualified candidate before the constituency and was entitled to the seat. They accordingly declared Captain Moore member for Tipperary.

GENTLEMEN'S AMUSEMENT IN DUBLIN.—On Monday night Sackville-street was the theatre of a rather exciting pedestrian feat. A gentleman undertook for a wager of £10 to walk from Wicklow-street to the Rotunda in nine minutes. Between seven and eight o'clock he started on his journey. A long string of vehicles followed, conveying friends of the principal or persons who had laid money upon or against him. The affair created considerable excitement along the route; and the athlete, won his wager, accomplishing the distance in eight and a half minutes, or a half minute under the time allowed.—Freeman.

Froude says—"The Irishman" of the last century rose to his natural level whenever he was removed from his own "unhappy country." In the Seven Year's war Austria's best generals were Irishmen. Brown, Lacy, O'Donnell, were Irishmen!

Lally Tollendal, who punished the English at Fozzenoy, was Mullally of Tullenadaly (Co. Galway). Strike the names of Irishmen out of our own public service, and we lose the heroes of our proudest exploits—we lose the Wellesleys, the Palmers, the Moores, the Eyres, the Cootes, the Napiers, we lose half the officers, and half the privates who conquered India for us, and fought our battles in the Peninsula. What the Irish could do as enemies we were about to learn when the Ulster Exiles crowded in the standard of Washington.

The following is an abstract of the death roll in a Dublin Workhouse:—In the ten years covered by this return 1 medical man died in a workhouse, 4 legal, 3 mercantile, 3 hotel keepers, 5 tailors, 40 workers in metals, 56 in leather, 58 in wood, 25 in stone, 19 agriculturists, 43 clerks, 20 painters, 6 printers, 1 tanner, 29 dressmakers, 10 bakers, 12 butchers, 12 washerwomen, and 1,096 servants. Of the burials during the decade 4,211 were within the boundary, and 33,325 without the boundary.

VITAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND.—The Census Commissioners have issued their second volume of vital statistics of Ireland, containing a report and tables relating to deaths between the years 1861 and 1871. The average annual mortality per 1,000 in that period was 13.8. The number of deaths from small-pox is given as 4,113, and compared with 12,727, 39,275, and 58,906 in the three decennial periods. The deaths of the city of Dublin between 1861 and 1871 were 25.3. It is remarked that the number of females to 100 males living in the city of Dublin was 92, while the number of deaths of females to 100 deaths of males was 104.

A NEW "CHURCH OF IRELAND"—Archdeacon Lee, and a number of influential Irish Churchmen, being shocked at the mutilation of the Christian doctrine by the revisionists—who have decreed that belief in the Incarnation is not necessary to salvation—have broken away from the "Church of Ireland," and publicly declared their resolve to stick to the old forms. Dr. Pusey has offered £20; Canon Lidon will give £100 both donors stipulating that the Athanasian Creed and the dogma of the Incarnation shall remain intact amongst the articles of faith. This body will be "Church of Ireland" No. 1; the revision, or excise sect, will be "Church of Ireland" No. 2, because they have altered the tenets of the once Established Church.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE MATCH.—DUBLIN, June 8.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued invitations to a banquet to be given to the Irish and American teams on the evening of the day of the international shooting match. The Masonic body will also entertain the American rifleman. The *Evening Mail* expresses its satisfaction that there will be no Fenian element among the American visitors.

The Macroom Board of Guardians were informed at their meeting on the 15th ult., that the Treasury had authorised the Board of Works in Ireland to make an advance under the Public Health Act of £4,000 to the Macroom Union for the purpose of constructing works to supply the town with pure water.

It is reported that the command of the Forces in Ireland will be conferred on Lord Napier of Magdala (commander-in-chief in India) in August next, when Lord Sandhurst retires from that position.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy is about to return from London to this country immediately for the purpose of seeking a permanent residence here.

It is considered probable that Major-General Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B., will be moved from Cork to Dublin, to succeed Major-General E. A. Holdich, C.B., who vacates the command of the latter district on becoming a Lieutenant-General.

At the meeting of the Cork Harbor Board on Tuesday 18th ult. the recommendation of the Queenstown Quay Committee that the Board should state in reply to the Board of Trade, that they saw no objection to the erection of the proposed jetty of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, provided that, according to the agreement in June 1861, a public roadway was given to it, and that it should be dedicated to the use of the public, was adopted. In reference to a letter from the Great Western Company of England, asking for berthage for their vessels at the Queenstown Admiralty Pier, it was agreed that till the new pier was built the Harbour Master should give vessels of the company every facility he could. An application of Captain Stuart, R.N., for the support of the Board in getting a new training ship for Cork Harbour, and a suggestion that they should approve of it in a resolution, which should be forwarded to Lord Bandon, who, as Lord Lieutenant of the county and county members, and urge on them the necessity for such a ship, was acceded to by the Board.

THE BUTT TESTIMONIAL.—We notice in the columns of the *Clare Advertiser* of Saturday that a meeting to promote this testimonial was held in Killea. Mr. Thomas Sheehy, P.L.C., presiding. The meeting appears to have been a highly successful one. The Rev. M. Cleary, P.P., headed the subscription list. After appointing Mr. Sheehy treasurer, Messrs. Thomas Jourdan, P.L.C., and B. Hennessy, hon. secy, and Messrs. Thomas Blackall and Patrick McEnery hon. collectors to the local committee, the meeting adjourned.

The following letters have been received by the hon. secretary of the testimonial:—

"3, Nicholas-street, Limerick, 22nd May  
 "Rev. Sm.—I have great pleasure in forwarding you enclosed cheque in favour of the trustees of the Butt Testimonial for £32 3s. 6d., being the subscription of St. Mary's parish to this truly national movement. I also enclose a list of names of the subscribers, which you will please to publish.—I remain, rev. sir, very truly yours,  
 "MICHAEL KELLY.  
 "Rev. Professor Galbraith, F.T.C.D.  
 "Rathvilly, County Carlow, 20th May,  
 "My Dear Lord Mayor—I enclose two cheques, one of £20 for the O'Connell Centenary, the other, £12, for the Butt Testimonial. I trust you will hand these sums to the treasurers of the respective funds. We are not rich in this quarter, and this time is pressing severely enough on the small farmers and labourers, else the parish of Rathvilly would be able and glad to contribute a larger sum. Hoping you will excuse me for troubling you with this little commission, I am, my lord, very faithfully,  
 "P. C. NOLAN."

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., is engaged in a controversy with some of his constituents as to whether or not he received their suffrages under the false pretence that he was a Home Ruler. Mr. Smyth alleges that he addressed the people of Westmeath as a Repealer, that he never used the term Federalism, and that he understood that it was as a Repealer pure and simple that they returned him. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, C.C., Mullingar, charges Mr. Smyth with having acquiesced in the principle of Home Rule at the National Conference and as a member of the Home Rule League, and points to the fact that in 1871 the hon. gentleman denounced the late Mr. Dease's address as a Castle document, and declared that if he (Mr. Dease) would substitute for his address the two words Home Rule he would retire and allow Mr. Dease to become member for his native county. If Mr. Smyth be serious in his belief that the people of Westmeath returned him as a Repealer, what objection asks the rev. gentleman, can he have to meet his constituents, and see if either priests or people be satisfied with him. The hon. gentleman declines any personal controversy with the rev. writer, but states that he has no objection—quite the contrary—to meet his constituents either individually or collectively. With regard to

the question at issue—whether the constituency is in favour of Repeal or Federalism—he says that if his constituents are prepared to justify the Rev. Mr. Caldwell's description of them and say that their ambition is not Ireland a nation, self-governed and free, with Westmeath her premier county, but Ireland a British province, the Nova Scotia of a British confederation, with Westmeath for the dust hole, it is sad, but the sooner the world knows it the better, in his opinion.

CENSUS OF CONNAUGHT.—A new instalment of the census of Ireland has appeared—to wit, the census of Connaught. We learn that the population of the province was '41, 1,418,359; in '51, 1,010,037; in '61, 913,133; in '71, 846,213. The largest town or city in the province is Galway, which has a population 13,843. Next come Sligo, 10,670; Ballina, 5,843; Ballinasloe, 5,052; Westport, 4,417; Tuam, 4,223; Castlebar, 3,571. There are 3,931 first-class houses in the province, 30,654 second-class, 75,838 third-class, 29,355 fourth-class, and 4,729 mad cabins. In the age columns it is stated that there are 39 males and 83 females over the age of 100. The population of the province is divided into 13,887 professional classes, 125,713 domestic classes, 6,937 commercial classes, 209,927 agricultural classes, 45,065 industrial classes, 41,859 indefinite and non-productive class. The province is eminently a Catholic one. It contains 303,949 Catholics, 25,931 Protestant Episcopalians, 3,272 Presbyterians, 2,250 Methodists, 911 all other denominations. Under the heading of "all other denominations" we do not find a single person who returns himself as an unbeliever in Christianity. We regret to say that education is exceedingly backward in the province, 40% or about one-half the population over five years, being illiterate. Connaught lost 251,735 persons in the last twenty years by emigration. The emigration in 1859 was 5,404; in '59, 8,172; in '59, 11,055; in '70, 10,209. This shows that the ratio of emigration is not at all falling off, but rather increasing.

THE TREATY STONE.—Removed from a too lowly position, the Treaty Stone was elevated, by the patriotic citizens of Thomondgate, principally, to a more suitable site, and mounted upon pinnacled pedestal, bears the monumental aspect with which it should be invested. Still, it wants the protection of an iron railing, by which it may be saved from the petty larceny which appears to have been increased upon it. There are sermons in stones, and this preaches one that consecrates itself to resident generations. But strangers who seek souvenirs are not inspired with the like veneration, and by some of those chisels have been feloniously used to chip away portions of the memorial for exhibition elsewhere. If this further excision is permitted, the visible evidence of the violated compact will dwindle down to a fragment, and perhaps some future Froude question the faithfulness that followed the force and treachery by which the foreigner gained a footing beyond the river, which the Treaty Stone would otherwise semperniternally sentinel. An iron railing surmounted with a chevron of frise, to deter alien iconoclasts, or impale them if any ventured to climb for the purpose of criminal abstraction, is indispensable.—*Monitor News.*

The London correspondent of the *Freeman* states that two of the twenty Home Rule members of Parliament who belong to the Devonshire Club have resigned, and that others have intimated an intention to follow their example. The precise nature of their motives in taking this step is not mentioned, but it is stated that some of the English members complain that the frequent subscriptions required of them for purposes of Liberal reorganization are out of all reason.

TENANT PROPRIETARY.—A Bill to facilitate the creation of a class of small landed proprietors in Ireland is the title of a very important measure which has just been introduced into Parliament by the Right Hon. John Bright, Mr. P. J. Smyth, and Mr. P. Martin. The preamble of the bill sets forth that there is in Ireland a great quantity of waste land which may be reclaimed and made available for the creation of a class of small landed proprietors; that the reclamation would improve the health of large districts and be of great public benefit, but is prevented by legal difficulties; and that it is advisable to provide further facilities for the purchase of land in Ireland and to amend the Irish Land Act. The first and second clauses of the bill provide for the appointment of four commissioners, being resident proprietors of land in Ireland, to be commissioners for carrying out the bill, such commissioners to appoint a secretary, &c. The third, fourth, and fifth clauses provide that the commissioners may enter on lands, and having made surveys, and if they are of opinion that any land should be reclaimed, send a report to the Lord Lieutenant, notice being served on the owners, who may send to the Castle objections in writing to the reports. The remaining clauses of the first part of the bill provide that, after objections are sent into the Lord Lieutenant, he may hold an inquiry, and if, after such inquiry, the Lord Lieutenant shall consider that the benefit to be derived from the works outweighs the damage, he may authorise the execution thereof. The second part of the Act deals with the case of tenants ready to buy farms and landlords willing to sell them. It enacts that, where the price is under £1,000, both or either may apply to the Civil Bill Court; when over £1,000 to the Landlord Estates Court; and the Court being satisfied that the price is adequate, may issue a certificate, on which the Board of Works must advance one-half, and may advance three quarters, of the purchase-money. The tenant is to repay the Board of Works by an annuity of £2 for 25 years for every £100 advanced. Sub-division or sub-letting of lands so purchased is absolutely prohibited.—*Freeman.*

IRISH MAY MEMORIES.—Mr. James Burke, writing to the *Freeman* on this subject, says:—"On the 23rd of May, 1798, the insurrection broke out near Dublin, and on the 24th the Kildare insurgents attacked Naas. On Whit Sunday, the 27th, the Yeomen burned the Catholic Church at Boulavogue. This outrage stung Father John Murphy into indignation, and from being a pacificator he changed to being a leader, and marched at the head of the people to Vinegar-hill. But there is a May day greater than all—the 27th of May, 1792. On that memorable day the Volunteers were all under arms in Dublin. Napper Tandy commanded the artillery which lined the streets from the Barracks to the Houses of Parliament. The Lord Lieutenant proceeded to College-green between lines of Volunteers. England was then at war with America, France, Spain, and Holland, and it was a time for being very civil to Ireland, for she then had 50,000 men well armed and ready to vindicate her rights. The Viceroy entered the House of Lords and announced that the King and the British Parliament were, most desirous to gratify every wish expressed by Ireland in favor of legislative independence. The Viceroy added that he felt sure that such a course would promote the harmony, stability, and glory of the entire empire. How different, sir, was this language from that of those who now tell us that Home Rule (a smaller measure) means rebellion. Grattan was too confiding; his generous heart

"Feared no evil, for it knew no sin."  
 He did not see the snare that lurked behind the Viceroy's honeyed words, and he at once moved a resolution of gratitude to the King. Flood was more far-seeing, and hinted that he was not satisfied, and so did the Recorder (and member for) Dublin, Sir Samuel Blackstreet, ancestor of the present estimable President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Ireland. Yelverton preached harmony, and Grattan's resolution was carried, there being only two dissentients. On the 30th May

(same year) a grant of £100,000 to Grattan was proposed in the House of Commons, but his friends (for of course he could not speak on the subject himself) refused for him any larger grant than £50,000. Government wanted to "retain" him, and offered a grant for ever of the Viceroyal Lodge in the Phoenix Park, but Grattan had a nation for his client, and the bribe was declined. These things should be remembered at the approaching commemoration of "ever-glorious Grattan," the music of whose eloquence was (as Moore says in "Captain Rock") "the first fresh matin-song of Irish freedom." On the 4th May, 1829, Lord Surrey took his seat as member for Horseham, being the first Catholic that sat, though O'Connell was elected before him. On the 13th May, 1823, the first meeting of the Catholic Association took place. On the 8th May, 1825, a resolution in favor of Catholic Emancipation was carried in the House of Commons, when Mr. Peel declared Emancipation to be a "danger against which it would be impossible to find security." Yet this same man proposed the measure in less than a year. On the 18th May, 1829, O'Connell appeared at the bar of the House of Commons and refused to take the old oaths.

THE THREATENED SCHISM IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.—"ON LOOKER" writes as follows to the *Mail*—"We are threatened by the co-partnership of Archdeacon Lee, Pusey, and Co., with the establishment of a purely Anglican Church in Dublin, the attractive feature of which is to consist in the use of the Prayer-book whole and entire as it has been used hitherto in England. We are not informed whether or not this will involve the resuscitation of the services for Gunpowder Plot and King Charles the Martyr, with other matters allowed of late years in Ireland to be dormant; but we cannot but feel that the Anglican style which will be followed will be that of the high ornate school, as to vestments, altar cloths, reredos, painted windows, emblematic figures, acolytes, and all other insignia usually presented in the High Churches of London. But if Archdeacon Lee and his select party will really go in for this experiment it is highly probable that an experiment of an opposite kind may be tried, and that the dissatisfied Protestants of the Evangelical school may originate also in Dublin a reformed Irish Church, with a Prayer-book so greatly modified and improved that it may serve as a guide to other towns throughout Ireland. The sturdy yeoman spirit of the Irish Protestants, when once thoroughly aroused, will be more than a match for the Archdeacon and his party; and no act would so thoroughly arouse and inflame the zeal of Irish Protestantism as the defiant flag hoisted in our minds, of that miserable makeshift for Popery which goes under the name of Anglicanism, especially in a country where for centuries our forefathers have been contending with the real genuine article in full development. But when he takes this step, and puts himself in schism with the Irish Church, and establishes a Church free from the control of the General Synod of the Irish Church it is to be hoped that the straightforward manliness which has hitherto marked his course, whether his steps have been wisely chosen or the contrary, will not desert him, but that he will see the propriety and necessity of yielding up his position in the theological school of a Church whose rules he disregards and whose revised formularies he despises and rejects.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A WOMAN PASSING AS A MAX FOR THIRTEEN YEARS.—The *Warminster Guardian* states that a woman, named Elizabeth Taylor, appeared before the Warminster bench of magistrates on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. She appeared in the dock in male attire, and the chief constable, in detailing some of her antecedents, stated that she was the daughter of a gentleman, who formerly lived at Penketh, near Warrington; she had been married, but her husband was killed twenty-one years ago. She commenced to wear male attire thirteen years ago and was employed as a sailor during the American war, and made several trips from South Wales to the American coast in order to supply the Alabama and blockade runners with coals. She was known by the names of Happy Ned and Navy Ned and for some time past had worked as a labourer on several farms, in the neighbourhood of Warrington, having so late as the 12th ult., helped to kill three cwt pigs for a farmer at Croft House. She has quite a masculine appearance, and her sex was not suspected until she placed herself within the clutches of the police. She was fined 5s. and costs.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES IN BIRKENHEAD PARK.—For some time past Sunday meetings have been held in Birkenhead Park, some of these meetings being for advancement of totalism, others partaking of the revival character, whilst another and less harmless set of preachers have been in the habit of uttering strong language against Romanism and its professors. The latter class of preachers have at last aroused a strong feeling of hostility among the Catholics of Birkenhead, and on Sunday this feeling took a very threatening turn as far as the peace of the township is concerned. The Birkenhead Orangemen were largely reinforced by their brethren from Liverpool on Saturday, and the "preachers" having made an onslaught upon Roman Catholics, a scene of intense excitement ensued. One of the speakers declared most indiscreetly that he could bring sufficient force to thrash all the Catholics in the place. This brought matters to a crisis, and in a moment a scene of tumult arose, which ended in the police making a raid upon the polemics, and seven persons were marched off to bridewell.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—From a return issued by the Board of Trade relative to the number of railway accidents in the United Kingdom during the twelve months ending on December last, it appears that 1,425 persons were killed on the various lines of the United Kingdom, while 5,950 sustained more or less injury. Of this aggregate 212 killed and 1,990 injured were passengers; 788 killed and 2,815 injured were servants of companies or contractors; and 425 killed and 245 injured were trespassers, suicides, persons surprised when passing level crossings, &c. In England and Wales, there were killed, 1,175, injured, 4,463; Scotland, killed, 211 injured, 496; Ireland, killed, 29, injured, 96.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.—There was exhibited in London on Wednesday a very simple apparatus for saving life in case of wreck, &c. It is nothing but a double mackintosh cloak, with pockets capable of being inflated through a tube by the wearer. It folds up into a small compass, so that it can be carried in the pocket if not worn as a cloak.

SOMETHING LIKE TYRANNY.—A working scissors-grinder in Sheffield saved up his earnings for the purpose of becoming a master-man in a small way. He bought the necessary machinery, and commenced to make scissors as well as grind them. On the night succeeding the day on which he commenced as master-man his workshop was broken into by his wheel-hand cut into shreds; four "laps" and "glazers" destroyed; three grinding-stones smashed to pieces; and his little venture was utterly ruined. The suggestion as to the cause of this atrocious act is, that he had not consulted the Sheffield Union, or got their permission to become master.—*Builder.*

THE TRAFFIC OF LONDON.—Two projects are now on foot for relieving London Bridge and facilitating the passage of traffic from the northern to the southern side of the river. One is the construction of a bridge from the Tower to Horselydown, which is now under the consideration of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation. The plan is that of Mr. Perrott, who proposes that the bridge shall have three arches, and that the height shall be ninety feet above high-water mark, so as to al-

low vessels with masts to pass underneath. The other plan is put forward by a public company, and is a steam ferry, which it is proposed shall be established about a mile and a half below London Bridge, near the Thames Tunnel, and in close proximity to the London and St. Katharine's Docks on the north side and the Commercial Docks on the south. Paddle wheel vessels of 120 horse power are to be employed, and they will be sufficiently large to receive from ten to twenty waggons or carts at one time; carriages, horses, goods, and passengers are also to be provided with accommodation.

WILL-MAKING EXTRAORDINARY.—In the Probate Court, London, an application made to Sir James Hannan disclosed a state of facts which looked more like the device of an ingenious novel writer or a sensation dramatist than a blunder which occurred in actual life. Two sisters lived together for years, and agreed to dispense with lawyers, and make their own wills; and they determined to draw them in such a way that the survivor should enjoy the joint property for her life. The two wills so prepared were executed in the handwriting of one sister—the testatrix—and they corresponded in all particulars except one. There was a legacy of nineteen guineas given in one will to an orphanage of Mr. Spurgeon at Stockwell, while in the other will the same sum was left to a college of Mr. Spurgeon near Inverstock-hill. The wills were executed and deposited in an exchequer belonging to the testatrix, where, after her death, they were discovered. It was then discovered that there had been a blunder. Each sister had signed the other sister's will. Thus, the will of Sarah Hunt, who has died, begins "the last will and testament of one Sarah Hunt," and is signed "Anne Hunt," and that of Anne Hunt is signed "Sarah Hunt," furthermore, though the signatures were affixed in 1874, the documents purport to have been executed in 1831, that being probably the date of the original form from which both the intended wills were copied. Application was made, under this state of facts, to the Judge Ordinary to grant probate of the paper signed by the deceased. But his lordship would not yield to the application. He pointed out that to read the paper which the lady had signed as her will, and which, in fact, was not her will, would lead to the absurdity of allowing her to leave the property to herself.

Mr. Biddulph's letter to the *Times* has elicited a reply from Dr. Keene, couched in terms of choice invective. The following extract will suffice to show the esteem in which these chief friends and champions of the Claimant hold one another. "I have never," says the doctor sought, and would rather be without, the "partnership" of Mr. Biddulph. I have seen a little of him. He is quite as silly as Master Slender, and nothing but my conviction that he really was the Claimant's cousin could have made me put him into the witness-box to bring ridicule on the case as he did. Whatever little intellect he once had—and I think it was very little—he has smoked away in his "death-head pipes," otherwise he would not take of the "revolutionary principles of a man who is almost a bigot in support of our Old Constitution, and who would be sorry to enrol such persons in his ranks."

THE KICKING MANIA.—On Friday at the Denbigh Borough Police Court, two farmers named Owen, father and son, living at Plassissa Farm, Llanyfodil, Denbighshire, were charged with brutally ill-treating John Davies, of Deubigh. On Tuesday, complainant, who was ostler at the Buckrow Inn, Denbigh, attempted to prevent the elder defendant committing a nuisance in the boot-house. Defendant struck him two severe blows with a stick. He took hold of him to prevent his doing so, when the son came up, struck complainant so violently, and kicked him savagely till he fell into a stable, and a witness proved finding him in a perfectly senseless condition from the brutal treatment he had received. The elder defendant was fined 2s. and the younger £2, the entire costs and fines of the defendants amounting to over 28s.

FLOORED OUT OF CALF LOVE.—A lady lived in Windsor, with whose exceedingly handsome daughter an Eton boy—the names I suppress—fell, or fancied he fell, as schoolboys will, in love. The mamma promoted the attachment, or encouraged the delusion. In point of fact, the juvenile Roman was virtually "hooked." It was clearly the duty of the head-master to hinder this. Whether he took the most advisable method of doing so may be open to question. The desired effect was produced; the boy was laughed at by his schoolmates for his folly and quizzed for his hogging. As for the young lady she married Marshal Canrobert, and has probably thanked Dr. Goodford devoutly many times for the valedictory check he administered to the passion of her girlhood's admirer.—*The World.*

Mr. Anthony Biddulph, cousin of Sir Roger Tichborne, writes that after visiting the Claimant recently in prison at Dartmoor he is more than ever convinced of his identity—his likeness to young Roger Tichborne being now much more apparent since he lost so much flesh.

The drunkenness in London on the night of Whit Monday was so great that, it is said, all the cells at the police stations were fully occupied, and hundreds of drunken persons were left in the streets for whom the police could not make room.

An inmate of the Mile and Kinross District Lunatic Asylum, Cupar, committed suicide the other day in a peculiarly horrible manner. He forced his head through a window-frame, and cut his throat with the standing glass.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.—The Liverpool and Birkenhead flour dealers have resolved to reduce the price of bread a farthing per pound.

A shocking case of cruelty is reported from Manchester. A man, named Joseph Johnson, is in custody charged with biting off the lip and portion of the nose of an old man named Hall.

A committee has been appointed in Dundee to make arrangements for celebrating the O'Connell Centenary.

UNITED STATES.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.—His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, administered the sacrament of confirmation to 327 persons in the Church of the Nativity, New York, Tuesday, May 25th; to 545 in St. Peter's Church, New York, Thursday, May 27th; to 130 in St. Ann's Church, Monday, May 31st; to 22 at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville Thursday, June 3d; and to 140 in the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, June 4th.

SKETCH OF THE VERY REV. THOMAS GALBERRY, DESIGNATED BISHOP OF HARTFORD BY THE HOLY SEE.—The Very Rev. Thomas Galberry, O.S.A., Bishop elect of the diocese of Hartford, is now in his forty-third year. From the time he was ordained priest to the present his life has been one of great industry and unremitting toil. Whether we regard him as a missionary priest, as president of a college, or provincial of his order—for he has been tried in all these positions—he has displayed qualities, both of an administrative and executive character, which eminently fit him for the high and holy office to which he has been recently called. Ordained priest in 1856 by the saintly Dr. Newman, late Bishop of Philadelphia, he was appointed by his superior to the pastoral charge of St. Denis' church, in the diocese of Philadelphia. Here he labored for a few years with the zeal of an Augustine beloved by his humble but faithful flock, and giving

evidence of that untiring energy and successful career which has so pre-eminently characterized his whole missionary life. Lonsburg, in the diocese of Albany, and Lawrence, in the diocese of Boston, became the scenes of his subsequent labors. In both these growing and manufacturing towns the name of Dr. Galberry is as familiar as a household word. The stately churches, large schools, and beautiful parochial residences, which the Catholic tourist to these places behold with delight, as monuments of great faith and greater sacrifices, have been built up by the humble Augustinian, now Bishop-elect of Hartford.

Dr. Galberry is an Irishman by birth, of commanding and dignified presence, tall and well-proportioned. He has a good, honest countenance, indicative of benevolence, intelligence and determination. Though in the prime of life, he looks much older than his years, and bears unmistakable marks of the trying and laborious life through which he has passed. The widowed diocese of Hartford will find in Dr. Galberry a bishop worthy to be the successor of the great and good man whose recent death has been so widely and so deservedly deplored.—*Catholic Review.*

THE INDEFATIGABLE MISSIONARY, FATHER DAMIAN, STILL AT WORK.—Father Damian seems never to stop working. A month ago we found him in St. Teresa's Brooklyn. Last week he was in Patterson, and now he is in Mott Haven.

He has just preached a splendid mission with glorious results at the church in Patterson, N.J. Even Father Damian himself calls this a "great mission." The first week was for the women the second for the men. Hundreds more than could be attended to were applying for admission. There were 3,500 communicants. Forty converts were received, and 150 adults made their first Communion.

DEATH OF FATHER McKENNA.—We announce with a feeling of regret the death of Rev. Michael McKenna, pastor of St. Rose of Lima's church, New York, which occurred on the 4th inst. The deceased was well known throughout the diocese, and his loss will be keenly felt by all, but more especially by the poor who always found in him a friend and benefactor.

Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan was married, on the 2nd inst., in Chicago, to Miss Irene Tucker, daughter of General D. H. Tucker, of the Lieutenant-General's staff.

The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, assisted by the Rev. J. Riordan, according to the forms of the Catholic Church, of which both parties are members.

A terrible wind and rain storm swept over Louisville, Ky., Indianapolis, Ind., and Cincinnati, Ohio, on the night of the 1st inst. Railroads, public buildings and private residences suffered much injury, and in Indianapolis some lives were lost. In Louisville the Catholic Hospital, in the extreme southern portion of the city, is reported to be demolished.

THE CENTENARY.—General Osborne has been notified that the following Commission has been named by the Egyptian Government to the Centennial: His Highness the Prince Fenuik Pacha, the Prince Imperial, President Rios Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vice-President Gen. E. P. Stone, General, Commander Brooks to reside at Philadelphia.

SUPPER OF WHISKEY.—MILWAUKEE, June 8.—Yesterday Supervisor Hy. Hedrick and Deputee Agents Brown, Brooks and Hogue, seized two hundred and ten barrels of illicit whiskey, belonging to one Meyer, who were found hidden in the vaults of an old brewery near Emel Roberts' saloon, on Chestnut street. Meyer's wholesale refining house was one of the establishments suspected here, but was found closed when the raiders arrived. Meyer sailed for Europe six days before.

A TORNAPO.—WATERBURY, Conn., June 8.—A tornado passed over a portion of Bacon Poles yesterday evening. Trees were torn up, barns and sheds blown down, and a dwelling house carried from its foundation nearly two feet.

INVESTIGATING TWEED ACCOUNTS.—The grand jury are still engaged investigating the works of the old Tweed Ring and it is very likely additional indictments will be found.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN IRISH BANK.—A movement is on foot among the influential residents to establish an Irish American Savings Bank in the city of New York.

An incendiary fire at Machias, Me., on the 5th inst. destroyed the Catholic Church and parson's residence, and the residences of Nathan Longfellow and Dr. Peabody, together with several small buildings and barns and 150,000 feet of lumber. The destruction of the city was imminent at one time.—The loss is about \$25,000.

FISHERMEN DROWNED.—WATERBURY, July 8.—William Farmer and son, and two other men named Thompson and Healy, who were fishing by a rush light from a boat on Ropette river, near Potsdam, Saturday night, were carried over the dam by the current, and were all drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.—ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—The system adopted by several towns for offering bounty for the capture of grasshoppers is working admirably. Advice from the towns where it was first started are that a great many of them have already been destroyed and crops are saved up to the present time. This method is now being generally adopted in all grasshopper infested sections. The bounty given ranging from \$2.50 to \$5 a bushel and estimated number 300,000 hoppers, and many towns report from 175 to 300 bushels already taken. It can be seen at once that a great slaughter is going on.

IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK.—The chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington furnishes the following statement, showing the number of immigrants who arrived at the port of New York during the month of May, 1875, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874.—May, 1875—9,319 males, 7,632 females; total, 16,951. May, 1874—17,073 males, 12,735 females; total 29,818. Decrease in May, 1875, 7,714 males 5,153 females. The nationalities of the immigrants who arrived in May, 1875 were: From England, 2,900; Scotland, 459; Wales, 23; Ireland, 4,226; Germany, 4,016; Austria, 616; Sweden, 1,108; Norway, 538; Denmark, 369; France, 309; Switzerland, 93; Spain, 26; Italy, 599; Holland, 197; Belgium, 42; Russia, 99; Poland, 34; Hungary, 108; Canada, 12; South America, 5; Central America, 7; Cuba, 24; Port Rico and Sicily, 8 ench; St. Croix, 3; Jamaica Barbadoes Bahamas, and India, 2 ench; China, Nova Scotia, Brazil, Curacoa, Guatemala, Belize, Isle of Man, Australia, New Zealand and Armenia, 1 each; born at sea, 1.

Says the New York *World*:—That flag flying fool, Sergeant Bates, is at it again! He is to come from Toronto by boat to Oswego, and carry the "British Union Jack unfurled" from that point to the New York City Hall, where we trust that Mr. Archibald and a delegation of stalwart Britishers will politely receive him, relieve him of his burden, and duck him to death in Mr. Green's truly beautiful stone basin in front of the New Post office. If something of this sort is not done, the irrepressible idiot has it in contemplation to trail the Star Spangled Banner from Cuba all the way round Europe. If he survives this effort we hope we shall next have him start off from the Oural Mountains to carry the British flag through China to Canton, and so have rest from Bates and his banner forevermore.

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AND  
**CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,**

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 18—St. Bernard.  
Saturday, 19—St. Juliana Falconieri.  
Sunday, 20—Fifth after Pentecost.  
Monday, 21—St. Aloysius Gonzaga.  
Tuesday, 22—St. Mary Magdalene of Pazzi.  
Wednesday, 23—Vigil of St. John Baptist.  
Thursday, 24—St. John Baptist.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**

Judgment has been given by the district court of Leobersdorf, in Sillesia, against the Prince-Archbishop Frederic Egon von Furstenberg, of Olmutz, and the two parochial administrators (ad interim) suspended from their office. Francis Ulmann of Kreuzendorf and Robert Sterz of Sappau, for offences against the May Laws. The two priests were sentenced to fines of 150 marks each. The Prince-Archbishop von Furstenberg, who (it is scarcely necessary to say) did not appear before the Court, was sentenced in contumacia to a fine of 2,000 marks (4150), or ten months' imprisonment.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* announces that addresses of congratulation and sympathy have been forwarded to Cardinal Ledochowski by the Metropolitan Chapter and the secular and regular clergy of the archdiocese of Lemberg, and by the leading laymen of Galicia. Among the signatures of the lay address are the Princes Leo Sapieha, Joseph Jablonowski, and Francis Waronicki, the Counts Dzieduszycki Scipio and Prasicki (who is an "active" Privy councillor), and quite a number of the professors of the Universities of Cracow and Lemberg, including Professor Wencelowski, a native of Posen, whose adhesion to the address seems to annoy the semi-official paper very much. The Cracow Convention announces that an address has also been sent from Portugal, signed by many persons of distinction. Count Ledochowski was auditor at the Nunciature at Lisbon in the year 1850.

The Prussian Bishops, replying to the statements made by the Ministry in answer to their memorial to the Emperor, maintain that their position is a rightful one, and explain that the infallibility dogma having been enunciated with the absolute certainty of faith, the could not refuse obedience to it without forsaking their religion.

It is as evident as possible that Bismarck is determined to carry on "a war to the knife" against the Church and her Institutions, not alone in Prussia but throughout Germany. The *North German Gazette* an inspired organ in an article printed in prominent type, draws attention to the extraordinary development of the Catholic system of religious orders and associations in Germany. It concludes as follows: "To a vigilant and resolute Government it appears absolutely imperative to deal with this organization which, apart from the special objects of some individual associations, is only an instrument in the hand of its leaders. Another question remains—namely whether the new Convents law, if its operation be confined to Prussia, will have the effect which is expected of it in the struggle for supremacy of the State?"

The Bishop of Liege has addressed himself to the King of the Belgians on the subject of the interdiction of the religious processions by the Burgomaster of that city. His Lordship denounces the proclamation as unconstitutional and reminds his Majesty that the faithful subjects of the kingdom are the Catholics and not those who imitate the Jews of old by deciding religion and promoting disorder and conflicts.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* announces that the Prussian Government has prohibited all Jubilee processions, on the ground that "under present circumstances there is reason to apprehend danger for public order from such processions." According to the law of 11th March, 1850, all processions which are not of established and ancient usage require an authorization from the police authorities.

A letter from Ratisbon of 11th May states that on the previous Saturday a notice was posted at all the church doors in that city announcing that the Jubilee processions, which had been previously appointed for the month of May, were not to take place, having, it appears, been forbidden by the provincial authorities of the Upper Parliament. No reason was assigned. But it is assumed that the Government is acting on the same authority as in Prussia, viz, that these processions are "extraordinary," and hence can be forbidden. There has been no precedent for such conduct of the Government, and it is said to find that the Berlin "Culture-champions" have such influence in Bavaria.

The announcement of the *Times* that England will henceforward take an active part in European politics, and make her influence as a great Power felt, has elicited some sarcastic comments from

the Nord. The organ of the Prussian court hints that in an emergency the action of the British Government would not be found of much practical value, and reminds its readers "the more than reserved reception by the English Foreign Office of the proposal of energetic mediation in favour of peace which came from St. Petersburg in July, 1870." In our days, the Nord says, diplomacy does not suffice, because counsels and remonstrances must be supported on solid bases, and these bases England refuses to give herself. It concludes by saying:—"We shall salute willingly the reawakening of the British lion, but before doing so we should like to know whether he has preserved his claws." The semi-official journals at Berlin, also speak of the intervention of England in rather contemptuous terms.

A special despatch from Rome to the *Daily News* says a Ministerial crisis is impending on account of the Public Safety Act, for the suppression of brigandage, which is opposed by the Left, not approved, as incorrectly stated in a previous despatch. There is much excitement over the situation. It is thought that if a change is made Signor Bella will become Premier.

A bill for the regulation of the newspaper press which will soon be submitted to the French Assembly by M. Dufaure, minister of Justice, is published. It provides that attacks on the form of government and the President of the Republic shall be punishable with imprisonment for not less than two months, or more than three years; and fines of from \$100 to \$1000 penalties are also attached to the publication of news and of petitions asking for modifications of the constitution. President MacMahon on Sunday reviewed 36,000 troops at Long Champs in presence of 300,000 spectators.

The special reports to the London journals that the abdication of the King of Greece is imminent and that several foreign men-of-war have arrived in Greek waters are untrue. The country is perfectly tranquil.

News has been received at Havana, via St. Thomas, of a terrible earthquake in New Grenada. The destruction was greatest in the valley of Cucuta on the Venezuelan frontier. It is reported that 16,000 lives were destroyed by the calamity.

His Worship the Mayor of Quebec, Owen Murphy, Esq., with Alderman Morris and the City Treasurer, L. E. Dorion, left on Saturday, by the *Peruvian* on a mission to England to negotiate a municipal loan of \$200,000.

Her Majesty has conferred the distinction of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon Col. John Dyde, the oldest militia officer in the Dominion.

**THE OLD CATHOLICS.**

The *Times* Prussian correspondent, writing from Berlin under date May 24th, supplies additional proof of the insignificance of the Old Catholic movement, taking his figures from the official report issued at the annual meeting which opened at Bonn on the 22nd. Out of 150 Old Catholic congregations existing in Germany only 100 sent in statistics. These show that there are 47,737 souls attached to the "faith" delivered direct to Dr. Dollinger, and through Madame Merriam to M. Loyson. This grand total includes 15,006 grown up men and 22 parsons—the correspondent erroneously calls them priests. Prussia, the cradle of the sect, has raised only 18,765, who are administered to by 22 parsons. In the Grand Duchy of Baden the new denomination is comparatively strong, having doubled its numbers during the last year, "the increase," according to the correspondent, "being mainly produced by the law allowing Old Catholics to share in the Church funds." In Bavaria they count only 13,000. "Notwithstanding these discouraging figures," says the correspondent, "the report looks confidently forward to a moral and numerical access of strength in the near future. It is, indeed, easy to foresee that the Bill now passing through the Prussian Parliament, which allows Old Catholics to be summarily put in possession of Catholic funds, will sensibly augment the devout little band gathered around a few distinguished leaders; but as to anything like real life being infused into the new denomination, I confess I am not very sanguine." And he continues, "the great enemy of the Pope in Germany is neither the Old Catholic party, who object to him for conscientious reasons, nor the German Government, who regard him as a political adversary artfully disguised in cassock and gown. The force the Vatican has to fear in this country is the determined rationalism of the educated classes." "We have put the word conscientious in italics, because it seems to us it is a very peculiar kind of the "conscientious" that will join or adhere to a sect for the purpose of obtaining possession, through legal fraud, of Catholic funds. It reminds us of the palmy days of Irish souperism, and how the Reverend Oliver Stiggins, who had a saintly white in his eye, sent one of his "brands from the burning" to talk to Biddy, his wife,—"About ribbons, and cotton, and Protestant life, And to ask her, with dear Mrs. Stiggins' regards, What stuff would convert her, and how many yards."

As long as the funds last converts to Old Catholicism will be found, and the wonder is that they are not more numerous. But the correspondent is correct in saying that the real enemy the Vatican has to contend against in Germany is the rationalism of the educated classes. Germany is the centre of that Rationalism and Materialism, called "modern science," of which the Tyndalls in England and the Drapers in the United States are the faithful and zealous apostles. Between the Church, the Divinely commissioned guardian of Revelation, and this monster which seeks to destroy Revelation, war has been declared and will be waged to the bitter end—until the fall of one of the conflicting parties. As Catholics we know that party cannot be the Church, and hence we entertain no fears for the issue.

Last week we had the pleasure of a visit from P. Boyle, Esq., Proprietor of our esteemed contemporary, the *Irish Canadian*. We were extremely gratified to see Brother Boyle looking so well. May his shadow never grow less.

**THE NEXT PRESIDENT.**

Grant is out of the way. He has written a letter intimating that he will not enter the field, and the free and independents are now looking out for a new man. If the present tenant of the White House had consented to be run for another term, the contest would turn on the cry of "Caesarism," and be a purely personal one, no matter who the opposing candidate might be. But as he has backed out, the leaders of both parties will be forced to recast their policy for 1876, and fight the battle on their respective political platforms—"The next President," says the *New York Herald*, "will have to devise measures to relieve industry of burdens under which it has sunk to the lowest level during General Grant's administration. Irredeemable paper money, extravagance and corruption among office-holders, a tariff which has prevented the revival of our foreign trade and disabled us from selling our surplus manufactured products abroad—these causes have demoralized American industry and caused a prolonged stagnation in business which seems hopeless, and which covers the country with gloom and apprehensions for the future, in spite of a succession of good crops. \* \* \* 'Hard times' is the universal complaint, and it will be the watchword of the next election. We cannot have relief from the pressure of adversity until misgovernment in the Southern States is cured; until extravagance and corruption in the federal administration are remedied; until a sound currency of gold and silver makes the laborer's reward sure and definite; until the shackles are removed from our foreign commerce, and the ingenious hands of our skilled mechanics and artisans are once more allowed to labor for the whole world and not confined to the limited home market."

It is very easy to talk—very easy to indicate abuses and wrongs, and state and demand reforms, but not so easy to find reformers. Who is going to remodel the United States after the above admirable fashion? Dr. Brownson, who is a keen observer and ought to be well informed, says in his *Review* for April, Art. II, p. 179,—"We have never much admired President Grant; we have never regarded him as a high-toned gentleman, as a man with an acute and lively moral sense, who cares much one way or another for the public weal. He seems to look upon his office as held for the benefit of himself and relatives and personal friends, and we presume he is determined to make the most of it, let the politicians clamor as they may! And yet we much doubt, were we President, if we could perform the duties of the office much better than he does. We did not vote for his re-election in 1872, and we certainly shall not vote for a third term in 1876; but if we had the naming of his successor, we should not know who to name. The Republican majority in Congress are for the most part small men, if you will, but not overstocked with honesty or public spirit, and they are faithful representatives of their constituents, that is the banks, railroad corporations, manufacturing companies, and the business men who employ credit instead of capital; and it is very doubtful, if a Democratic Congress would not find itself obliged to do the bidding of the same constituents, for their interests rule the country." Nothing better illustrates this moral degradation of parties in the United States, and the proximate impossibility of electing an honest administration, than the serious suggestion of such a veteran politician as Wendell Phillips to nominate General B. F. Butler, whose name is connected with everything low and corrupt in politics. The *Herald* sneers at the mention of Ben as a possible candidate, but how many prominent men with a much purer public record than General Butler's can the *Herald* point out in the Republican or Democratic party?

The next President will, we are inclined to think, be no better than the present one, if he is even as good, and therefore we heartily sympathize with our American cousins in advance of the election.

**THE CREBLES.**—The congregation of St. Patrick's Church completed the Jubilee Procession last Sunday. Processions from the Parishes of Notre Dame, St. Ann's, St. Bridget's, St. James and St. Joseph's also took place. From 2 up to about 7 o'clock the streets were thronged with those performing the exercises of the Jubilee, and it was edifying in the extreme to notice the deep religious feeling which pervaded those taking part in the Processions.

**DEATH OF MRS. B. DEVLIN.**—With sincere regret we have to announce the death, after a long and painful illness, of Mrs. Bernard Devlin. It was Mrs. Devlin's lot to see several of her children taken from her by the hand of death, and the grief thus occasioned doubtless greatly aggravated the disease which at last carried her off. A loving wife, a kind mother and a good woman has gone from among us.—*R. J. P.*

**THE CELTIC NATIONAL.**—This is the title of a new weekly Journal devoted to General News, and to the Promotion of Irish Literature, and Irish National Independence. Published in New York, every Saturday. The Rev. J. V. McNamara, is the Editor. We are promised that *The Celtic National* will be intensely Irish in tone and character, and from week to week will vindicate the claims of the Irish people to political independence, and will in every issue exhibit a faithful reflex of Irish National feeling, and of the actual status of public opinion on Irish questions at home and abroad.

As the prepayment of newspapers from publication offices must begin on the 1st October next, our subscribers are warned not to make prepayment of postage at the receiving offices beyond that date. In the meantime we request such of them as are in arrears to remit at once, and all others to renew their subscription, as after that date we shall, without exception, discontinue sending the *True Witness* to all who are in arrears, and also to those who have not renewed their subscriptions.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. C. DONOVAN.—This gentleman, for many years Agent for the *True Witness* in Hamilton and vicinity, leaves Hamilton on the 3rd of July for a brief visit to Ireland, and will be present at the festivities in Dublin in honor of the Centennial of O'Connell's birth. We wish Mr. Donovan a pleasant voyage, and hope that he will return from the "Green Isle" in renewed health and vigor.

**NEW AGENT.**—We would inform our friends in Hamilton and vicinity that Mr. JAMES QUINN is our new agent there. Mr. Donovan, our former agent, having through press of business given up the agency, speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Quinn. We hope our subscribers when called on by Mr. Quinn will receive him kindly.

It is said that Mr. Gladstone will contribute an article on "The Prince Consort and the Court of Queen Victoria" to the forthcoming number of the *Contemporary Review*. That will be more in his line.

We observe that an Ottawa contemporary is trying to be witty at the expense of young men "doing the Jubilee," as it calls it. The journal referred to is the clown of the secular press in Canada, and no Catholic young man will be influenced by the gibberish of a buffoon.

**SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.**

(No. 71.)  
"THEY SHALL NOT SPEAK FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOUR."

Evil speaking or detraction may be considered as one of the commonest of vices. Other sins are generally confined to certain classes; and each class has its peculiar sin. The rich and the great ones of the world have their vices; whilst workmen, merchants, citizens have theirs. But the crime of evil speaking is common to all classes and to all conditions of life. The rich detracts; the titled nobleman detracts; the senator detracts; the citizen detracts; the townsman detracts; the villager detracts; the merchant detracts; the workman detracts; to say it in a word all men and all women without exception are guilty of this vice. Shall I say more; not only people of loose religious principles detract, but also even those who lay claim to piety and virtue. Yes! alas! those who would scruple to retain a single cent of their neighbour's goods; those who would not for their lives tell a lie; those who say long prayers; and mortify their bodies with fasting; those who give their substance to the poor; even these sometimes make no difficulty in telling again, the evil they have heard against their neighbour; even these hesitate not to listen to evil reports. They say a spiritual writer, know how to refrain from this vice; though they may have resisted the most violent temptations, they will doubtless end by yielding to this sin which may be called "the devil's last arrow. And yet alas! man of piety and religion, of what will your piety and religion avail you, if you are thus cruel to your brother? What will your fasts, your watchings, your prayers, what will your bleeding shoulders torn by the knots of the discipline avail you, if you draw the blood of your neighbour by the piercing dart of an evil tongue? What will those alms avail you, which ought to cover a multitude of sins, if you rob your neighbor of his honor?"

The crime of evil speaking consists in the robbing of our neighbor's honor; hence the detractor is a robber. And alas! Christian soul, a robber of the worst kind, because a robber not of earthly riches and earthly goods, which can again be replaced by thrift and industry; but a robber of that reputation, which once lost, not all the thrift, nor industry, nor skill, nor prudence in the world can again repair. For what is this reputation, which the detractor despoils? Listen to that eternal Wisdom, which knows all things and sees all things, and hears all things: "He has thousands of years ago declared to the world that it is *above all riches*: 'Better is a good name than many riches.' And with the counsel of His eternal Wisdom He bids you guard it carefully. 'Have a care of a good name, for it will remain with you rather than a thousand precious and great treasures.' Yes, Christian soul, silver and gold cannot go with you past the grave, but a good name, your honor, your reputation will cling to you as long as the remembrance of you lingers upon the earth. Behold here then what it is you steal; O robber detractor, Other robbers only steal silver and gold which we cannot take with us to the grave; you steal that reputation which should be one's not only in life but in death—not only in our time but in the time of all those that come after us. Can you doubt then, that you are the worst of robbers? O detractor! or that your robberies are the worst of crimes?"

But besides being a robber, the detractor is a murderer. Nay! he is a double, if not a treble, murderer. Every man has three lives—1st. his natural life (or the life of the body); 2nd. his civil life (or the life of his honor or reputation); and 3rd. his spiritual life (or the life of the soul). Now although detraction does not of necessity destroy the life of the body, though it sometimes does, it undoubtedly destroys the other two lives which are the most precious of all, the civil life, and the life of the soul. Do you ask me how it kills the life of the soul? It kills the life often of many souls—always of two souls—the soul of the detractor and of the willing listener—always of as many souls as listen willingly. For the sin of the detractor and of the listener is always in grave matters a mortal sin.

Do you ask me how it kills the body? Alas! how many hundred tender souls, who have loved their reputation more than life, have hastened to destroy their body, rather than survive the reproaches of calumny and detraction? And when they have not perhaps sought at their own hands a violent death—how many have died of a broken heart, because they could not live under the invisible wounds of the detractor's dagger? The doctors called it a decline—or perhaps were baffled by some mysterious unknown disease—but the poor sufferer knew full well whence the disease sprung, who struck the blow with a poisoned stiletto, and when the steel had entered the soul.

Detraction of necessity destroys the civil life by taking away that honor or reputation in which that life consists. Take away honor or reputation and what remains? Nothing but reputation's corpse. In what account is that man or woman held think you who is without honor or reputation before the world? This young woman has been detracted; (truly or falsely it matters not) of what account is she before the world for the rest of her life? no one perhaps will ever be found to marry her—none will perhaps ever seek her company. And who has done her this injury? The detractor with the slanderous tongue. This young man has had evil things reported of him, (truly or falsely it matters not) in what esteem will he be held for the future perhaps of a long life? none will employ him—no one will make of him a friend.—And who has done him this injury? this deep and lasting injury? The slanderous tongue! You, O detractor! it is you who have wrought this ruin; you, O detractor, it is who have worked this in-

calculable injury. And remember it is an injury which you can never remove. Honor is like the vessel of the potter—once broken, it may be repaired—*it may be pieced—but can never be renewed.*—After all your repairing, after all your piecing, it is only the broken vessel still. The mark of the crack or the break will be there, the flaw will be seen by all men, the strength, the utility of the vessel is gone, it can never take its place again amongst sound and useful vessels. O slanderous tongue! could you but fully understand the extent of the injury you inflict—could you but take in and see at once glance the whole evil you do—you would despise yourself as the basest of beings—malignant of demons; and in your remorse and despair, in the hatred of the black crime you have committed, you would bite off and spit out from you that tongue which had made you so base, that tongue which had transformed you from an angel of light, into so malignant a demon.

And this crime, so black and hideous, how incalculable are the ways in which it is committed. Besides slandering one's neighbour by alleging false crimes against him; or by making public secret true ones; it is often committed by interpreting falsely the most innocent and holy actions. An alms has been given to a poor person. Ah! says the slanderous tongue, this is not given for nothing, charity is not the spring of this man's action. He wants to be praised by the world, he wishes it to be known that he has money to spare and can afford to give; he wishes to be spoken of on the streets and in the squares as that charitable and good man, he will require some equivalent.—Nor is the tongue absolutely necessary for slander. A shrug of the shoulders, a light laugh, a turn of the eyes, a lifting of the eyebrows, a turning of the body, when our neighbor is spoken of, may convey a more deadly and lasting slander, than the vilest and most unbridled tongue. Even silence may be slander. A young woman is praised for exemplary conduct—a young man is proposed for an advantageous position, the slanderer hears, listens, and stands by in silence. Perhaps that silence has been more eloquent than words, perhaps that silence has struck deeper, than the most unenvied speech, because an unseen and an understood evil is always more feared than one known and seen. O slanderer! are you not truly a robber and a murderer and worse far than both.

**THE LOSS OF THE VICKSBURG.**

The following despatch received from New York on the 9th inst., caused considerable excitement and deep regret in the city:—

"The *SS. State of Georgia* which arrived this morning, picked up a boat containing five seamen of the Dominion line steamship *Vicksburg*, from Montreal for Liverpool. The men were nearly dead from exposure, but are recovering. The *Vicksburg* was sunk by ice on Tuesday, June 1st. The rescued men tell a fearful tale of suffering."

The *Vicksburg*, of the Dominion Steamship Line, a vessel of 3,500 tons, passed Father Point on her way to Liverpool on May 28th. She had on board a cargo of bread-stuffs, and a consignment of cattle shipped by James McShane, Jr. The information received from those of the crew saved is as yet scanty, but it appears that after passing Newfoundland the vessel encountered icebergs, which she must have struck, as the ship foundered at ten o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, June 1st.

There were on board at the time, seven cabin and 25 steerage passengers, besides the crew, under command of Captain Bennet, late chief officer of the Allan steamship *Prussian*. The *Vicksburg* reports having picked up a boat with the boatswain's mate and four men in latitude 47 deg., longitude 43 deg. The mate, with thirty persons, left the steamer in one boat; and the second officer and nine persons in another. A private despatch states that the Captain and about forty others were on board the vessel when she foundered. None are known to be saved except those picked up by the *Georgia* one hundred and twenty miles south-east of St. John's, Nfld. The cabin passengers on the *Vicksburg* were Brian McShane, of Montreal, Miss Sutherland, supposed to be of this city, A. H. Betts, of Kingston, Mr. and Mrs. Bloom, Rev. C. A. Adams, from Upper Canada, and Mr. Vipond. The vessel was valued at \$225,000, and is said to be fully insured. Her cargo was worth \$85,000. The 92 head of cattle shipped by Mr. McShane were insured for \$14,000.

The following additional particulars were received from New York:—

New York, June 10.—The five men rescued from the steamer *Vicksburg* had their feet and legs very much swollen, so much so that their boots had to be cut from their feet. They are still suffering from great exposure to wet and cold, but are recovering as fast as could be expected. Their names are James Crowley, of London, boatswain's mate; Thomas O'Brien, of Liverpool, seaman; Patrick Hogan, of Liverpool, seaman; John Williams, of Liverpool, seaman; and Jonas Wilkinson, of Liverpool, seaman.

**JAMES CROWLEY'S STATEMENT.**

We left Quebec on Thursday morning, May the 27th, with a ship's crew of 80 men, all told, and 8 saloon passengers—5 gentlemen and 3 ladies—and about 26 in the steerage, of whom 4 were females. The weather was fine until 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, May 30th, when we fell in with field ice, and were soon surrounded by it. The ship was stopped till daylight, when we proceeded again, with but little ice in sight. At 9.30 p.m., on Monday, all hands were called to shorten sail, the ship was stopped amongst the heavy ice and headed to south, when we proceeded at full speed to get clear of the ice. At 1 o'clock, at half speed, we struck ice. The engines were immediately reversed. The ship struck heavily aft, on the port quarter, carrying away the fans of the propeller, and a hole was knocked through the plates on that quarter, through which the ship made a good deal of water. We got the sails over and stopped the hole up, so that but little water came in. All hands were employed in heaving the cargo overboard. The second officer and myself were taken from the cargo to clear away the boats. This was about 6 a.m. on Tuesday. The captain ordered the forward wells to be sounded, and six inches of water were found, the after-steerage then being full of water. The main hold wells were also sounded, and five and one-half feet of water were found. The captain called me on to the bridge, told me not to mind the boats and then called everybody aft, and told them not to have fears, as he could take the ship to St. John's Newfoundland. It was then discovered that the fires in the engine-room were drownded out. The captain then gave orders to launch the boats with their respective crews, and told them to mind that the distance from St. John's was 120 miles north-west. I proceeded to launch No. 1, which was my boat, and it was capsize in lowering, losing chronometer, watch, charts, rudder and part of the provisions. She was full of water. O'Brien and I bailed her partly out, when Hogan, Wilson and Williams jumped in. We could not hang on to the ship, owing to the sea and the ice about. O'Brien saw the Captain on the bridge beckoning the boat back, we having drifted about 150 yards from the ship. We saw the second officer's boat lowered all clear with nine hands and himself in her. She came around the bow and pulled to windward about 60 yards. The ship sank about 10 o'clock, floating boat No. 2 from her stocks, with the chief officer and about 30 people in her. She got clear and pulled to windward. O'Brien, after the ship went down, saw the captain and some person floating on a able

of hay among the wreckage. We tried all we could to pick them up, but owing to the boat being half full of water and the ice about, were not able to do so. We shipped our mast, kept company with the other boats for about two hours, and then with the other boats to westward. We decided then to steer south, in order to get clear of the ice. We had in the boat about three gallons of water, forty pounds of raw beef, fourteen pounds of bread, wet pounds of raw beef, and a compass which did not fall out when the boat capsized. Again we put sail on and steered south, the wind blowing from the north. It was bitterly cold. About 4 p.m. northward. We hauled the boat's head to north-east till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and again lay to with a drag till 9 o'clock in the evening when we took in the drag and made sail and stood to the north-east till Friday morning. At daylight we tacked to the south-west till the middle of the night, and tacked again to N.E. till morning, when about 10.30 we sighted your ship. We got out the oars and pulled away dead to windward till you picked us up. I think that forty odd people, with the Captain, went down with the ship. We had bunks in our boat for the three ladies who were lost when the boat capsized. We saw no ladies in the chief or second officer's boats.

On Saturday morning Alderman McShane received the following telegram from his uncle, Bryan McShane:

"St. John's, Nfld., June 12, 1875. 'Vicksburg and cattle lost. Myself and Richard well. Home soon.' —BRYAN McSHANE."

Richard, who is referred to in the telegram, is one of Alderman McShane's men who went out to take charge of the cattle. Messrs. David Torrance & Co., have also received the following telegram: "Nine crew, three passengers, Vicksburg, brought here by American fishermen."

The following are the names of the boat's crew brought into St. John's, Nfld.: Parker Greenwood, James Callaghan, John Ryan James Doran, William Jones, James Walter, seamen: John Curtin, John Redmond, Martin Lee, firemen: Bryan McShane, Richard Corbet, Joseph Pongelly, passengers.

The following telegram was also received by Messrs. Torrance & Co. "Ship in ice 31st May. Eleven at night stove in. Captain and men did everything to prevent disaster. Steam pumps worked all night. All hope given up at five in the morning. Five boats launched with plenty provisions. Captain and officers behaved like men to the last. Ship to the bottom at half past six." —BRYAN McSHANE.

Parker Greenwood, seaman of the S.S. Vicksburg, states the following: On the night of the 31st May got into scattered ice, steaming slow expecting to get through. Heavy sea. Ice struck her quarter knocking a hole in her and breaking the propeller. The ice afterwards knocked a hole near the hulkers. At 6 a.m., June 1st, found vessel sinking fast by the stern; got boats out, but the first boat with four men was swamped alongside. Our second boat with twelve men got stove in and stopped the leak with a blanket. Quarter of an hour afterwards vessel sank. Tried to save men floating on spars and hay, but could not get near them for the sea and the ice. Saw one boat with men, and another with first officer and six men. Afterwards saw her bottom up; first officer and three men on her bottom. Captain told us we were 120 miles from St. John's, to steer north-west. Saw Captain on the bridge a moment before steamer sank. Was fifty-two hours in the boat when picked up 300 miles from land.

The New York Times gives the following particulars of interviews with the seamen saved by the "State of Georgia." In addition to the statement of the boatswain's mate, Crowley, Patrick Grogan and Thomas O'Brien are lying side by side in Ward No. 14 of the Seamen's Retreat Staten Island. The three others who were picked up in the same boat are at the home of Crowley in Jersey City. They have been shown the statement which had been made by Crowley, and asked what there was in addition to that that they were familiar with. They say that Crowley's statement had, really, been made by all of them to the Captain of the vessel after they had been taken from their boat, and that there was nothing to add, excepting in some details. Grogan added, that when the ship was

they were ordered to lower a boat and get a sail over the hole in the ship. In lowering the first boat, which was the one they were in, instead of waiting each till the other was ready to lower, the man who was at the tackle aft on the lifeboat, finding it bungled in some way, straightened it and let it go by the run. That left the boat hanging by the peak with the stern in the water. O'Brien then ran to the peak davits and cut the rope, so that the life-boat went down, and came up again, and was, therefore, pretty well filled with water.

however, as had been stated. Grogan and O'Brien went to work to bail her out, for both had succeeded in keeping in the boat while she was going down. While they were busy bailing other buckets were thrown to them, and James Crowley, John Williams and Jonas Wilkinson came down to help us, the man continued, in order to have her ready for more passengers, should the Captain say the ship would go down. We all joined in clearing the lifeboat; then the sail was put over the hole in the ship's side, and we tried to keep clear of the ship until we could hear from the Captain whether the sail over the hole was sufficient to keep the vessel afloat until we could reach St. John. While all this was going on the yards of the vessel had been backed to keep her to windward and also to keep her from going ahead. This caused her to drift, and we were soon fully 260 yards from her, and with the wind and ice found it

we expected them to send another boat to make way for us and help us in, for we were too few to work the boat in that ice and sea, and of the few that we had, O'Brien was sick, and had only left his bunk when called on to help get the lifeboat out. They did not come to help us; so there we remained, not able to move. We took very little notice of the passengers and others who were still on board at this time, for it required all our attention to keep the boat we were in free from being crushed by the ice. When we left the steamer the passengers were nearly all in the saloon—the ladies were all there, kept below in order to prevent a panic on deck. By this time the vessel had drifted astern of us, and was about 200 yards from us. We tried again to get to her, but we could not for the ice was in large floes, lying six to eight feet above the water, and extending as far as we could see. When we rested, seeing that we could not return, we saw the men

and shortly after that we saw the second mate's boat round the prow of the vessel, and, as nearly as we could tell, with nine or ten men in her, pulling away to the windward. When this second boat came round those in the vessel seemed to have all got on deck, but there was no noise or disaster that

we could see or hear. Very soon after the second officer's boat got away to the windward. Chief Officer Leybourn got off another, making a third boat, with a pretty full load of people. The chief officer succeeded in getting her off skillfully. When the vessel dipped and went under aft, the boat was left in the water, and when the vessel came up again before going down forward and aft, the chief's boat was cleared and was afloat, but whether the chief officer was in her we could not tell. They pulled away from where the vessel had been to the northward, while we were going to the south. We could not do anything, for O'Brien was sick; and so, for a time, we looked on in the hope that the boat that the chief got off when the vessel went down would be able to get to us. On the sea there was nothing visible after the ship sank excepting beams of hay and timber. On one of the beams of hay was a man, whom we supposed to be the Captain, but afterwards thought makes us not at all sure of that. We saw no other human beings floating excepting those in the boats and the man on the bale of hay. In about two hours after the ship went down the ice separated from us a little, and we set our sail and tried to keep to the westward for St. John, as Crowley has stated. We did not suffer a great deal during the time we were in the life-boat, excepting in our feet, which were wet. The weather during portions of the time was very cold. We commenced making headway at about 11 o'clock, or perhaps half an hour later than that, and after the vessel had disappeared. The wind was northwest, and during the first day we did not suffer at all, for when we were thirsty we could get ice to suck, and so got along very well. In the evening, however, there was a heavy sea, and we lay to with the drag, as Crowley has told. The next day we kept the same course for two hours, and the weather was rainy and cold. We then lay to again for the remainder of the day and the next night for the reason that the wind was dead against us, and we could not make headway. On Thursday we started again, heading to the west and bearing well up, and keeping on that track during the rest of the time, or until Friday morning when we put the boat around, and stood to the north. We continued in that direction until near midday, when we were picked up, as Crowley has said, and were brought to this Retreat.

Jonas Wilkinson, another of the seamen who were on board the boat picked up by the "State of Georgia" and at present in the Seamen's Retreat Hospital on Staten Island, said that he belonged to No. 5 boat of the Vicksburg, and was told by one of the officers to hold himself in readiness for anything. Therefore, he had come aft to the quarter deck to await further orders. While there Wilkinson said the Captain (now dead), rushed towards him in a terrible state of excitement, and presenting a pistol at his head, ordered him to jump down into No. 1, which was then hanging on the lee side with forward tackle fouled. Fearing that he would be shot, he mounted the rail and sprang into the boat. At the same moment

and lengthened the distance between his base and the boat's bottom. When he reached it he was half stunned, and his feet were so badly hurt that he could not stand for several minutes. Before he recovered his self-possession Grogan, another seaman in the boat, had cut the forward tackle and the shallow went adrift and drove to leeward. At this time the other craft, which were lowered to windward of the sinking steamer, were being held in their position by their occupants. Five minutes afterwards the Vicksburg went down head foremost. Each boat was pulled away to windward and to leeward as they were heading, and parted company, so that Wilkinson, who did not consider himself a responsible personage in boat No. 1, paid

NO ATTENTION TO ACHT EAVE HIMSELF. He was totally unable to say what had occurred prior to the mishap which resulted so directly to the Vicksburg. He only knew that Grogan was "on the lookout" on the fore-castle when the vessel struck the iceberg, and Grogan was positive that he had been relieved from all responsibility in that direction by the mate, who, he said, was ordered forward by the Captain on the bridge a long time before the disaster. Wilkinson, with the other men, gave up charge of boat No. 1 to the boatswain's mate, Crowley, believing him to be the best able to steer them into safety, and contented themselves with short rations and hardship until the State of Georgia picked them up. The man was

from his swollen feet that he was not willing to talk much about his experiences on the sea until his rescue; but he, with his shipmates, of whom the boatswain's mate seemed to have been the best off, having gone out of the hospital in the evening, were injured by their desperate leap from the ship's rail to the boat already in the water. They were wholly unable to tell anything about the fate of the residue, and could poorly describe the sinking of the vessel. "She went down head foremost," said they, "and we were driven to leeward." That is all Wilkinson could say, at least. He was an "ordinary seaman," drawing £2 10 per month wages, and had shipped five weeks before the fatality. He professed total ignorance as to the names of the crew and passengers, and was only anxious about his probable recovery.

The following additional telegrams have been received from Mr. Bryan McShane: St. John's, Newfoundland, June 14. To Mr. Vignon: "I saw your brother in the boat with thirty people, after the steamer sunk. The boats were together for over two hours, when the ice, wind, and stormy sea separated us. I saw the boats no more, but I have every hope that your brother is safe." —BRYAN McSHANE. St. John's, Newfoundland, June 14, 1875. To James McShane, Montreal: "I cannot leave her before next Thursday, as steamers leave only once a week. I am in good health." —BRYAN McSHANE.

NO SMALL POX AT CACOUNA. To the Editor of the True Witness. Sir,—I am sorry to see that some invidious individuals seem to take pleasure in spreading the rumor that small-pox has taken up its quarters here. If the calumny has originated from the North Shore to do harm to this private summer resort, the authors of it ought to regret their sin now, for the stone they have thrown upon Cacouna last spring, has fallen back pretty heavy upon them, if I am well informed. As the physician of this place, I certify that these rumors are completely false; that I did not attend a single case of small-pox for the last eight months. By publishing these few lines, Mr. Editor, you will oblige, Yours, very truly, H. EYON, M.L.L. Cacouna, 11th June, 1875. The amount of Government deposits which Mr. Cartwright has notified the banks will be called in after the 1st of July is said to be \$6,000,000.

BOOKS RECEIVED

From Messrs. D. & J. Sadtler & Co., 275 Notre Dame St., Montreal. THE VICTIMS OF THE MAMERTINE, by the Rev. A. J. O'Reilly, D.D.

This book may be considered as a companion to the "Martyrs of the Coliseum," a work that has received the highest praise. "The Victims of the Mamertine" is in no wise inferior to it. Price, \$1.75. THE TWO VICTORIES, by Rev. Thomas J. Potter.

This is a Catholic Tale the reading of which will not be found dry nor uninteresting. Price, 75cts. ROSE LEBLANC, by Lady Georgiana Fullerton.

Everything written by this lady is well worth reading, and "Rose Leblanc" will be found to be no exception. Price, 75cts. THE FAMILY, by Rev. Auguste Riche, Priest of St. Sulpice; Translated by Mrs. J. Sadtler.

We need only say of this book that it has received the Approbation of the Archbishop of Bordeaux, and the Bishop of Nimes. Price, 40cts. THE DOUBT TRUMPET: A Drama in two acts, by Rev. A. J. O'Reilly, D.D.

A notice of this excellent little work appeared in the True Witness a few weeks ago. Price, 30cts. THE FOUNDING OF SERASTOPOL: A Drama in two acts, by Rev. W. Tandy, D.D.

This will be found very suitable in the establishments for young ladies. Price, 30cts. THE DEVIL: DOES HE EXIST? AND WHAT DOES HE DO? By Father Delaporte of the Society of Mercy; Translated by Mrs. J. Sadtler.

After reading this interesting little book we have great pleasure in recommending it to those who may be possessed with the idea that no such person as the Devil does exist. Price, 20cts. AN ABBRIDGED LIBRARY EDITION OF LINGARD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, with a continuation from 1688 to 1854. By James Burke, Esq. And an Appendix to 1873. The whole preceded by a Memoir, with a fine Steel Portrait of Dr. Lingard, and Marginal Notes. Price, \$2.80.

Mr. Burke deserves the highest praise for this abridgment of the voluminous writings of Dr. Lingard. THE YOUNG DOCTOR AND LUDOVIC AND GERTRUDE. Two new tales by Hendrick Conscience. These two comprise the 11th and 12th volumes of the uniform series of Hendrick Conscience's Popular Short Tales.

The "Young Doctor," and "Ludovic and Gertrude," are amongst the most charming of Hendrick Conscience's Popular Romances. In the simple and highly interesting story of the "Young Doctor," Conscience portrays the difficulties and trials besetting the path of the young physician. Adolphus Valkers, the hero of the romance, is the type of a noble, high-toned gentleman, one who loves his profession as a means of doing good to his fellowmen, and regards his calling as a holy mission.

The scene of the Romance of "Ludovic and Gertrude" is laid in Antwerp, during the period when Flanders was under the dominion of Spain. Price, 50cts. each. The Messrs. Sadtler will send any or all of the above works, free by mail, on receipt of price.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

PASTORAL VISITS.—His Lordship Bishop Duhamel of Ottawa is now making a visit to the different parishes of his somewhat extensive Diocese. RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.—The interesting ceremony of bestowing the Religious Habit was performed at the House of Providence, Kingston, June 3rd, by His Lordship Bishop O'Brien. The young ladies who received the white veil at his hands were, Misses Sweeney and Cullen, of Springfield, Mass.; Miss O'Neil, of Sheffield, and Miss O'Dea, of Camden.

STROCK BY LIGHTNING.—AWFUL DEATH.—On Saturday afternoon last, Alphouse Hurtubise, 34 years of age, Mathilda Le Beau, 20 years old were planting potatoes in a field some fifteen acres back from the Lower Lachine Road, assisted by an old man and a small boy, when a stroke of lightning prostrated the entire party. The old man was not hurt, but was stripped of his entire clothing and bled considerably at the nostrils, while the boy was taken up dead. Hurtubise and Miss Le Beau were somewhat charred, her clothes having taken fire. Hurtubise leaves a wife and five children, and was a well-known farmer. The shock was felt in the surrounding country for miles, and no rain fell until after the lightning was experienced.

The statement of revenue for the month ended 31st May: Revenue Customs, \$1,250,698.63; Excise, \$444,287.93; P.O., \$98,615.47; Public Works, including railways, \$106,918.24; Mill Stamps, \$27,659.04; Miscellaneous, \$25,801.28; total, \$1,954,681.39. Expenditure, \$162,097.68. Surplus of revenue, \$551,983.71. Balance in the hands of the Receiver General on April 30, 1875, on account of Post Office Savings Bank account for the month of April, \$2,916,617.36.

The circulation and specie report of the Dominion Auditor, dated the 11th inst., shows the circulation to be \$10,913,806; total specie, \$2,944,406.01; amount of specie required to be held by law, \$2,750,903; excess of specie, \$187,503.01.

FIRE AMONG THE TIMBER LIMITS.—Report from the Upper Ottawa state that fire is committing great ravages in many of the timber limits on the Mattawan and Kippawa. One firm have had several houses burned and a variety of farming implements.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 13.—Business generally continues very dull, and people are getting despondent. Fitting out Labrador fishermen makes a little stir on some wharves.

McNeil's steam shingle mill at Berwick, King's County, was burned this morning. Loss, \$4,000; no insurance.

Dominion arbitrators were at Truro to-day hearing evidence on the claim of Ross against the Government for \$10,000 for damage to property by building a railway station and engine house across a road. The arbitrators proceeded to Pictou about Tuesday.

Str. Virgo, from Halifax to St. John, N.B., is ashore on the south side of St. Pierre Island, and will probably be a total loss. Passengers, mails and baggage safely landed. Did not have much cargo. Vessel worth about \$75,000, only \$15,000 insured. She formerly ran between New York and Savannah, and was lately owned by a company of Halifax merchants.

Messrs. W. and J. Webster, were quickly consumed. The loss is partially covered by insurance. The fire spread from the out-houses and barns to the rear of a brick terrace, completely gutting the six dwelling houses, respectively occupied by Mr. Ford, Dr. Tufford, Mr. Ed. Hanson, Mr. Baines, Mr. Jesse Smith and Mr. Thomas Watson. The furniture and goods of the eight families burned out were all saved, but in a damaged condition. Insurance on buildings and contents about \$12,000, which will not nearly cover the loss.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY, OTTAWA.—The members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association have made considerable progress with their arrangements for the celebration of the one hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Daniel O'Connell, the eminent Irish statesman and patriot. On the morning of the 6th of August with the consent and approval of His Lordship the Bishop, there will be a grand mass in the Cathedral, and a sermon on O'Connell by an eminent Irish priest, from Dublin. The collection will be given to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd Asylum. At two o'clock the Governor General's Foot Guards Band will commence to play a programme of select music on the Major's Hill, where pastimes will be instituted and the prize poem read; quadrilles will also be arranged for. The band will play until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the grounds will be free to the public. In the evening there will be an oration on O'Connell in the Opera House, and a grand concert. The orator of the evening will be an eloquent Irish gentleman, who comes to Ottawa for the occasion. Mlle. Rosa D'Erina, assisted by some of the first class amateurs of Ottawa, will sustain the musical part of the entertainment. In a few days a full programme will be published so that our citizens will have a better idea of the character of the celebration. A public holiday is talked of also, in honour of the occasion.—Times.

OTTAWA, June 14.—Intelligence reached this city this evening of a most destructive conflagration at Edward's Mills, Rockland, 20 miles distant, by which six or seven houses, some stables, and out-buildings, the Montreal Telegraph office, White's Mill premises, and about six million feet of lumber were destroyed. The men worked with the utmost desperation, but all efforts were vain. The fire is said to have ignited from a spark from a passing engine. No particulars as to value of property, but it must not be less than \$200,000; no statement as to insurance which can be relied on.

Terrific fires are raging in Hull Township near the village of Chelsea, coming in the direction of Hull city, and threatening its existence. Another one on the east side of the Gatineau stretches for five miles through the Township of Templeton, and is said to be fierce and destructive in a high degree. It was rumoured during the day that Leamy's mill, near Chelsea, was burned down, but this proved incorrect. Mr. Thomas Reynolds, Managing Director of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, left by the noon train to-day for Gaspe on his usual salmon fishing expedition. LATER.—Further particulars in regard to the fire at Edward's Mill show the loss to be \$300,000; insurance \$200,000; the extensive piling grounds, the finest in Canada, trestle work bridges, &c., are completely destroyed. The hose of the steamer "Peerless" was used for a time in endeavouring to quench the flames, but without avail, and the captain was forced to leave in order to save the vessel which had one hundred passengers on board. There is great excitement in the city.

Toronto, June 14.—During last week there were registered 28 births, 23 marriages, and 12 deaths.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—On Thursday the twenty-seventh ultimo, a whirlwind or tornado passed over Brackley Point, Covehead and vicinity, carrying destruction in its course. About one o'clock, p.m., a cloud was observed to raise in the north-west, making rapid progress towards the south-east. The noise of the approaching storm could be heard for some minutes before it could be felt by those noticing it. The fences were levelled to the ground in every direction, in some cases carrying a large rail a distance of twenty-five yards. One farmer in Brackley Point had most of his fencing knocked down, and about four hundred longers broken in pieces. But it did not burst in full force till it came over the farm of Mr. John Matheson, Black River. There the storm blew as it were to vent his fury and prove his power. He struck the corner of the horse stable and shattered it in a dreadful manner, and passing from that struck the barn, a larger building, 62 feet long by 26 feet wide, lifting it about two feet and actually throwing it over and smashing it to pieces. Mr. Matheson's hired man George Le Brocq, was in the cow stable at the time, but fortunately it being an under-ground stable he suffered no injury, being able as the crash was over to creep out from under the fallen building without being the least hurt. There were also in the building eleven pigs and three calves, and strange to say, none of them were hurt. After the wind had passed a great quantity of very large hail fell, smashing windows in some places and doing other damage. Whether or not it did any damage in other parts we cannot say, but the oldest inhabitants in this part of the country—and some of them are nearly ninety years of age—never experienced the like before. Mr. Matheson's loss may be estimated at \$400.—Com. to Patriot.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Chisholm's International Railway and Steamboat Guide for June, to hand is replete as usual for this useful book with all necessary information for the travelling community.

BRKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING INC.—"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."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietic articles, at their works in Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

Birth. At Sunny Bank Cottage, Lower Lachine Road, on the 8th instant, Mrs. James McShane, of a daughter.

Died. On Sunday, 13th instant, Anne Eliza, wife of R. Devlin, Esq., M.P., aged 41 years.—R.I.P.

In this City on the 9th inst., of Inflammation of the Lungs, James Herbert a native of the County Limerick, aged 58 years. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

At 492 Anderson street, on the 11th inst., at 5 a.m., Mary Libby McDonald, the beloved wife of John G. Young.—R.I.P.

At Ottawa, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Johanna Morrissey, beloved wife of Angus McDougald.—R.I.P.

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

BRUNETT'S COCAINE.—A PERFECT DRESSING FOR THE HAIR.—The Cocaine holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized COCAINE-NUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it, to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Tamworth, D.K. \$1.25; Ste. Justine de Newton, Rev J. M. M. 4; Ste. Brigid de Saults, P.W. 1; Lunenburg, J. G. 2; Annapolis, Rev M. B. 3; Ste. Martine, Rev M. B. 4; Loughboro, L.O.K. 2; Cannon, J. M. 2; Toronto, Mrs E. 2; L'Assomption, Rev J. F. G. 6; Sandwich, Rev F. M. 2. Per Rev J. C. Perth.—Humbolt, O. M. 2; Glen Tay, J. M. 1; Lunark, D. F. 2. Per Dr. M. A. Quebec—P. A. 2. Per U. D. Hamilton—F. R. 2; J. R. 2. Per Rev J. J. Denham—M. McC. 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette) Flour of 196 lb.—Follards... \$2.75 @ \$3.00 Superior Extra... 4.50 @ 4.85 Fancy... 4.35 @ 4.48 Spring Extra... 4.15 @ 4.35 Superfine... 3.95 @ 4.00 Extra Superfine... 4.50 @ 4.80 Fine... 3.65 @ 3.70 Strong Bakers'... 4.20 @ 4.50 Middlelings... 3.30 @ 3.35 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs... 2.95 @ 0.90 City bags (delivered)... 2.15 @ 2.20 Wheat... 1.07 @ 0.00 Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs... 5.80 @ 5.90 Corn, per bushel of 52 lbs... 0.49 @ 0.50 Oats... 0.49 @ 0.50 Potatoes, Spot... 1.02 @ 0.00 do do... 1.03 @ 1.04 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs... 0.85 @ 0.60 Lard, per lb... 0.16 @ 0.16 Cheese, per lb... 0.12 @ 0.13 do do do Finest new... 0.10 @ 0.10 Pork—New Mess... 21.00 @ 21.50 Thin Mess... 20.00 @ 20.50 Ashes—Pots... 5.07 @ 5.12 Firsts... 0.00 @ 0.00 Pearls—Firsts... 6.70 @ 6.70 Butter—Market dull; rates are 15c to 16c, according to quality. New at 19c to 21c.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe) Wheat, fall, per bush... \$0.96 @ 0.97 do spring do... 0.95 @ 0.95 Barley do... 0.48 @ 0.49 Oats do... 0.48 @ 0.49 Pans do... 0.82 @ 0.83 Rye do... 0.00 @ 0.00 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs... 9.00 @ 9.50 Beef, hind-qs. per lb... 6.50 @ 8.00 " fore-quarters... 4.50 @ 6.00 Mutton, by carcass, per lb... 8.00 @ 9.00 Potatoes, per bus... 0.50 @ 0.55 Butter, lb. rolls... 0.10 @ 0.21 " large rolls... 0.16 @ 0.18 tub dairy... 0.18 @ 0.20 Eggs, fresh, per doz... 0.12 @ 0.09 " packed... 0.12 @ 0.12 Apples, per bush... 0.00 @ 0.00 Geese, each... 0.55 @ 0.75 Turkeys... 0.70 @ 1.00 Cabbage, per doz... 0.50 @ 0.60 Onions, per bush... 0.90 @ 1.00 Turnips, per bush... 0.20 @ 0.25 Hay... 16.00 @ 17.00 Straw... 7.00 @ 7.00

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig) Flour—XXX per bush... 5.75 to 6.25 " " " " " " 100 lbs... 3.25 to 3.25 Family " 100 " " " " 2.25 to 2.50 Ex Fancy 100 " " " " 0.00 to 0.00 GRAIN—Barley per bushel... 0.60 to 0.60 Bye " " " " " 0.00 to 0.65 Pans " " " " " 0.00 to 0.85 Oats " " " " " 0.40 to 0.00 Wheat " " " " " 0.80 to 0.80 MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs... 5.00 to 6.00 " hind " " " " 7.00 to 8.00 Mutton per " " " " 0.07 to 0.05 Veal " " " " 0.00 to 0.09 Ham " in store... 0.14 to 0.15 Bacon " " " " 0.10 to 0.15 Pork " " " " 9.00 to 10.50 HIDES—No 1 untrimmed... 5.00 to 6.00 " " " " " 3.00 to 4.00 Lambskins... 0.00 to 0.00 pelts... 0.75 to 1.50 Calf Skins... 0.10 to 0.10 Dedin Skins... 0.30 to 0.50 Tallow... 0.04 to 0.08 POULTRY—Turkeys, each... 1.00 to 1.50 Geese " " " " " 0.75 to 0.80 Ducks per pair... 0.70 to 0.75 Fowls per pair... 0.50 to 0.60 GENERAL—Potatoes bus... 0.50 to 0.65 Butter, tub, per lb... 0.18 to 0.22 do print... 0.20 to 0.21 Eggs, per dozen... 0.12 to 0.14 Cheese, home made... 0.11 to 0.14 Wood, hard... 4.25 to 4.50 Coal, delivered... 3.25 to 0.00 Wool per lb... 0.25 to 0.30 Hay per ton... 12.00 to 14.00 Straw " " " " 4.00 to 4.50

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling.) MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874. 37-53 READERS OF THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, \$1.50 per year. F. CALLANAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies FREE. THE HARP. T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. 74]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

FRENCH ARMAMENTS.—The Spectateur Militaire, in an important article on French military matters, states that the re-organization of the French army pursuant to the law of March 13th, is nearly completed.

WAR PRISONS.—The French Government intend to keep carrier pigeons in the various fortresses of the country, and has just obtained 400 of the best Belgium breed, which will be lodged in the first instance at the Jardin d'acclimation in the Bois de Boulogne.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.—There is a report that the Prince Imperial is about to issue a political manifesto. The Pays indignantly contradicts a rumour that the Prince is about to make a tour through the courts of Europe in quest of a wife.

The Volente Nationale, the organ of Prince Jerome Napoleon, publishes what appears to be a manifesto from him, Prince Jerome, who is, after the Prince Imperial, the head of the Bonapartists. The manifesto is a curious one, and does little credit to his head or heart. He declares that should the young Prince die, he, Prince Jerome, would not seek the restoration of the Empire. After casting this bait for the Presidency of the Republic, he launches out into an essay on hereditary succession in France.

"Hereditary Succession," he says, "is, indeed, really and truly dead in France, de facto, as well as de jure. Since Louis XIV., not a king's son has succeeded his father. Napoleon I. who made the mistake of causing himself to be consecrated Emperor by the Pope in 1804, died on a rock at St. Helena, 2,000 leagues from the coast of France. Napoleon III., after having dreamed of destroying the Mexican Republic, and of restoring the temporal power of the Pope at Mentana, fell miserably at Sedan, and died in an humble cottage at Chislehurst. A third Empire which might aim at installing the Prince Napoleon or his nephew, would very probably end in St. Martin's Canal. It would be the end of the country." Now it is worthy of note that Prince Jerome sees in the misfortunes of his family only two sources—establishing or supporting the Temporal Power, and interfering with Republicanism in Mexico. The erratic Pion Plon, if he read aright the lessons of history, might trace their misfortunes to a just Providence, who punished his family for despoiling the Popes of their indisputable rights.

THE LAW AND THE LADY.—A romantic case has just been decided by the Paris Court of Appeal, says the Paris correspondent of the Standard. The affair has been before the different law courts for the last two years, but it is only now that we have a clear and succinct account of it. Count Nicolas Potocki belongs to a noble family of Poland. In 1845 he was banished to Siberia. His sole companion in exile was a little boy, born to him by one of his own female serfs, and named Gregoire. The child was then two years old. After receiving a brilliant education, Gregoire, at the age of sixteen, resolved to deliver his father from exile. He went to St. Petersburg, obtained two passports in false names, returned to Siberia, and the couple succeeded in escaping. Like most Poles they came to France, where they settled down. Possessing more money than usually falls to the lot of their countrymen abroad, they were at once received into the best society. The Count at first tried to naturalize his son a Frenchman, but finding the task too long and difficult, he made an Italian of him, and in December, 1865, the young man, who was now twenty-one years old, was naturalized an Italian subject, under the title of Count Gregoire Edgar Potocki. His father then thought of getting him married, and, to accomplish the task more easily, bought a mansion for him in the Avenue de Friedland, for which he paid 700,000. This was in 1871. The son entered on possession; he lived in the mansion as the recognized proprietor, had his horses, and carriages, and a revenue of 60,000. A year allowed him by his father. The war now broke out. The father went to England, accompanied by his second son, named Nicolas, who soon after got married in Belgium. Count Gregoire, the other son, and hero of the present story, remained in Paris, but joined the French army, with which he fought so well during the siege that he was awarded the military medal. On the outbreak of the Commune he withdrew from his country house at St. Cloud. One day a shell fell into his garden without bursting. He picked it up, and was in the act of unloading it, when it went off, and wounded him so frightfully in the stomach that he died in a few hours. We now come to the romantic part of the story. The deceased turned out to be married. In 1865, while at Spa, he met a charming young lady named Rosa Kette, the daughter of a German professor married to an Englishwoman. She was then one of the ladies of honour to the Princess Carolath. The young couple at once fell in love. The father was aware of the fact, but appears to have treated it as merely one of those fashionable liaisons in which la jeunesse doree of the day indulges, and he even allowed his son to elope with her to Paris. Here she resided with the young count as his wife, and bore him two children. As soon as his death occurred, as related above, his papers were examined, and it was then discovered that, during a visit to Rome in 1863, he had made Rosa Kette his lawful wife according to Roman marriage laws, and that he had bequeathed to her the mansion in the Avenue de Friedland and the country house at St. Cloud. A letter to his father was thus worded: "Rosa is my wife; I have married her. Forgive me—Gregoire." The money placed at the bank in his name—said to have amounted to three millions of francs—was left at the disposal of his father. The discovery of these facts deeply enraged Count Nicolas, who disowned his son, refused even to attend the funeral, and at once proceeded to dispute the legality of the testament. After going from court to court, the Court of Appeal has now decided that Count Gregoire was not legally the son of Count Nicolas, that consequently the marriage at Rome was not a legal marriage, and that, therefore, the property in question, which had been paid for by Count Nicolas, must be considered to belong to him. Rosa Kette was further mulcted in costs.

A new crisis threatens France. It is all about a redistribution of seats in the National Assembly.—The election of three-fourths of the members of the Senate or upper house is to take place shortly, and in consequence of the peculiar administrative organization of the country, the power of the Bonapartist mayors of the 33,000 parishes is so great as to make trustworthy Republican soothsayers admit that they will be well pleased if the Bonapartists do not carry more than one-third of these elections, being seventy-five of the whole number. The seventy-five Senators to be elected by the existing Assembly are all likely to belong to the present anti-Bonapartist majority. What all parties are most afraid of is a Bonapartist reaction; and the Republicans fondly imagine that by preserving the absurd scrutin de liste—the working of which we explained lately—they will be able to keep these political Parisians on the safe side of the New Parliament, that is to say, on the outside. It appears that the Government are not of the same way of thinking. Its president, M. Buffet, is a practical statesman who does not hold with proscribing and taboing any particular class of the population, and to the utter disgust of M. Gambetta and his tail, he deals with the Bonapartists, nay horrible dicta, even with the Ultramontanes, upon the same principle of equal-handed justice which he applies to the Radicals. The Left Centre, which reckons M. Laboulaye, M. Jules Simon and other metaphysical Republicans among its members, has just determined upon going in for the scrutin de liste, even at the

risk of upsetting the Ministry; and should this resolution be adhered to, we may look out for squalls in the apparently quiescent waters of French politics.—The Universe.

A HUMAN MACHINA.—The Paris correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette writes: "A curious phenomenon can be witnessed in the Saint Antoine Hospital. A young man, a singer in a cafe-concert, was wounded during the war in the head by a ball, which struck his skull obliquely over the left ear, carrying away six inches of the bone and exposing the brain. He was relieved, but at the cost of paralysis of his right side; this was cured in time, and he was enabled to resume his usual mode of life. Some weeks ago his nervous system became so deranged that he was admitted into the hospital. His attack of the nerves lasted about thirty hours, during which time he is a living automaton; he is unconscious of surrounding circumstances and insensible to all pain. Place him on his feet, he walks; set him in a chair, put a pen between his fingers, he displays the want to write, and seeks for ink and paper; supply him with cigarette paper, he will search for tobacco, and will make the most perfect cigarettes. He executes the movements without any signs of consciousness or impatience; remove the articles twenty times from him, he displays no anger, but quietly recommences his work. He can be made sing some of his songs when he is supplied with a pair of white gloves and a newspaper for a sheet of music. He has a monomania for theft, for he pockets everything he can lay hold of, but shows no signs of being discontented when the articles are taken from him."

PARIS, June 3.—A violent storm passed over the city; much window glass was broken, and thousands of chimneys were blown over. There were many accidents and traffic was wholly suspended in the streets. The storm extended to the south of France, and from the Pyrenees comes a report that a house was prostrated and 11 persons were killed. The damage done in Paris alone is estimated at 11,000,000 francs.

SPAIN.

REMOURS OF A REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.—LONDON, June 3.—The Times correspondent telegraphs that there are rumours of a Republican movement in Madrid, in consequence of recent military events which prove that the troops are unable to gain any advantage over the Carlists.

The French journals publish a telegram from Carlisle sources, announcing that General Gamundia has captured Carriera, and taken 800 prisoners.

MADRID, June 3.—General Jovellar has gone to Valencia, to assume command of the Army of the Centre. Lieut.-General Primo De Rivera will succeed General Jovellar as Minister of War.

THE CARLISTS.—The London Carlisle Committee has received the following despatch from Tolosa:—"May 22, a.m. (Official).—The Carlists have taken Usubil and Igualdo, and cut off the retreat of the garrison of Oriu. The second and fourth battalions of Guipuzcoa, with four guns, have carried the strong position of San Marcos, commanding Astigarriga, Leco, and the passage of San Sebastian. At Balmasoda the Alfontists lost 750 killed and wounded and many prisoners."

One of the most expressive Spanish proverbs says that a baby must cry if it wants to have its cravings attended to—quien no llora no mama are the words in the language of Cervantes. The party who recalled Don Alfonso in January seem to be getting somewhat impatient of all the delays in restoring constitutional liberty, and so, acting up to the teaching of their adage, they have just held some meetings at Madrid to remind the king and his counsellors of the promises made by them four months ago. These meetings were attended by most of the surviving members of the various Cortes held in the reign of Queen Isabella, from 1834 till 1868, and of those held during the revolutionary period. The telegrams tell us somewhat paradoxically that "numerous speeches were made, but no discussion took place." In the end, a "standing committee" was appointed to sit at intervals and deliberate on the question what constitution is to be restored, and how and when this is to be done. In this committee, each of the three leading parties is represented by an equal number of members: there being 10 Moderates, 10 Liberals and 10 Progressists. The great point is to know whether Don Alfonso's counsellors, who have thus far had things pretty much all their own way, care to be controlled again by an assembly of spouters, or whether they do not prefer to leave things as they are now, living, as it were, from hand to mouth, and waiting, like Mr. Micawber, for something to turn up. Apart from the constitutional question, the two great sources of weakness of Don Alfonso's government are its relations with the Holy See and the progress of the Carlists. The former are the more serious of the two. Rome has shown a spirit of friendliness and conciliation by sending Mgr. Simoni as nuncio to Madrid, but further she does not mean to go. What she claims of the new government is to be reinstated in those rights which had been, in the last instance, confirmed by the Concordat of 1851, and which the two revolutions of 1854 and 1868 presumed to ignore and set aside. The leading feature of this concordat is its recognition of Catholic unity, to which more than to the sword of the Cid, the Spaniards are indebted for their victories over the Moors and for the consolidation of Visigoth rule throughout the Peninsula. But Catholic unity and "the spirit of the age" will not go together; one of the two must go to the wall, and Mgr. Simoni has clearly informed the new government that the Holy See will be no party to half-measures or compromises, but insists purely and simply on its treaty rights. Don Alfonso knows full well that the support of Rome is worth an army to him; and the nuncio has been clearly instructed to resign his post if justice be not done to his claims. Meanwhile the Carlists are making headway. They have taken Usubil and occupied the whole district of Andaxabea, cut off the retreat of the garrison of Oriu, and their scouts have penetrated as far as Barcasteguiena, and outwork of San Sebastian. The Alfontists admit having evacuated Oriu and Zudugarray, but profess to have effected their retreat in good order; which means that they skeddaddled at such a racing speed that the Carlists had to give up the pursuit in despair.—The Universe.

DON CARLOS AND DON ALFONSO.—Don Carlos has written a letter to his brother congratulating him on having been pursued by the hatred and persecution of the Revolution. He says:—"It is a precious glory, and one of the most signal benefits of the holy cause we defend. The Cosmopolitan Revolution is logical when it fears and detests us. We are its irreconcilable enemies. They never will forgive us for having donned the modest uniform of a Pontifical Zouave, and of having afterwards, as a General in Spain, placed your sword at the service of the Legitimate King. Always and everywhere a soldier of right and faith, the fanaticism of an infamous sect deemed it necessary to sully your name, and through you to dishonor our history. Happily, public conscience is not fallen so low in Europe as to confound the heroic conqueror of Cuenga with a vulgar criminal, nor the chivalrous Infante of Spain with a wretched bandit. I confess I could not help blushing at the monstrous conjunction of Madrid, Berlin, and Graz. At Madrid your extradition is demanded, the Berlin Government orders it, and at Graz there is a riot against you. How can I help blushing when a Prince of the same name as you and the same blood as ourselves has made himself the accomplice of so scandalous a degradation?—Pity this unfortunate who by fate a child of the Revolution has agreed, to be its King, and can only be its slave. He suffers the tyranny of those who surround him, but I, who do not and will not suffer it, promise you solemnly, with God's help, and relying

on assistance from on High and the effort of my brave army, to reply to the low insults of Graz with the glorious acclamations which will announce my definite triumph at Madrid.

BELGIUM.

Belgium is of all European countries the one in which the constitutional form of government has made most progress, and in which the Catholic Church has enjoyed something like a fair chance of competing with the "Liberals" in the parliamentary arena. To this state of things it is owing that the country has enjoyed peace and prosperity with scarcely any interruption for upwards of forty years. We say scarcely; for eighteen years ago, in 1857, when the majority of the Legislature was Catholic, a law for the proper administration of benevolent institutions having been proposed by the ministry of Count Villain XIV. and M. Dedecker, the populace of Brussels, led on by the Freemasons, began a series of riots which so intimidated King Leopold I., himself a leading member of the "craft," as to make him adjourn the session of the Chamber, dismiss the Catholic ministry and replace it by a Liberal administration, presided over by M. Kogier. This is thus far the only flaw in the whole body of evidence which goes to prove that Belgium is fully qualified for constitutional government. Now it would appear that the "wretched precedent of 1857 is to be repealed. One of the mainstays of the fundamental laws of Belgium is religious liberty combined with freedom of association, and the Catholics, who form 95 per cent. of the population, seem to fancy that they have a right to take advantage of this ruling principle to form societies and hold processions.—But this does not suit the book of the Liberals, who have of late created several disturbances in connection with processions of pilgrims at Liege, Ghent and Brussels. At Ghent especially, where the Burgomaster, Count Vandenberghe gave the rioters his fullest countenance, one of the pilgrims was literally beaten to death. In several places the Liberal burgomasters have now issued orders prohibiting religious processions, which they have no legal right to do, and the soi-disant Catholic ministry, instead of putting all these excesses down with a strong hand, seem inclined to give way and resign. It is to be hoped they will reconsider their resolution, for if they were to carry it out they would in the opinion of all Catholics render themselves guilty of a flagrant dereliction of the duty they owe to their faith and their country.

GERMANY.

The Prince-Bishop of Breslau has been fined 200 marks or 133 days' imprisonment for excommunicating a priest.

Bismarck's legislators keep "pegging away at it" as fast as they can, for that is the only way of designating the cobbling and tinkering about the constitution of the country. At one time German Liberals used to be particularly fond of talking of the Reichsboten, "the bottom of the law," which they meant to take their stand on; but by this time so many holes have been made in this bottom that it will hold water no longer. A month ago the clauses of the Prussian Constitution guaranteeing religious liberty were expunged by the Lower House, and this enactment has just been confirmed by the Upper, notwithstanding the spirited resistance made by the few Catholic members admitted to its sacred precincts. The so-called Bread-basket Bill, for depriving "recalcitrant" priests of their livings, has also passed into law, and the government have issued a special decree prohibiting all collections and subscriptions in favor of the clergy, who are to be starved into submission. Now all German Catholics are agreed on one thing; that their clergy are supported at any cost; and in order to steer clear of the difficulty created by the decree of the government, it has been proposed to take a leaf out of the book of the Liberals and employ the same method by which these managed to support their deputies who were persecuted by their own darling Bismarck some twelve years ago. At that time a fund was got up among the Liberals and placed in the hands of trustworthy persons without any public announcement; and so well was this fund administered that all the wants of the sufferers were fully provided for until the persecution came to an end after Sadova. The present system of persecution of Catholics must also come to an end, like everything else, in God's good time; the only point is to bridge over the intermediate period, and there seems to be little difficulty in doing this by legal means if all the Catholics of Germany manage to work harmoniously together.

The peace of the world is not to be broken for the nonce—we are informed by all the authorized mouthpieces of the great Prussian chancellor but why it should have been or be broken at all, does not, in the least, appear from the oracular utterances of his organs. The fact of the matter is that this system of "nobbling" public opinion, as practised by Bismarck's "inspired" press, has become a standing nuisance, and the sooner it is put down the better it will be for all, the great man included. In the reign of Napoleon III., there were two or three papers in Paris, such as the Constitutionnel, the Pays and one or two others, which used to act as the irresponsible prophets of the intentions of the Man of December; and the entire world used to look out every morning for what M. Grandguillot or M. Fichemellapaix had to say on the state of the political horoscope. The fall of the second Empire, so far from putting a stop to the nuisance, seems to have made it rather worse. The French "official" organs were at least, but Bismarck's "reptiles" write nothing but the vilest trash imaginable, and if there were such a thing as a powerful public opinion in Germany, it would soon set its face against the whole gang of abject scribes who reflect nothing but discredit upon their employers and their country. In connection with non-official utterances, it may be remarked that all respectable German papers censure the recent injudicious speech of Count Mauser with even more severity than we have done; thus the Berlin Germania says: "If Count Mauser, in dragging the name of his majesty into his discourse; acted with authority, this shows that he is a docile pupil of his master. Still we must, in the interest of religious peace, insist upon an official disavowal and a disciplinary punishment of the unwarrantable language used on the occasion named."

PRINCE BISMARCK CHECKED.—The Post says—Prince Bismarck can hardly have calculated upon one indirect result of the severe shock which his foreign policy is generally believed to have suffered at the recent Imperial interview or he would scarcely, without practically making sure of success, have exposed himself to the chance of an event so injurious to the influence of Germany, or rather of Prussia. We mean the revelations that the wishes of the Cabinet of Berlin on an important matter can be opposed without danger, and frustrated. The fact which most deeply impresses the public opinion of the Continent, and which will, probably, be found to produce special effects in many directions is the discovery that even the arbiter of Europe must bow to a still more potent arbiter and that a curb has been found for the restive ambition of the conquerors of Sadova and Sedan. There can be no doubt that the prevailing opinion among the masses, especially in France, at the present moment is that Prince Gortschakoff "refused permission" to Germany to attack France, and it is but natural that such a view of the highly courteous proceeding which recently took place at Berlin must tend vastly to exalt the position of the Russian Empire. This is a fact of serious import for the prestige of Germany.

LIBERTY OF THE GERMAN PRESS.—Until verily lately the English Journals had little but praise for the acts of the German Government. People had been misled to believe that freedom of the press existed

under the benign sway of re-born and civilised Imperial Germany, but the truth is at length beginning to find its way into the English press. The Pall Mall Gazette publishes the following from a German correspondent.—The first editorial column of an Opposition paper in this country reads nowadays more like a martyrology than anything else. Take for instance, to-day's number of the Frankfurter Zeitung. In the first place, the editor announces that a stoker and six folders have been examined on oath by a criminal magistrate, with a view of finding out the author of a pamphlet, "Where are the Five Millions?" which had been printed in the same establishment where the Frankfurter Zeitung is published. Next we find a paragraph stating that one of the editors has been fined because he refused to testify about the authorship of two articles which lately appeared in the Frankfurter Zeitung. This gentleman will now of course be imprisoned, should he persist in declining to betray the secrets of the office. A line below we hear that Mr. Sonnemann, the publisher of the Frankfurter Zeitung, received a citation to appear before the examining judge, because he was charged with having written a letter by which the public prosecutor deemed himself insulted. The history of this letter is thus explained by Mr. Sonnemann:—After the managing editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung had been imprisoned last Sunday at six o'clock in the morning, he wrote to this gentleman, and concluded by pointing out what a bad impression the arrest at such an unreasonable hour, and on Sunday, had produced in Frankfurt. This private letter from Mr. Sonnemann to Mr. Hoerth was not only intercepted and not delivered, but the public prosecutor actually has the impudence to indict the writer for insulting words in it. Mr. Sonnemann did not deny the authorship; the letter had been opened by a third party, and even been made the subject of a prosecution against him. Mr. Hoerth, the imprisoned editor, is denied the privilege of buying his own provisions, or of receiving his meals from his family—a right which up to this time so-called "political" offenders have always enjoyed. Even common criminals sometimes obtain this privilege, which is refused to an editor, who notoriously is in very feeble health. The public prosecutor also prohibited all editorial or literary work to the imprisoned gentleman. We have not yet done with one day's suffering of the Frankfurter Zeitung. The last notice informs the reader that the business manager had been also summoned before the examining judge, and the information about the authorship of certain articles demanded from him. He declined to testify, as he had nothing to do with the editorial department, but notwithstanding a fine was imposed. The Frankfort public prosecutor seems to have adopted the motto, "Nulla dies sine linea," and the Frankfurter Zeitung may well ask "Quousque tandem?"

UNITED STATES.

The Judge of the United States District Court at Galveston, Texas, has decided that the Civil Rights is unconstitutional.

John Hughes, who was convicted of the murder of his wife at Newton, N. J., has been sentenced by Judge Reed to be hanged on Friday, July 2.

The Washington Sunday Herald states that General Meigs is to be placed in command of the Department of the South, vice General Irwin McDowell, who is to be put on the retired list.

PRINCE OF SALES.—Fifty journeymen coopers, engaged in Alleghany City, struck work yesterday against a reduction in wages of two cents a barrel.

VESSEL ASHORE.—WASHINGTON, D. C. June 3.—The Observer at Cape Hatteras, N. C., reports a vessel ashore four miles south of Life Saving Station No. 3, her name is not ascertained. The vessel is lying bottom upwards loaded with lumber. She is said as being in the hands of beach wreckers who are cutting her up.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS!

SPECIAL CHEAP LINES.

- LIGHT GROUND PRINTS: 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c
SAGE PRINTS, DRAB and BROWN PRINTS: 7c to 12c.
PAISLEY SHAWLS.
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GRES GRAIN SILKS, EXTRA VALUE.
TURQUOISE SILKS.
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BLACK CASHMERES.
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WHITE SHEETINGS.
BEETLED SELICIAS.
BLUE and BROWN DENIMS.
KID GLOVES, "JOSEPHINE MAKE."
KID GLOVES, "JULIAN S MAKE."

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- LINES IN PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS, 10c, 12c, 15c, 17 1-2c, 19c, 25c, 30c to 45c.
ALL DEPARTMENTS FULLY ASSORTED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. & R. O'NEILL, Dominion Buildings, McGill Str. MONTREAL.
April 23, 1875.

It is said that there is twice as much nutriment in a pound of mutton as in a pound of salt pork. A Superstitious attention to minute formalities, a certain indication of a little mind conscious of its want of innate dignity. The greatest feat in eating ever recorded is that of a man who commenced bolting a door, and whole story. An old Indian who had witnessed the effect of whiskey for many years, said a barrel labeled "whisky" contained a thousand songs and 60 fights.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

CHARTERED IN 1866. UNIVERSITY COURSE. THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, under the direction of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, situated in one of the most healthy localities of the city. Its central position affords every facility for the speedy and thorough acquisition of the knowledge of English and French. The Programme of Studies comprises: 1st. Commercial Course. 2nd. Civil Engineering Course. 3rd. Classical Course. The degrees of "B. A." and "M. A." are conferred after due examination. The Scholastic Year is divided into two Terms of five Months each. At the end of each Term a General Examination is held, and reports are forwarded to Parents. The Annual Vacation begins on the last Wednesday of June, and ends on the 1st of September.

FEES. Tuition and Board, Medical Attendance, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, per Term ..... \$30 00 Day Scholars per Term ..... 12 50 Drawing and Vocal Music entail no extra charge. EXTRAS. Music Lessons on the Piano, per Term ..... \$12 00 Use of Piano, per Term ..... 5 00 Use of Library, per Term ..... 2 50 The Students who wish to enter the College Band make special arrangements with its Superintendent. N. B.—All charges are payable each Term in advance, and in Gold. For further information consult the printed "Prospectus and Course of Study," which will be immediately forwarded on demand. June 11, 1875. 42-14

OPERETTAS AND CANTATAS SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

An Hour in Fairy Land. A Cantata in One Act. No change of scenery required, except for Tableaux introduced behind the main scene. Price, 60 cents, in paper; 75 cents, in boards. Maud Irvin; or, The Little Orphan. An Operetta in Five Acts, for children's use. Dramatic, Singing, and Tableaux. Price, 60 cents, in paper; 75 cents, in boards. New Year's Eve. A Cantata in Three Parts, representing the Four Seasons. No change of scenery required, except for Tableaux introduced behind the main scene. Price, 60 cents, in paper; 75 cents, in boards. Pauline, The Belle of Saratoga. An Operetta for adults, in Two Acts. Suitable for parlour or stage. No scenery required. Price, \$2, in boards. Copies sent, post-paid, on Receipt of Price Address: J. L. PETERS, 843 Broadway, N. Y. June 11; P. O. Box, 5429. 42-13

(ESTABLISHED 1859) HENRY R. GRAY, DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, MONTREAL.

Special Attention paid to Physicians' Prescriptions. The Specialities of this Establishment are— GRAY'S CHLORO-CAMPHORYNE for Diarrhoea, &c. GRAY'S CANTOR-FLUID, a hair dressing for daily use. GRAY'S ETHER-CITRON for removing grease and paint from Silks, Satins, Woolen Goods, &c. June 11, 1875. 42-12

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and OBSTETRICIAN, 252 GUY STREET, CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—4

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS. The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the True Witness Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them:— P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas. Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalhousie. Thomas Dugnan, when last heard of was P. M. at Nenagh Co. Grey. Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Kittleby Mills. Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Robeton. Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Hawkesville. D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelfh.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of JAMES CARROLL, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. A First and Final Dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection, until Monday, the 21st day of June, [A.D. 1875, after which day dividend will be paid. ARTHUR M. PERKINS, Assignee. Montreal, 31st May, 1875. 42-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of HENRY SUKLING, presently residing in Sherbrooke, in the District of St. Francis, and Province of Quebec, Clerk, heretofore of the City of Montreal, dealer in fancy goods, Trader, Insolvent. THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, in Montreal, on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1875, at Eleven A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 31st May, 1875. 42-3

WIT AND HUMOR.

"Can you return my love, dearest Julia?" "Certainly, sir. I don't want it, I'm sure."

"Digby, will you take some of this butter?"—"Thank you, ma'am, I'm a Good Templar; can't take anything strong," replied Digby.

A benevolent man is a happy man; he cannot be otherwise, for it is a universal law of nature to be made happy by making others so.

"Please sir, give me a penny," said a street urchin to a gentleman; adding as he saw a look of denial coming into the man's face, "indeed you ought to be for I've been run over!" after you "most half an hour."

"I want to know," said a creditor fiercely, "when you are going to pay me what you owe me?" "I give it up," replied the debtor; "ask me something easy."

"Why, Jimmy," said one professional beggar to another, "are you going to knock off already?"

The First Napoleon was one day searching for a book in the Library at Malmaison and at last discovered it on a shelf beyond his reach.

A young man vain of his personal appearance and genealogy, told how he got his nose from a celebrated grandfather, his mouth from an equally distinguished uncle, his forehead from his intellectual father, his eyes from his beautiful mother, &c.

Sheridan was once much annoyed in the House of Commons by a member who kept crying "Hear, hear!"

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCK-SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER

GENERAL JOBBER. Elias-Removed from 37 Bonaventure Street, to ST. GEORGE, First Door off Craig Street.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of THOMAS BADENACH and THOMAS LRSLEIE, both of the City of Montreal, as well individually as having carried on business together as Hardware Merchants, under the name and firm of THOMAS BADENACH & CO.,

Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Insolvent. In the matter of ALPHONSE LABELLE, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

Insolvent. I, the undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Insolvent. I, the undersigned, Georges Hyacinthe Dumessil, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Insolvent. In the matter of CHARLES HERRAUD, of the City of Montreal, Trader, as well individually, as having done business in Copartnership with the late Alexis Renaud, his brother, under the name and style of "C. & A. RENAUD,"

Insolvent. In the matter of MARK WALSH, of the city of Montreal, Plasterer & Trader, Insolvent.

Insolvent. In the matter of PASCAL FEBERT, dit' LE-COMTE, of the parish of Montreal, Roofer & Trader, Insolvent.

Insolvent. In the matter of PAUL LAGARDE, Trader, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

Insolvent. In the matter of CALIXTE HENRI LORD of the City of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

Insolvent. In the matter of PETER Z. ROMAIN, An Insolvent.

Insolvent. In the matter of PETER Z. ROMAIN, An Insolvent.

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BRITISH PERIODICALS. The political ferment among the European nations the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW-YORK, continue the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz. EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Ecological), AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TERMS:

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FOR THE CURE OF  
**Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,**  
**DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.**

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

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

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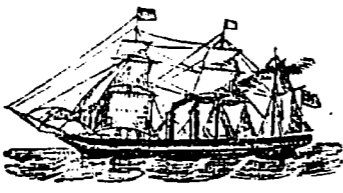
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Sailing from Liverpool every Wednesday, calling at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers.  
MONTREAL..... 3250 Tons (Building)  
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MORAVIAN..... 2650 Capt. Graham.  
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NOVA-SCOTIAN..... 3300, Capt. Richardson.  
CANADIAN..... 2600 Capt. Miller.  
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PRUSSIAN..... " 19  
NOVA SCOTIAN..... " 26  
POLYNESIAN..... July 3  
SARDINIAN..... " 10  
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